Volume 87

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Great Throng at Tammany Club Ball



AT THE TAMMANY BALL

Left to right, Mayor Curley, Miss Rita Curley, Daniel J. Gillen, president of the Tammany Club, and City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, in a scene at the Tammany Club ball last night. Note the horse which led the grand march.

Nearly 3500 members and friends of the Tammany Club of Boston last night attended its 32d anniversary reunion and ball in the Hotel Bradford, with Mayor Curley, honorary president and founder, on hand to welcome them and congratulate the Roxbury political organization on its record.

Assistant District-Attorney Daniel J. Gillen, president, and Miss Rita Curley, niece of the Mayor, led the grand march, followed by Election Commissioner Peter A. Tague; Street Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, State Senators and Representatives, and numerous City Councillors, and Secretary Thomas J. Walsh of the club, and their partners.

The Tammany chief in Indian costume, on a white horse, led that grand entrance, with a Cadet Corps, and Mayor Curley marching in arm-in-arm with John Clancy, oldest living Tammany member, 76 years old and one of the charter group.

President Gillen, announcing the fact that the Tammany Club was celebrating its 32d birthday, introduced Mayor Curley, its founder. The Mayor traced the history of the organization, declaring the days in which it was founded were not so very different from today in conditions of unemployment and hardships.

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Mayor Curley Denies Story of Accusing High Police Official, It's Hultman's Job He Says

Members of the Boston Police Department against whom charges of grafting are made will be asked to submit their bank accounts and financial affairs to examination, according to order issued yesterday by Police Commissioner Hultman.

"Anybody who has followed my career in public office knows my record shows I have never backed water on any charges against members of the departments I have headed," the police head declared last night. The Commissioner said that every charge, anonymous or otherwise, will be investigated.

The investigation was started yesterday by Capt John M. Anderson and Lieut Stephen J. Gillis, upon orders of Supt Crowley, after it had become known that one high police official had been charged in an anonymous letter with collecting $60,000 in bribe money in the past three years.

Starts Court Action

Commissioner Hultman, through attorney Leo Schwartz, his legal adviser, filed a bill in equity asking that the occupants of three suites on Peterboro st, Back Bay, be restrained from using the premises for immoral and illegal purposes.

The bill named three suites occupied by Jean Parker. The bill asked that Jean Parker be restrained from further maintaining the alleged nuisance and that she be restrained from removing furnishings from the apartments until further notice.

Charges of vice conditions in the Back Bay brought about the investigations. The charges came to the office of the Police Commissioner in anonymous letters.

Commissioner Hultman at noontime ordered Supt Crowley to have all charges of grafting investigated. He told the superintendent to have the entire force of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation put at work if necessary. Supt Crowley conferred with Deputy Supt James McDevitt, head of the bureau, and Capt John M. Anderson was chosen for the job.

As the first move in their investigation, Capt Anderson and Lieut Gillis went to the Back Bay Police Station yesterday afternoon and held an hour's conference with Capt Skillings. After the conference, Capt Skillings went home and the others set about checking up on the charges of graft that have arisen over the week-end.

More Charges Pour In

It was learned that any police official accused of accepting graft will be asked to allow Capt Anderson and Lieut Gillis to scrutinize his bank accounts and other financial activities.

Meanwhile, the day's mail at police headquarters brought more anonymous letters naming locations of speakeasies, grafting police officials and supposed "bagmen" for various officers alleged to be grafting.

Police Commissioner Hultman had no comment to make upon the anonymous letter charging one high official of the department with grafting other than to say he welcomed any such reports and would have all thoroughly investigated.

The information received yesterday named speakeasies on the two South Boston police divisions. A gas station near Andrew sq was named, a place on Dorchester st, near 9th st, a building on I st near First st, a store on Champney st said to be run by a member of the Gustin Gang, another store on Columbia road and a new place, on Dorchester av, near Bellflower st, said to be opened about a week ago.

Two Girls Arrested

Sergt John McArdle of the Roxbury Crossing police station made the only vice raid of the day. Sergt McArdle raided an apartment on the Riverway, where he arrested two girls on charges of being idle and disorderly persons. Previous to the arrest a police officer in plain clothes had been in the apartment, Sergt McArdle said.

The girls gave their names as Mary H. DePeitro, 22, and Flora Rolastia, 22, both of 352 Riverway. The girls said they had previously lived in a Boylston-st apartment house. Sergt McArdle said that one of the girls had a diary containing a long list of names and telephone numbers of other girls.

It was Sergt McArdle who two weeks ago raided an apartment on Huntington av and arrested Miss Jean Parker for keeping a house of ill fame. Miss Parker was fined $100 in the Roxbury District Court, but appealed the finding.

Capt Perley S. Skillings, commander of the Back Bay police division, said yesterday that the apartments on Peterboro st were vacated yesterday morning. He assigned motorcycle officer Robert O. Stebbings to follow a load of furniture taken from the apartments, but the officer reported his motorcycle broken down in North Cambridge and he lost sight of the truck.

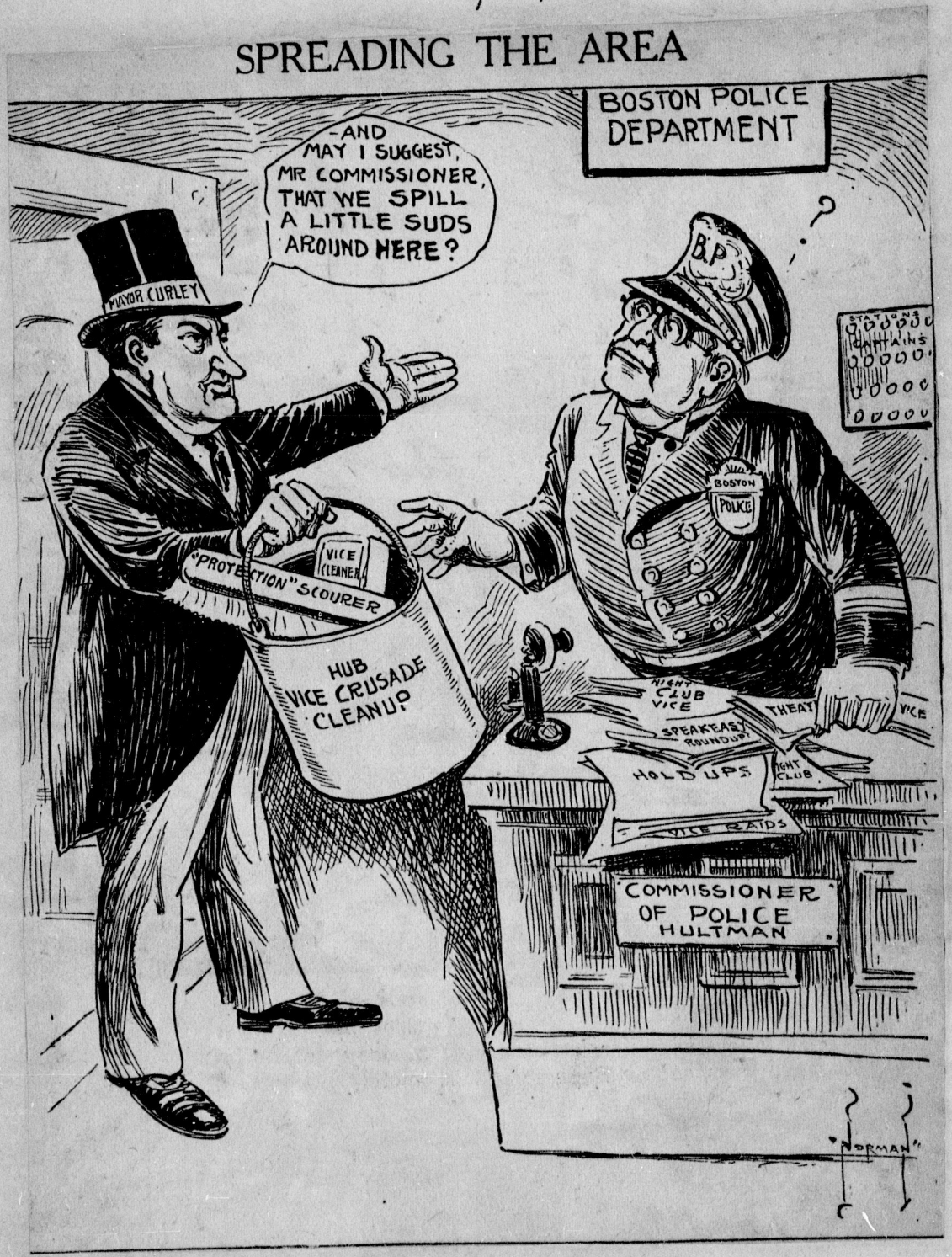
Mayor Denies Story

Mayor Curley denied last night a report in a Boston newspaper, that he had reported to Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman that a police official "bagman" had banked $60,000 in recent months.

Told that Commissioner Hultman would be pleased to investigate any reports of graft that the Mayor had, Mayor Curley said, "Commissioner Hultman is given $6,000,000 a year to run the police department. If there is any graft in the department, his job is to trace it and blot it out."

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SPREADING THE AREA



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CURLEY LAUDS ROOSEVELT AT TAMMANY CLUB BALL

Looks to President-Elect For Early Solution of Economic Problems Resulting in Jobs For All



LEFT TO RIGHT—MAYOR CURLEY, MISS RITA CURLEY, DANIEL J. GILLEN AND EDWARD DOLAN. JOHN McCARTHY AS "CHIEF TAMMANY" IS SHOWN ON THE HORSE.

At the reunion and ball, marking the 32d anniversary of the Tammany Club of Boston last night, Mayor Curley told the 2000 members and guests, crowding the main ballroom of the Hotel Bradford, that he looks to Franklin D. Roosevelt for an early solution of present economic problems and for the beginning of "a restoration of industrial life that will make it possible for every man and woman, now unemployed, to earn a living."

The courage, character and manhood of the President-elect make him ideally fit for the task, said the Mayor, in congratulating the Tammany Club for its support of Roosevelt's candidacy. Throughout its 32 years of history, Mayor Curley declared, the Tammany Club has been chiefly characterized by "its singular courage in taking a positive stand on political candidates and political issues."

Reviews Club History

The Mayor reviewed the early history of the club, which he helped to organize, telling the guests that 32 years ago Boston, then one of the most important commercial centers on the Atlantic coast, was just beginning to experience an industrial change that resulted in conditions similar to those of today, though in a less critical degree. Almost overnight the piano industry and the iron industry, which were mainstays of the city's industrial life, left Boston and, through consolidation, were absorbed by industrial plants in other sections of the country.

"This club," said the Mayor, "was born in a critical period from an industrial viewpoint, but it began at once a movement that it has never abandoned, that of being helpful to the people of Boston."

The Mayor remained at the ball for more than an hour. Sitting on the stage beside John Clancy, 78, the oldest member of the club, he watched the grand march, led by his niece, Miss Rita Curley, on the arm of Asst Dist Atty Daniel J. Gillen, president of the Tammany Club. Behind Mr Gillen and Miss Curley were former City Treas and Mrs John J. Curley.

Rides Horse on Floor

A surprise innovation was introduced when John McCarthy of Brighton, a National Guard cavalryman, dressed in full costume as "Chief Tammany," rode into the ballroom on a horse and escorted the marchers around the hall. Additional color was given the grand march by the presence of the tank company of the 26th Division, M. N. G., and the Fusiliers of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company.

Before the dancing began, a long program of entertainment was presented by amateur and professional talent. The star of this show was 6-year-old Philip McMann of 19 Ramsey st, Roxbury, who sang several popular numbers and danced "the 'Frisco."

Thomas Walsh was chairman of the committee in charge of the affair. Floor marshals and heads of various committees included Henry Griffin, Patrick J. Anglin, Albert Brown, Daniel Fitzpatrick, Mrs John P. Donovan, Miss Mary A. Murphy, Miss Anna Curley, Mrs John J. Curley, Miss Alice Carter, Miss Elizabeth A. Stearns, and others.

TRAVELER

He May Become Acting Mayor

SHOULD Mayor Curley receive and accept a federal appointment before March 4 a special election would be held shortly thereafter and a new mayor chosen to serve until next January. Should the mayor retire on or after March 4, the president of the city council would act as mayor for the unexpired term.

The city council yesterday chose Joseph P. McGrath to be its president.

President McGrath's record is to his credit. Persons best placed to know him are unanimous in their opinion that Mr. McGrath is a gentleman of honor and ability. His public record and personal reputation appear to confirm their faith in the newly-chosen head of the city council.

RECORD 1/24/33



(Daily Record Photo.)

A Winner!

Mayor Curley is shown as he greeted the "Spirit of Tammany Riding to Victory," at the annual Tammany Club ball at the Bradford last night. Prominent officials from all over the state attended the affair. Left to right: Mayor Curley, Rita Curley, Daniel Gillen, club president, and City Treasurer Dolan.

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SURPRISE SHIFT ELECTS M'GRATH

Councillor Kelly Switches Vote for President as He Hurls Blast at Mayor Curley



NEW PRESIDENT OF CITY COUNCIL
Joseph McGrath of Dorchester, representing Ward 13, ended the deadlock over the 1933 presidency of the City Council when he polled 12 votes.

Joseph McGrath of 9 Castle Rock street, Ward 13, Dorchester, yesterday was elected president of the Boston City Council for 1933, through the unexpected vote of Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Ward 15, one of the leaders of the McGrath opposition, and a bitter foe of Mayor Curley.

Unusual interest was shown in the election because of the possibility of the Council president becoming Mayor in the event of Mayor Curley's resignation to accept a post from President Roosevelt.

HECTIC SESSION

Kelly's vote gave McGrath the necessary dozen for election, and was cast for him, Kelly said, because Kelly wanted to free himself from all question of stigma in rumors of money circulated against McGrath, and because he had been "promised every improvement my ward needs."

The election of McGrath, who became president of the council for his second term, followed a hectic session. In it Councillor Joseph P. Cox of West Roxbury, brought forth a photostatic copy of an agreement signed by 12 councillors last Wednesday, including himself and Kelly, pledging their votes for Cox for president.

Four Desert Cox

Cox presented his document after he announced telegrams had been sent to Mayor Curley and Thomas A. Mullen to appear and explain reports of corruption in the drafting of the agreement. When the Mayor and Mullen did not appear, Cox called upon the signers of the agreement to stand by it, and vote for him.

Eight of the signers did so. But Councillors William H. Barker of East Boston, Edward L. Englert of West Roxbury, Albert L. Fish of Dorchester, and Kelly strayed from the fold. Barker, Englert and Kelly voted for McGrath, and Fish voted for Kelly.

How They Voted

McGrath had counted on the votes of Barker and Englert in a "show down," but Kelly's ballot surprised him—and elected him.

The vote for McGrath: Barker, Dowd, Englert, Gallagher, Gleason, Hein, Kelly, Lynch, McGrath, Murray, Norton and Roberts.

Cox got eight votes: Brackman, Burke, Cox, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Green, Power and Ruby.

Curtis voted for Norton. Fish voted for Kelly.

The Council voted to strike from the record all personal references in the heated talk before the balloting which elected McGrath. But this was not before virtually the entire matter had reached the street in afternoon papers.

Blast at Mayor

In this vigorous talk, Councillor Kelly issued a vigorous challenge to Mayor Curley "and his 210 pounds" to "come up" and in the cleared space in the Council chamber, he, Kelly, would "knock him cold in five minutes, or I'll never do another thing the rest of my life."

This blast at the Mayor, Kelly said, was because rumor had circulated that Kelly had $8000 in cash with which to buy the election of president of the City Council for Cox. This was a base falsehood, he declared, and he asserted in no mild terms that he resented it. And he wanted to fight the Mayor about it, right there.

Made in Good Faith

Councillor Cox, with more controlled language, wanted it distinctly understood that the agreement he had in writing, signed by 12 Councillors, including himself, to vote for him, was an honorable covenant, made in good faith, and without any ulterior motive or material compensation. The signers, he said, were: Burke, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Englert, Power, Barker, Kelly, Brackman, Green, Cox, Ruby, Fish.

Councillor Richard D. Gleason, of Roxbury, was wheeled into the Council chamber on a City Hospital perambulating stretcher to cast his ballot in the contest.

McGrath was president of the City Council in 1931. He is 41, and has served in the City Council in 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and this year. He served in the State Legislature in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. He is a real estate expert by profession.

He is married and has a son, Richard, 3. His mother, Mrs. Ellen F. McGrath, has lived in the Savin Hill section of Dorchester for the past 41 years.

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hope of getting in. Before 2 o'clock hundreds of men were on the fourth and fifth floors waiting for the doors to open and permit of the seating of 225 persons. They swept the police aside when the doors were opened and it was a difficult job to shut out the overflow. Those who gained admission saw the liveliest Council show in years and the order to strike remarks from the record did not interfere with the pleasure of the spectators—applying only to the reading public.

Councilor Dowd's order calling for the erection of a municipal lighting plant passed on a rollcall, 11 to 1, Councilor Curtis voting against it. Another order from Councilor Dowd also passed. It called upon Mayor Curley to tell who the party is, attached to the Police Department, who is supposed to have deposited $60,000 in savings banks in the last two years. A badly divided Council then adjourned.

McGrath's Public Service

The new president of the council served his first term as president was in 1931. Possessing a dynamic personality and the broadest smile in City Hall, "Joe" McGrath, as he is best known, has an impressive record of public service for a man only 41 years old.

He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1915-1916, from old Ward 20; in 1927-1918, from old Ward 17. He was a candidate for the Senate in 1918-19, but was defeated in the primaries. He was returned to public office in 1926 as a member of the City Council for a two-year term. He was a candidate for reelection in 1927, but was defeated at the polls. In 1930 he returned to the City Council and has served there continuously ever since.

Twice Acting Mayor

During his service in the Council he was made acting Mayor twice in 1931 by virtue of his office as president of the City Council. The first occasion was at the time of the death of James M. Curley, Jr. and his father's trip after the funeral to Florida for his health.

Councilor McGrath's second experience as acting Mayor was in May, 1931, when Mayor Curley went abroad for six weeks, probably the longest period that any chief executive of the city has been absent from the Mayor's office in City Hall.

Occupants of the seat of acting Mayor of Boston are, in the public mind, placed in line for the steady job as chief executive. This year this privilege of the President of the Council may become a more lasting honor, if reports that Mayor Curley is to be given a Federal appointment have any foundation.

Native of Dorchester

But no Acting Mayor of Boston, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has become Mayor. "Dan" Whelton in 1905 ran for the office that Fall against John F. Fitzgerald and got a handful of votes, most of them persuaded by Martin Lomasney, one of whose boys "Dan" was.

"Joe," it is understood, does not take this mayoralty talk too seriously. Both times that he returned to the City Council Chamber from the Mayor's office he is reported to have heaved a mighty sigh of relief.

The new president was born in the Saving Hill section of Dorchester, where his mother, Mrs Ellen F. McGrath, has been a resident ever since the year of his birth. He makes his home with his wife, Mrs Doris P. Pearson McGrath, and a son, Richard, 3 years old, at 9 Castle Rock st.

Mr McGrath is a graduate of the Edward Everett School and Dorchester High School. One of his brothers, Henry B. McGrath, is a resident of Boston, while another brother, James E. McGrath, is in the banking business in Buenos Aires. A sister, Miss Grace A. McGrath, is a teacher in the Girls' High School and is president of the High School Women's Club.

McGrath has been in the real estate business for himself at 73 Tremont st 12 years. Previously he was in the real estate business for Frank Anthony Company, 203 Bowdoin st, Dorchester, serving as a salesman for eight years. After that he was a member of the firm of McLaughlin & McGrath, real estate, at the Old South Building, for three years.

He was executive secretary of the Alfred E. Smith Club, which gave Smith for President some 9000 votes in ward 13, against 2800 for President Hoover. He is not a "joiner" of organizations.

He was the severest critic of the Nichols administration in the City Council, and attacked various contracts, charging irregularities, and was a leading figure in the fight to cut the 1927 budget.

KELLEY ACCUSES MAYOR, LATTER "NOT INTERESTED"

After the City Council meeting yesterday Councilor Kelley said that he had been the victim of "gag" rule and wanted to make a public statement of his position.

He said in part that rumors had been circulated that he had $8000 to buy the election for a candidate, and that these were malicious and false.

"For over three years," said Kelley, "I hav had a perfect record in the Council, free from any charges of scandal. The Mayor knows full well that there is no truth to this propaganda that he circulated to members of the Council, that I had $8000 to buy the election. If I ever had $8000 I think the first two things I would do would be to pay off the 11 notes on my recently purchased 1930 sedan, as well as pay off the mortgage on mother's home.

"Due to the fact that my remarks made on the floor of the Council relative to my vote for president were with all other remarks stricken from the record by an order which I protested, I ask the press to give space to my statement.

"As a result of ugly stories circulated by the Mayor and due to the fact that six months ago he made a public statement that he weighed 210 pounds and was ready to fight anyone who differed with him, I felt it my duty today to call his bluff and invite him and his 210 pounds to encounter me in the manly art any place, and that I will spot him 50 pounds. I feel sure that if this performance is staged in the Boston Garden that the 80,000 home-owners of Boston would flock to see me administer to him a good thrashing.

"I would sugest that this meeting take place in the very near future and the funds be turned over to the unemployment drive for the poor."

When told of Councilor Kelley's statement, Mayor Curley said last night: "I'm not interested in anything that fellow has to say."

When told of the challenge from Kelley to fight, Mayor Curley said: "I'm not interested in that, either."

Herald

CURLEY EXPECTS END OF DEPRESSION

Tells Tammany Club of Faith In Roosevelt

Mayor Curley, founder of the Tammany Club of Boston, addressing its members and friends at the observance of its 32d anniversary at the Hotel Bradford last night, said that he looked to President-elect Roosevelt to end the depression speedily.

Concerning welfare aid in Boston, he said that time was when a person or family without means had few places to go to, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Salvation Army being the only organizations dispensing charity at that time. But when the Tammany Club came into existence, he said, it began providing baskets for the poor at Christmas and had kept it up since.

Thirty-two years in the life of the world was not long, he said, but 32 years in the life of an individual or an organization was a long time and during the existence of the Tammany Club, he said, the organization had been courageous enough to take a firm stand on public issues and candidates. It was not the span of years that counted but what had been accomplished.

He regretted the passing of the piano and iron and steel industries from this city.

The mayor was introduced by Daniel J. Gillen, an assistant district-attorney for Suffolk county and president of the Tammany Club, as a national political figure and the "best mayor Boston ever had." He stepped forward to speak amid great applause and cheers.

Joseph Tomasello, who is being sponsored by some Democrats for next mayor of Boston, was much in evidence, as were a number of city [illegible] politicians.

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in a statement after the meeting, insisted that he should have the right to deny the charge that he had attempted to buy the Council presidency with $8000 for any candidate.

Kelley blamed the circulation of such a rumor on the Mayor, whom he challenged to physical combat in the Boston Garden, profits of the spectacle to go to the unemployed of the city.

Councilor McGrath was regarded as the candidate favored by Mayor Curley for the Council presidency, although the Mayor had publicly stated that he would keep his hands off the fight. With McGrath in the president's chair, he would be in line for the position of acting Mayor if Mayor Curley should accept a Federal appointment from President-elect Roosevelt.

It was recalled last night that Pres McGrath is familiar with the duties of the Mayor's office, because he was acting Mayor for more than six weeks in 1931, when Mayor Curley was abroad.

No Promise, McGrath Says

The Kelley incident caused the most comment in Boston last night. Kelley has been known as a strong Smith-Ely man and was regarded as a die-hard as far as Curley power was concerned. He said after the meeting that McGrath told him "if elected President and Acting Mayor, when the Mayor goes away, he would give me many improvements for my district as well as try and assist my loyal friends."

Questioned about this statement,



COUNCILOR JOSEPH P. COX
(in foreground) Turning Over Office as President to McGrath After Latter's Election

Pres McGrath said last night: "When Councilor Kelley voted for me for President, I was the most surprised man in Boston. He made a long, rambling talk, but when he started, he was as far away from my candidacy as any man could be. The inconsistency of his stand and his vote is an answer to the promises that he said I made. I do not think I should enter into any controversy with Mr Kelley. I would be ungrateful to do so when he cast the needed 12th vote to elect me president."

Charge Curley Interfered

The meeting of the Boston City Council yesterday was more turbulent than the other attempts to elect a president. The lecture of Councilor Israel Ruby, who claimed that his candidacy for president has been beaten by racial and religious prejudice, and the allegations of Councilor Joseph P. Cox, who seemed a certain victor before one of 12 pledged votes strayed from the fold last Thursday, that the "integrity of the men who pledged to vote for me" had been questioned added fuel to the fires.

Charges were made yesterday on the floor of the Council chamber that Mayor Curley had interfered with the "treaty of 12 for Cox" and had induced Councilors Englert and Barker to desert the Cox candidacy for the McGrath banner.

Stream of Accusations

Personalities were tossed back and forth by speakers and the vocabularies of many of the Councilors were strained as they attempted to characterize the actions and speeches of some of their colleagues.

A stream of accusations, rumor and bitter attacks flowed from the Councilors for more than an hour, much to the amusement of a cheering and jeering gallery. All the remarks went out the window, as far as the records were concerned, when Councilor Clement V. Norton moved that all the remarks be stricken from the records.

One of the major arguments was about the "financial aspect" of the swing to one candidate and Councilor Kelley, before his unexpected vote for McGrath, said that there was no financial background for the "treaty of 12."

Stricken Out, 14 to 8

When Councilor Norton sought to have the remarks of the bitter argument stricken from the records, Councilors Fitzgerald, Burke and Kelley objected. Councilor Kelly said he wouldn't be "bulldozed," and he wanted his ramarks made public. Councilor Norton said it would be wrong to print the remarks in the City Record.

Pres McGrath was in the chair when the Council voted, 14 to 8, to strike the remarks of the speakers from the records. Councilor Joseph P. Cox had been president pro tem of the Council previous to the election of McGrath.

Councilor Barker led off the seventh ballot for president with a vote for McGrath. Brackman, Burke and Cox voted for Cox, and Councilor Curtis of the Back Bay gave a complimentary vote to Clement Norton of Hyde Park. Donovan voted for Cox; Dowd and Englert for McGrath, Fish for Kelly, Fitzgerald for Cox, Gallagher and Gleason for McGrath, Green for Cox, Hein, Kelly, Lynch, McGrath, Murray, Norton and Roberts for McGrath, and Power and Ruby for Cox. It gave McGrath 12, Cox eight, Norton and Kelly one apiece.

Eight Signers Vote For Cox

Losing the votes of Barker, Englert, Kelly and Fish, Councilor Cox found that the "Treaty of Twelve" was a scrap of paper. Barker, Englert and Kelly voted for McGrath, supplying the three votes which McGrath has needed for election. His high on previous ballots this year had been nine votes.

Eight signers of the treaty voted for Cox. While he was acting president, Mr Cox read the agreement of 12 members of the Council, which he said was signed on Jan 18. The alleged agreement, which was stricken from the records but later made public by Mr Cox, recited that the undersigned members of the Boston City Council agreed to abide by the decision of the gathering and pledged themselves to vote for and support the candidate selected by the group.

The names of 12 members of the Boston City Council were signed below. Also a "P. S." was written, saying: "The candidate for president of the Boston City Council for 1933 agreed upon by this body at this meeting is Joseph P. Cox."

Cox' Statement

Mr Cox also made public a statement which he read to the Council and which was also stricken from the record. He said to the Councilors:

"The primary object of this meeting is the selection of a president of this Council. To some of us, however, it may prove to be one of the most important events which come in the career of men.

"On Jan 18, 1933, 12 members of this body entered into an honorable agreement—which I shall read:

(Photostatic copy attached)

"I am confident that every man who signed this covenant did so in good faith, without promise or consideration of any kind; and I cannot believe that any man who signed would fail to keep his solemn pledge.

"Repudiation of agreements is the cause of the suffering and discord that exist throughout the world today.

"A solemn pledge should be sacred and what is sacred should not be violated, and should not be infringed upon by any man.

"A broken agreement, a breach of faith, brings disgrace not alone to him who violates it, but to those he holds most near and dear. Is your solemn agreement to be cast aside as a mere scrap of paper? You—and you alone—must decide."

His Complaint Ruled Out

Copies of the statement given to the press had attached to it photostatic copies of the agreement entered into at the home of Councilor Israel Ruby, Dorchester.

Following the election of Mr McGrath, and while the latter was presiding, Councilor Cox asked unanimous consent to make a statement. He was given the floor and said: "I have here a signed agreement of 12 men over their signatures."

At that point Councilor Curtis arose on a point of order. He declared Mr Cox had previously read the agreement—that it was irrelevant and immaterial. Pres McGrath ruled the point well taken and Mr Cox was prevented from putting the agreement into the record.

During his period as acting president yesterday Mr Cox attempted to have Mayor Curley come to the Council Chamber to explain alleged charges concerning the meeting of the 12, and alleged intimidation. He failed in his purpose. Councilor Norton was seeking the floor to move that a vote be taken for president, and he remarked that it was an insult to the Mayor to imply that he had anything to do with the election of a president of the Council.

Vote City Lighting Plant

A motion for a recess called forth jeers and laughter from the gallery. Out in

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McGRATH ELECTED COUNCIL PRESIDENT

Three Who Signed For Cox Vote For Savin Hill Man and End Bitter Contest—Kelley's Change Surprise, Challenges Mayor to Fist Fight

Victor Possible Acting Mayor This Year

Three Councilors, who signed the document which was intended to elect Joseph P. Cox as president of the Boston City Council last week, voted for the opposition candidate yesterday and elected Councilor Joseph McGrath of Dorchester. Twelve votes were necessary for the election, which has been a "knock down and drag out" contest since the first of the year. McGrath had 12 votes, Cox 8, Norton and Kelley one each.

The Councilors who shifted their allegiance from Cox to McGrath were Councilors William H. Barker of East Boston, Edward L. Englert of West Roxbury, and Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester.

A surprising development in the election was that one of the votes needed to elect McGrath was unexpected by the McGrath forces. This vote was cast by Kelley, known throughout the city as a bitter enemy of Mayor James M. Curley.

Kelley Denies $8000 Charge

Charging that by striking from the records a large part of the debate in the Council Chamber yesterday the body had tried to "gag" him, Kelley,



JOSEPH McGRATH
New President of City Council

HERALD 1/24/33

M'GRATH NAMED HEAD OF COUNCIL; HOT FIGHT ENDS

Curley's Man Wins as Members Desert Cox at Hectic Meeting

MAYOR CHALLENGED TO BATTLE BY KELLY

Gallery Crowd Cheers and Boos—Gleason Carried From Hospital to Vote

Councilman Joseph McGrath of Dorchester yesterday was elected president of the city council.

He polled the necessary 12 votes on the first ballot yesterday and the seventh since balloting was begun Jan. 3. His election followed a series of bitter personal attacks on councilmen accused of repudiating signed pledges to support Councilman Joseph P. Cox.

The climax was provided by Councilman Francis E. Kelly who coupled a violent attack on Mayor Curley, whom he offered to meet in a fist fight, with a declaration of his support of McGrath in order to purge himself of any possibility of scandal resulting from the charge, which he denied, that he has had $8000 with which to control the election.

The roll call follows:

FOR McGRATH

Barker	Kelly
Dowd	Lynch
Englert	McGrath
Gallagher	Murray
Gleason	Norton
Hein	Roberts

FOR COX

Brackman	Green
Burke	Fitzgerald
Cox	Power
Donovan	Ruby

FOR NORTON

Curtis

FOR KELLY

Fish

ENDS DISCUSSION

To make certain of the election of McGrath, Councilman Richard D. Gleason of Roxbury was removed from the City Hospital on a cot from which he cast his vote.

There were no ceremonies incident to the induction of McGrath. As soon as the vote was announced, he walked quickly across the chamber, ascended the rostrum, picked up the gavel and gave quick indications that further discussion of the contest for the presidency would not be tolerated.

A vote to expunge from the records all remarks about the contest was not satisfactory to Councilman Cox, who twice tried to obtain recognition in order to preserve in council history the pledge which he and 11 colleagues signed Wednesday night, and which was repudiated yesterday by Barker, Englert, Fish and Kelly.

At the first effort Councilman Curtis blocked him and when Cox undertook to renew his plan, a motion to adjourn, decided by a roll call vote of 11 to 10, again thwarted him.

The meeting was hectic from the outset. Until President McGrath assumed control, the crowded gallery applauded and booed without objection by Acting President Cox, but at the first outburst McGrath warned the "guests" of the council that no demonstrations would be tolerated.

Cox made a desperate attempt to drive the councilmen who had repudiated the agreement signed in the home of Councilman Ruby to their original stand. He read the pledge, described in detail how he happened to be chosen as the recipient of the support of the 12 participants and appealed to those who had indicated their determination to repudiate the pledge to consider the permanent stigma of dishonorable action which would be acquired by such action.

READY TO FIGHT CURLEY

He accused Mayor Curley of activity against his candidacy and he tried to have City Messenger Leary comply with his order to visit the mayor to ascertain if he proposed to recognize the telegraphic demand of Cox for his appearance before the council to either admit or repudiate the accusation of interest in the presidency.

Councilman Norton, whom Cox declined to recognize, announced that Leary would be controlled by the council and not by Cox.

Councilman Fitzgerald denied that he ever attended a conference at which a movement failed to have him substituted for Cox as the opponent of McGrath, and Councilman John F. Dowd, declaring his persistent opposition to the mayor, asserted that he had refused to vote for Councilman Ruby, because he is a Republican and not because he is a Jew. Dowd defended his support of McGrath, whom he eulogized as the ablest councilman to assume the duties of mayor.

Councilman Thomas Burke referred to colleagues who repudiated their pledge as "rats, snakes and reptiles," in an effort to drive them back into line.

Councilman Kelly berated the mayor, whom he said is he is willing to fight, and after declaring that reports crediting him with having $8000 with which to control the election had cast suspicion on him, he startled the Cox group with the statement that after conferring with residents of ward 15, Dorchester, he had determined that his support of McGrath would be the most effective method of avoiding scandal.

NATIVE OF DORCHESTER

President McGrath, who is the third member of the council in 24 years to twice serve as the head of the council, is 41 years old, and a native of Dorchester.

He attended the Edward Everett and Dorchester high schools, entered politics before he reached voting age, was elected to the Legislature from ward 20, Dorchester, in 1915 and re-elected the following year. After the district lines had been revised, he was elected in 1917 and re-elected in 1918 from ward 17, Dorchester.

In the interim between the close of his legislative service and his election to the city council from ward 13 in 1925, he studied to become a real estate expert and he has followed that vocation in recent years. He served in the council in 1926 and 1927 and has been a member since 1930.

His wife was Doris P. Pearson and they have a 3-year-old son, Richard. The family home is at 9 Castle Rock street, Savin Hill.

The mother of Mr. McGrath is Mrs. Ellen F. McGrath of 20 Castle Rock street, and a resident of the Savin Hill section for 45 years. There are two brothers, Henry B. McGrath of Dorchester and James E. McGrath, engaged in the banking business in Buenos Aires, and a sister, Miss Grace A. McGrath, a teacher in the Girls' high school and president of the High School Women's Club of Boston.

The election of McGrath was another victory for Mayor Curley. Until reports of the pledges to elect Cox reached him, last Thursday, he had maintained neutrality. His choice was Edward M. Gallagher of Brighton, but Gallagher was one of the most active of the McGrath group.

CITY LIGHTING PLANT APPROVED BY COUNCIL

Lawrence Curtis, 2d, Only One to Vote Against Order

With Councilman Laurence Curtis, 2d, dissenting, the city council yesterday voted, 19 to 1, to approve the establishment of a municipal lighting plant.

Mayor Curley vetoed a like order passed by the council last year on the ground that until existing statutory laws are changed and the city is relieved from the obligation of purchasing existing electric lighting plants, it would be economically unwise for the city to embark upon such a costly venture.

TRANSCRIPT 1/24/33

McGrath Not Yet Candidate for Mayoralty

But Dorchester Man, Elected President of Council Is Ambitious

By Forrest P. Hull

Politicians will lose no time in proclaiming Joseph McGrath, the fifty-one-year-old president of the City Council, as a candidate for mayor. In fact, during the month's contest over that important berth, which ended in an uproar yesterday, it was regarded as a certainty in some quarters that the winner would gain such striking advantage by his probable service as acting mayor that he could not resist the call when the proper time arrived.

"I am not interested in any such stories or assumptions at this time," Mr. McGrath says. "It is a natural ambition for a member of the City Council to serve as the leader of that body. I had the honor once before and I am very grateful for the support which gives me the leaderhip again. It was a hard contest and much bad feeling was aroused. I hope we shall forget everything that aroused our tempers and go to work even harder for the best interests of the city. I have no idea whether I shall be called upon to occupy the mayor's chair for any lengthy period, but if the opportunity comes to me, through the mayor's acceptance of a Federal position, I shall try to conduct the office with a single purpose to serve all elements of the population fairly and honestly and with no striving after political advantage."

Native of Dorchester

Mr. McGrath is one of the few young men in Boston politics who has maintained a large following over a long period of years. A capable speaker and of winning personality, he entered politics from Ward 20, Dorchester, before he reached the voting age and was elected to the Legislature in 1915 and re-elected the following year. After the district lines had been revised, he was elected in 1917 and re-elected in 1918. For five years thereafter he studied to become a real estate expert, but in 1925 the political urge again became dominant and he became a successful candidate for the City Council, serving in 1926 and 1927, and from 1930 to the present.

Mr. McGrath was born in the Savin Hill section of Dorchester where his mother, Mrs. Ellen F. McGrath has been a lifelong resident. He makes his home with his wife and three-year-old son at 9 Castle Rock street. He is a graduate of the Edward Everett School and the Dorchester High School. One of his brothers, Henry B. McGrath, is a resident of Boston, while another brother, James E. McGrath, is in the banking business in Buenos Aires. A sister, Miss Grace A. McGrath, is a teacher in the Girls' High School and is president of the High School Women's Club.

The contest for the presidency of the City Council attracted more than strictly political attention. Many business men were interested in it from the first because of the possibility of the occupant of the chair serving as mayor for an extended period. Mr. McGrath received scores of letters from those interests urging him to make every effort to succeed, while certain of the councilors were importuned to see to it that a man of high caliber was named. But had it not been for the support of Mayor Curley, McGrath would have been defeated by the coalition that favored Joseph P. Cox of West Roxbury after it was found to be impossible to elect Councilor Israel Ruby of Dorchester.

Mayor Wanted No Part

It is an accepted fact that the mayor did not wish to become embroiled in a factional fight over the office. He wished for the continuance of Edward M. Gallagher in that office, but when Gallagher announced that he would support McGrath, the mayor was satisfied that McGrath would fill the bill. Not until Cox's support seemed powerful enough to elect him did the mayor show his hand by forcing the withdrawal of Councilors Parker and Englert from the Cox agreement group. The number of Cox supporters was then reduced from twelve to ten, but yesterday the West Roxbury member secured only eight votes his devoted followers being Councilors Brackman, Burke, Donovan, Green Fitzgerald Power and Ruby. McGrath, on the other hand, kept his original strength to the end and picked up the additional votes required. He might not have won, on the first ballot at least, had not Councilor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester dramatically turned from Cox to him with the statement that, after conferring with the residents of his ward, he had decided that a vote for McGrath would be the most effective method of avoiding scandal. McGrath had the votes of Councilors Barker, Dowd, Englert, Gallagher, Gleason, Hein, Kelly, Lynch, Murray, Norton and Roberts, the necessary twelve, counting his own, but was denied the vote of Councilor Curtis, on whom he had relied.

The contest developed dramatic effects not only in the presence of Councilor Richard D Gleason, who voted from his City Hospital cot, which had twice been moved into the council chamber, but from the noisy demonstrations in the gallery, the bitter remarks on the floor, and the stories connected with the movement for Cox, which Councilor Kelly repudiated with the sensational challenge to Mayor Curley for a fist fight. No such picturesque incidents had centered in the City Council since the amended charter has been in effect. But the coming generations will learn little of the bitterness engendered by reading the records, inasmuch as a vote to expunge the remarks was passed over the protestations of Councilor Cox.

Recalls Whelton's Defeat

Mr. McGrath, who was president of the council in 1931, served as acting mayor after the death of James M. Curley, Jr., and his father's trip to Florida, and also in May of that year when Mayor Curley went abroad for six weeks. But in discussing the possibility of Mr. McGrath running for mayor during the year, his friends point out the fact that no temporary occupant of that office ever became mayor. Daniel A. Whelton served three and a half months in 1905, following the death of Mayor Patrick A. Collins, but running for the office in the fall of that year against John F. Fitzgerald, he received only a handful of votes. Mr. McGrath has no financial backing for such an experiment and unless he should be indorsed by a powerful group would likely remain on the side lines watching the fight.

Curley Makes No Attack on Police

Expected Bombshell Withheld at Dedication, as Hultman Was Absent

An expected bombshell by Mayor Curley against inactivity of the police in combatting crime did not explode today at the dedication of the new police stations in the North and South End divisions. The mayor was engaged in preparing a statement at his office before leaving for the South End dedication and perhaps would have had something to say about the latest gangster sensation had Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman been present. The commissioner was ill, according to the message given by Superintendent Michael H. Crowley.

The station at the corner of Warren avenue and Berkeley street will house the 400 police of divisions four and five. It is one of the largest police stations in the country. The new station on North street, which is a unit in a group of three municipal buildings, including the tunnel administration building and the printing plant, will house the police of the Hanover street station.

Superintendent John P. Englert of the Public Buildings Department presided over the exercises in both buildings and Mayor Curley and Superintendent Crowley were speakers at each place. There was a band and the singing of popular selections. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, represented Governor Ely in the Sotuh End, referring to the new building as "beckoning hope in the clearing up of crime."

Captain William C. Livingston, who will be the ranking officer of the South End station, is a native of the South End and expressed his pride in being permitted to remain there. Superintendent Crowley thanked Mayor Curley first of all for the buildings and referred with pleasure to the fact that he had served in both divisions, having been in the South End for nineteen years. He spoke of serving with Charles Gillette, now eighty-three years old, who was present. Later, Mr. Gillette, retired officer, was introduced and made a few remarks.

Joseph A. Conry represented the traffic department, and the mayor spoke of the police as now being regarded more as friends of the unfortunates than as enemies. He denounced the Eighteenth Amendment as being more responsible for crime than all of the other laws of the country and deplores the fact that police expenditures are increasing every year.

In the North End building there were remarks by Senator Joseph Langone, who spoke harshly of Commissioner Hultman for his part in closing the Howard Athæneum, Superintendent Crowley, Judge Frank Leveroni, Nathan A. Heller, representing the Transit Department in the absence of Chairman Thomas F. Sullivan; Captain John Mullen of the division, and Superintendent William J. Foley of the printing plant. The new captain aroused laughter when he said that having married a North End woman thirty years ago he could come into the district as police commander and be reasonably certain of getting along with the people as he had with his own wife.

RECORD 1/24/33

M'GRATH EAGER TO GET RELIEF FOR JOBLESS

Relief to the 40,000 jobless roaming the streets of Boston and the welfare of the city at large are the chief ambitions at present of Councillor Joseph McGrath, elected yesterday to serve his second term as president of the city council.

At his home on Castle Rock st., Dorchester, last night, after he had been given a tumultuous welcome by his wife and three-year-old son, Richard, the man who may occupy the mayor's chair before the year is out, expressed his appreciation of the honor bestowed by his colleagues and expressed the fervent hope that the best interests of all Boston will be served by him.

Occupying the mayor's chair would be no novelty for McGrath, for two years ago, when Mayor Curley made a six weeks' visit to Europe, he was head of the council then and automatically became acting mayor.

BELIEVES IN CURLEY

And if fate hands him the scepter again, this time possibliy for a longer period, Mr. McGrath can think of no better course of procedure than to follow out the policies enunciated by Mayor Curley. For in municipal government, Mayor Curley is without a peer, the new council head believes.

As for his ambitions after the year is out, Mr. McGrath would rather not talk about them now. At present he has no intention of running for mayor, but he admitted that circumstances might arise that would put him into the race.

A man who takes his politics seriously, yet eschews the devious methods some politicians consider essential to success, Mr. McGrath looked back last night over 18 years in the arena of public affairs, and he is only 40 now.

At 22 he was the victor in a fight for the House of Representatives from old Ward 20 in Dorchester, in which 18 men were involved. He led the ticket by a comfortable margin.

FOUR YEARS IN LEGISLATURE

He served four terms in the legislature, two from old Ward 20 which is now split up into five wards, and two from old Ward 17.

In 1926, when the city council was formed into its present status he was a candidate from Ward 13 and was victorious. Except for the first two years of Nichol's administration, he has been in the council ever since. In those years he was supplanted by Frank Sullivan, whom he later defeated.

Another of his joyous welcomers when he returned home last night was his mother, Mrs. Ellen F. McGrath, now 63, who lives across the street from her son on Castle Rock st., and his sister, Miss Grace McGrath, a teacher at Girls' High School and president of the High School Women's Club of Boston.

M'GRATH WINS BY SMASHING BIG DEADLOCK

The three weeks' deadlock in the Boston City Council over the choice of a president of that body was broken yesterday by the election of Councilor Joseph McGrath of Ward 13, Dorchester.

In the event that Mayor Curley resigns to accept a federal appointment, President McGrath will automatically become mayor for the balance of the year from the date of the Curley resignation.

New Council Head



President-Elect Jos. McGrath

McGrath received just the 12 votes necessary to elect. He went into the meeting with 11 assured votes. The 12th—the deciding one—was cast by Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester who was previously lined up for Councillor Joseph P. Cox of West Roxbury for president.

KELLY MADE GOOD

Prior to the ballot being taken Kelly showed that McGrath had the election assured by announcing:

"I shall vote for McGrath because he has promised me that, if he becomes mayor, he will give my district any improvements it needs."

Kelly made good on his announcement and McGrath was elected.

The vote was:

Joseph McGrath—12

Joseph P. Cox—8

Clement R. Norton, Hyde Park—1

Francis E. Kelly, Dorchester—1.

A STORMY SESSION

All 22 members were present. Councillor Richard D. Gleason of Roxbury, under treatment at City Hospital for leg injury, was again brought in on a stretcher. Councillor Israel Ruby of Dorchester managed to attend, although still suffering from grip.

It was a stormy session, with a near-riot in the gallery before the meeting began. One thousand would-be spectators rushed for 250 gallery seats. After every seat was filled and every inch of standing room was taken the police managed to drive the overflow back into the corridor and close the gallery doors.

Before voting began Councillor Kelly launched a vitriolic attack on Mayor Curley.

Then Councillor Cox told about a meeting of 12 Councillors at Ruby's home last Wednesday night at which the twelve signed an agreement to vote for Cox.

Cox brought in photostatic copies of the agreement, showing the 12 signatures, those of Councillors Brackman, Burke, Cox, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Green, Power, Ruby, Baker, Englert, Kelly and Fish. Cox read the agreement and the names.

Then Kelly made his attack on the mayor and his announcement that he would vote for McGrath and why.

Only one ballot was taken. The twelve who voted McGrath into the presidency were: Barker, Dowd, Englert, Gallagher, Gleason, Hein, Kelly, Lynch, McGrath, Murray, Norton and Roberts.

The eight who stuck by the photographed agreement and voted for Cox were: Brackman, Burke, Cox, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Green, Power and Ruby.

Curtis voted for Norton and Fish voted for Kelly.

REMARKS DELETED

After the balloting the council voted, 14 to 8, to strike from the records all remarks made previous to the voting..

McGrath assumed the president's chair after the vote was declared.

By a vote of 19 to 1 the council passed an order for the establishing of a municipal lighting plant. The order now goes to the mayor for approval but he vetoed a similar one a few weeks ago.

Globe 1/24/33

CURLEY DEDICATES TWO NEW POLICE STATIONS

Silent on Hultman Controversy Because Latter Not At North and South End Ceremonies

Formal dedication exercises for Boston's new police building at Berkeley st and Warren av and the new tunnel administration building and Police Station 1, at North sq, took place today. The exercises at the police building at Warren av and Berkeley sts commenced at 11 o'clock, with Mayor James M. Curley the principal speaker.

Those who gathered at the dedications in the South and North Ends with the expectations of hearing Mayor Curley unburden his mind with a blast against crime conditions and alleged police inefficiency were disappointed. The Mayor intended to make a statement on the present situation but the absence from the dedications of Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, because of sickness, sealed the lips of the Mayor, on that subject.

The Mayor said today at City Hall that he never sent a written communication of complaints with names, dates or anything else to Police Commissioner Hultman in the present controversy. The only things of a written nature, according to the Mayor, were anonymous letters that reached his office and inasmuch as the proper destination of those letters was Police Headquarters the letters were forwarded.

Moreover, the Mayor said, he has had no communication whatever with Commissioner Hultman in the last 72 hours. Just before the dedication of Station 1 at the North End the Mayor expressed the opinion that he would give out a written statement this afternoon to the press.

Silent on Hultman

The Mayor's addresses at both dedications contained no reference to Commissioner Hultman. At the combined station for 4 and 5 at Warren av and Berkeley st, South End, he paid a tribute to the sterling worth of Police Superintendent Michael H. Crowley and another to Capt William W. Livingston who will command the station.

He attacked the 18th Amendment and pointed out that before the passage of the Amendment that there were 1700 police officers in Boston and the cost of maintaining that department and the courts was something more than $4,000,000. In 1932, he said, the department jumped to 2400 police officers and an expenditure of more than $10,000,000, a cost of $11.50 on every man, woman and child in the City.

The Mayor expressed the hope that Congress would speedily repeal the amendment which he said had contributed more to the immorality of youth and cost of operations of jails, hospitals, morgues, police departments and courts than all the laws ever placed on the statute books.

Referring to the new police station, he said that it was necessary in order to combat crime to have a garage for 90 cars and motorcycles. He said in closing that the residents of the South End were fortunate in that they would have such a humane and just captain, William W. Livingston.

At the North End his remarks were along the same line and he had fine things to say about Capt John J. Mullen who will be in charge of the new Station 1.

Supt Crowley Speaks

Greetings of the Commonwealth were brought by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan, representing Gov Joseph B. Ely, who also was unable to be present. Registrar Ryan paid high tribute to Mayor Curley and Supt of Police Michael H. Crowley.

Capt William W. Livingston, commander of the new station which will house Division 4 on Lagrange st and Division 5 on East Dedham st, also addressed the gathering and said that he felt honored to be the commanding officer of one of the newest police buildings in the city.

Supt Crowley, in his speech, recalled the days when he was a patrolman in the East Dedham-st Station, at the age of 22. He said he enjoyed his work in the "busy" division, and when he was later transferred to Roxbury he was heartbroken.

At the close of the exercises the group adjourned to the outside of the building, and Mayor Curley assisted in placing the corner stone, which contained a copy of the program and other police records. The Mayor was presented with an honorary card from the Masons' Union and he was able to cement the corner stone in place.

Tunnel Building

The new building is on the site of the old Scenic Temple. It is three stories high, with a main entrance on Warren av and a side entrance on Berkeley st. The exterior of the building is of red brick and stone, of architecture reminiscent of colonial Boston, the first story of rusticated stone, above a granite base, with stone pilasters terminating in Corinthian capitals

The entrance doors are of bronze, with ornamental transoms.

Exercises at the Administration Building, North and Richmond sts, commenced at 1 o'clock with John P. Englert, superintendent of buildings, presiding.

Speakers included Mayor Curley, Col Thomas F. Sullivan, transit commissioner; Mr William J. Casey, superintendent of printing, and Capt John J. Mullen, commander of Division 1, which will be housed in the new building.

The new tunnel administration building is erected at the entrance to the new traffic tunnel to East Boston and contains the administration offices and garage for emergency cars. One entrance is on North st and the other main or public entrance faces the new square, toward Cross st. The tellers' office is on the first floor.

Record 1/25/33

CURLEY FLAYS POLICE ALIBI IN VICE DRIVE

Mayor Curley in a formal statement last night charged the police department was trying to establish an alibi for its failure to act in the matter of liquor and vice conditions in the city prior to his demands that Commissioner Hultman and the department make a cleanup.

"The police department has issued statements that action is being taken on information received from the mayor's office," he said, "thus creating the impression that the department had no knowledge of existing conditions."

"The fact is that the information imparted to the police commissioner in a conference at the mayor's office was already known to the commissioner who stated that he had learned of the various things discussed in the mayor's office some time previously.

"In other words, with full knowledge of the situation the police department remained inactive and apparently helpless and it was to this inactivity and helplessness that I directed the attention of the commissioner."

Continuing the mayor pointed out that the police department was not subject either to his control or dictation, because the commissioner is appointed by the governor.

"However," he said, "it is the duty of the municipality to provide the necessary funds and for this purpose approximately $6,000,000 annually is available.

"It was the contention of the police commissioner at the conference that there was no law permitting police to enter night clubs, or other private clubs to prevent violations of the narcotic act, the prohibition act or to prevent the so called stripping acts, or exhibition of nude women. The apprehension of law violators is the business of the police and not the business of the mayor."

As the mayor's statement was being issued it was announced at headquarters that the police investigation of graft and vice charges in the department was being held in abeyance while every man in the department who could be used was detailed to the hunt for the Solomon slayers.

POST 1/20/33

HULTMAN LASHED AT BY CURLEY

Mayor Charges He Seeks Alibi for Inactivity

ADMITTED KNOWING CONDITIONS, HE SAYS

Police Head, Ill at Home, Silent on Statement

Seeking an alibi for failure to act in the vice situation was charged against Police Commissioner Hultman yesterday by Mayor Curley, when he asserted that the police head had admitted to him that he had full knowledge of illegal conditions, and that the police had still remained inactive and apparently helpless.

NO REPLY BY HULTMAN

To the broadside delivered by Mayor Curley, Police Commissioner Hultman made no reply. He is confined to his house with a cold, and earlier in the day, by telephone, had ordered Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley, Captain John M. Anderson and other officials to bend all their resources to apprehending the slayers of Charles Solomon, Boston racketeer, who was slain. The probe of charges against police, of anonymous letters accusing police of grafting and other allegations of laxity in policing the city is meanwhile to be held in abeyance.

Mayor Curley issued a long statement setting forth his position in his demands to have the city cleaned up, and declared that Commissioner Hultman told him at a recent conference that he was aware of the vice conditions called to his attention.

"Erroneous and Misleading"

"The statements which have appeared in the press, emanating from police headquarters, relating to the source of information upon which the department is now acting, with reference to location of speak-easies and vice resorts, are erroneous and misleading," Mayor Curley said. His assertion was carefully prepared.

"The police department has issued statements that action is being taken upon information received from the Mayor's office, thereby conveying the impression that the department had no knowledge whatsoever of existing conditions.

"Information Already Known"

"The fact is that the information imparted to the police commissioner, at a conference held in the Mayor's office recently and called for another purpose, was already known to the police commissioner, who stated that he had learned of the various things discussed some time previously. The corporation counsel and others were present at the conference.

"The discussion at this conference related to the inactivity on the part of the police, who, upon the commissioner's own statement, were fully aware of what was transpiring in the city with reference to speakeasies and vice resorts.

"Inactive and Helpless'

"In other words, with full knowledge of the situation, the police department remained inactive and apparently helpless, and it was to this inactivity and helplessness that I directed the attention of the police commissioner.

"It is evident that the publicity bureau of the police department, anticipating the need for action with reference to certain places, where the law is flaunted, is now seeking to establish an alibi for the failure to act prior to this time.

Police Authority Limited

"It was the contention of the police commissioner at the conference held at the office of the Mayor that there was no law which permitted the police to enter night clubs or private clubs of any character, either for the purpose of prohibiting violation of the narcotic laws, the prohibition act, or to prevent the so-called stripping acts or exhibitions of nude women.

"I informed the commissioner that a bill had been drafted and submitted to the Legislature which would give the police that authority, provided the law was approved by the General Court. So far as I am aware this is the first time an attempt has been made to permit of police supervision of these resorts, notwithstanding the fact that they have been operating in the city for a period of years.

"The apprehension of law violators is the business of the police commissioner and the police department and not the business of the Mayor."

HERALD

DEDICATE FOUR CITY BUILDINGS

Mayor Lays Cornerstone of New Station One in South End

SAYS REPEAL WILL CUT POLICE COSTS

Four new municipal buildings were dedicated by Mayor Curley yesterday. They are the police station at Berkeley street and Warren avenue, to which the LaGrange and East Dedham street divisions will be transferred and the group of buildings about the North end portal of the East Boston traffic tunnel. They are the tunnel administration, police, and printing plant buildings.

At noon the mayor, speaking to 1000 at the South end police building, declared that repeal of the 18th amendment will result in decreased expenditures for the maintenance of the police department and the courts. He contrasted a cost of $4,000,000 in 1917 with the expenditure of more than $10,000,000 last year and cited this increase of 150 per cent. as conclusive proof of the failure of prohibition.

At the North end police station guard room, the mayor devoted his talk chiefly to the development of printing and featured the fact that Boston boasts of a municipal printing plant of sufficient size to produce all printing for city and county departments. He referred to the approach of the opening of the $16,000,000 tunnel as an achievement of lasting benefit to the city.

SUPT. CROWLEY SPEAKS

Other speakers at the South end were Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley, Capt. William W. Livingston, who was called the commander of the new station; Charles Gillette, 83-year-old retired policeman who "broke in" Supt. Crowley; Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan and Traffic Commissioner Joseph A. Conry.

Speakers at the North end included Senator Joseph A. Langone, who called Police Commissioner Hultman a "Duxbury clam" whom he blamed, with John C. L. Dowling of the Watch and Ward society, for the closing of the Old Howard Theatre and who threatened to become a mayoralty candidate if Dowling is an aspirant.

Others were Supt. Crowley, Capt. John J. Mullen, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the transit commission and Maj. William J. Casey, superintendent of the printing plant. Superintendent of Public Buildings John P. Englert presided at both dedications and at Berkeley street, the mayor laid the corner stone of the building.

TRANSCRIPT 1/26/33

Hit Curley Bill to Cut Salaries

Speakers Charge Proposal Would Give Mayor Too Much Authority

Vigorous opposition to the petition introduced by Mayor Curley which would give the mayor of Boston the authority to change the salaries and positions of city officials and employees, was recorded at a hearing today before the legislative Committee on Civil Service.

The only speaker in favor of the measure was Abraham B. Casson, legislative counsel for the city of Boston. His statement that the bill was submitted at the request of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau brought forth quick denials from representatives of the organizations. They objected on the ground that the bill was too broad, but admitted that the mayor needed authority to make reductions under the present situation. They felt, however, that the bill before the committee would give the mayor too much authority.

In speaking for the measure, Mr. Casson told the committee that several weeks ago representatives of various organizations in the city called upon the mayor and demanded a $7,000,000 slash in the budget. He said the organizations suggested that salaries of city employees be cut and that departments be cut and that departments be consolidated and employees discharged. He said the measure was an emergency one and warned that it was putting a "dangerous power" in the hands of one man. "But," he added, "if the committee feels that the city of Boston must do as these organizations ask, then we must have the legislation." Mr. Casson called attention to the voluntary contributions of city employees for public welfare as taking the place of salary reductions.

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, opposing the measure, declared it would upset the entire structure of the city in regard to employment. He said the bill gave the mayor too much power and was a dangerous proceeding. Senator Parkman quoted from the mayor's inaugural address of that year that he was reluctant to seek the authority. He told the committee that he has introduced a bill calling for salary reductions for employees of the city and suggested that the matter before the committee be postponed until a later date so that both measures could be heard at the same time.

R. Ammi Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Municipal Research Bureau, told the committee that the bill was not introduced by the mayor at their request. He explained the position of the two organizations as willing to give the mayor reasonable authority and added that they favored the bill filed by Senator Parkman. He contended that the Curley bill would allow the removal of judges, school committee employees and many others. Arthur H. Brooks urged the committee to study the bill filed by the Massachusetts Tax Association before taking action on the Curley bill.

Chairman William Reilly of the Boston school committee said he had been instructed by unanimous vote to appear before the committee to oppose the bill. He said the committee had sufficient power to make any of the changes which the bill would empower the mayor to do.

GLOBE

PROTEST MAYOR CURLEY BILL

Would Give Him Right to Cut City Salaries

The bill to give to Mayor Curley authority to reduce, reestablish and readjust salaries of officers and employes of the City of Boston and authority to remove, suspend, transfer or lower in rating such employes brought forth a storm of protest before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service today. The only proponent of the measure was Abraham B. Casson, legislative agent for the city of Boston, who explained the provisions of it.

The statement of Mr Casson that the bill was submitted at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Tax Association, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Municipal Research Bureau and other organizations brought forth denials from representatives of several of these organizations.

Mr Casson told the committee that several weeks ago those organizations waited upon the Mayor and called for a cut of $7,000,000 in the city budget. They first suggested, he said, a cut in all municipal and county salaries and consolidation of departments with the discharge of transfer of employes. He then called the committee's attention to the fact that the Civil Service laws prevent the Mayor from taking such action.

The bill before the committee was therefore drawn to give the Mayor authority to act as the associations requested, Mr Casson declared.

"It is an emergency measure only," according to Mr Casson, "and it is putting a dangerous power in the hands of any one man. But, if the commission feels that the city of Boston must do as these organizations ask, then we must have the legislation."

Senator Henry Parkman of Boston, in opposition to the measure, declared it would upset the whole structure of the city in regard to municipal employment. He declared further that it gave too broad authority to the Mayor and was a dangerous precedent. He quoted from the Mayor's inaugural of this year, in which he stated that he was reluctant to seek the authority.

R. Ammi Cutter, representing the Massachusetts Tax Association and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, declared that it was not at their urging that the Mayor had the bill drafted. He explained that the organizations were willing to allow the Mayor reasonable authority and added that they favored the bill of Senator Parkman for uniform salary reductions.

Arthur H. Brooks, without taking a definite stand on the Curley bill, suggested that a measure proposed by the Tax Association be studied before action is taken on the proposal of Mayor Curley.

Chairman William A. Reilly of the Boston School Committee, told the committee he had been instructed by unanimous vote of the committee to appear at the hearing and oppose the bill.

Daniel J. Lucey of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association and others also were recorded in opposition.

TRAVELER

BACK BAY VICE DRIVE GOES ON

Police Goaded by Mayor Curley's Charges of Inactivity

With the police force split between the investigation of vice conditions and the widespread manhunt for the murderers of Charles "King" Solomon, the drive to clean up the Back Bay and other sections of the city continued today.

Goaded into action by a statement of Mayor Curley, throwing full responsibility for vice dens and speakeasies upon the shoulders of police, officers worked silently, and without open comment on the mayor's statement.

Commissioner Hultman was confined to his home with a heavy cold. From sources close to him, however, came knowledge that the commissioner believed the double investigation of the Solomon murder and vice conditions, entrusted to Supt. Crowley, to be in competent hands.

"With full knowledge of the situation," the mayor charged, "the police department remained inactive and, apparently, helpless."

In the face of this accusation, police of the Back Bay division moved against alleged "hot spots" in their district. They closed the Ten o'Clock Club on a charge of operating without a charter.

Descending on the club just before 10 P. M. yesterday, a squad of officers ordered the gas supply for cooking turned off. Patrons who had arrived early were permitted to leave the Newbury street club without questioning.

After the doors were closed, a sign was placed on the door reading "Closed, heating apparatus out of order." Police said the club was operated by Mickey Alpert, Boston orchestra leader, for a month without a charter.

Another development was the sending of a general order to all division captains by Supt. Michael H. Crowley. The order called attention to the general order of Oct. 15, 1930, reading:

"The practice of assigning a sergeant for a specific time for vice duty only in each division must cease."

The vice squad of station 16, in the Back Bay district, has for some time been headed by Sergt. Frank E. Gilman at the order of Capt. Perley S. Skillings.

TRAVELER 1/20/33 AMERICAN

More Than 100 Boston and Metropolitan Police in Escort

Final tribute was paid today to Deputy Superintendent Thomas F. Goode of the Boston police department at a solemn high mass in St. Thomas's Church, Jamaica Plain, at 10 o'clock, at which dignitaries of the state and city and men and women from all walks of life paid their last respects.

LARGE POLICE ESCORT

The cortege left the home of the late police official on Prince street at 9:30, preceded by an escort of more than 100 police officers from the Boston department and a delegation of 30 metropolitan police officers, and wended its way through crowded streets to the church.

The church was not big enough to accommodate every one, and more than 200 persons waited outside during the services.

The scene outside the church was impressive as the detail of police came to attention and saluted, as the body was being borne into and out of the church by six police sergeants who acted as body bearers.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Lawrence M. Ryan. He was assisted by the Rev. Edward J. Riley, deacon, and the Rev. John L. Parsons, sub-deacon. Seated within the chancel railing were a number of visiting priests.

The honorary bearers were Mayor James M. Curley, Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley, Deputy Superintendent James McDevitt, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan of the transit commission, Thomas F. O'Connor, Joseph A. Tomasello, William Dooley, Thomas McCourt, William Ellis, William Elcock, Dennis Dooley, Charles Young, Dr. Fred Good, Emile Coulon and Daniel Gurnett.

EX-MAYORS PRESENT

Among those present were Postmaster William E. Hurley, ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Dist.-Atty. William J. Foley, Fire Commissioner Edward A. McLaughlin, Chief Henry A. Fox, former Chief Daniel A. Sennott, Traffic Engineer John J. Hurley, William T. Fitzgerald, register of deeds; Joseph P. Manning, president of the board of trustees of th Boston City Hospital; Dr. Martin English, Henry J. Stevens of the public safety commissioin.

Judge Joseph A. McDonald of the Charlestown court, Judge Michael Murray of the municipal court, Judge William J. Day, Judge Frank A. Leveroni, Judge Francis J. Good, Judge James Devlin, Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster, Asst. Dist. Atty. Fred Doyle and Asst. Dist. Atty. Daniel Gillen.

The ushers at the church were Thomas P. Glynn, Daniel O'Connor, Austin O'Connor, James Gormley, Edward O'Shea, Thomas Elcock and Theodore Logan.

The music of the mass was furnished by Ida McCarthy O'Shea, organist, Lillian Gorman, contralto, Mrs. Anna Lewis soprano, John Shaughnessey, tenor, and Joseph Ecker, bass. Terry's mass was sung.

Seated within the chancel railing were a number of visiting priests including the Rev. Thomas McCarthy of St. Clement's Church, Somerville; the Rev. John J. Twiss of St. Catherine's Church; the Rev. Charles A. Finn, rector of St. John's Seminary, Brighton, and pastor of St. Anne's Church, Hingham; the Rev. E. F. McKenzie of St. John's Seminary; the Rev. John J. Lynch, professor at Emmanuel College; the Rev. T. J. McCarthy, S. J., and the Rev. Daniel Sullivan, S. J., both of St. Mary's Church, North End, and the Rev. John S. Keath.

THOSE IN POLICE DETAIL

The police escort included Capt. Louis E. Lutz, superintendent's office; Capt. Thomas E. J. Kavanaugh, Lt. Bernard J. Graham, Sergt. Thomas F. Harvey, Sergt. Thomas J. Shaw, Sergt. Edward P. O'Neil and Sergt. Andrew Markhard.

The body bearers were Sergts. John J. Crimmins of division 1, Joseph F. Condon of division 2, Henry J. Bailey of division 5, John J. Devine of division 12, and Edward J. Kelley and William M. Donahue of the bureau of traffic.

The police department's honorary bearers were Capts. John J. Mullen of division 1, Archibald F. Campbell of division 7, Joseph McKinnon of division 9, Stephen J. Flaherty of division 10, Harry N. Dickinson of division 11, and Perley S. Skillings of division 16.

The detail of officers of the metropolitan police department was headed by Capt. Albert Chapman.

Upon leaving the house the cortege proceeded along Prince street to Pond street, to Dunster road, to Centre street to South street, to St. Thomas's Church.

Two motorcycle officers preceded the escort from the home to the church and from the church to Holy Cross cemetery, where interment took place.

LINE AT HEADQUARTERS

The cortege, instead of taking a direct route to the cemetery, turned back into the city and passed before a detail of more than 200 officers and civilian help of the police department which were lined up on the sidewalk outside of police headquarters on Berkeley street to pay a final tribute to their superior officer.

Traffic was handled smoothly all along the line, with Capt. James Fallon of police headquarters in charge of a large detail to keep traffic moving without a halt.

Also among those present were Former Fire Commissioner Theodore A. Glynn, Capt. James A. Claflin of the Joy street police station, Capt. Jeremiah A. Gallivan, City Councilmen Peter A. Murray and Clement A. Norton, a delegation of officers from the state police, Inspector James Dennesey of the homicide squad, retired; Dennis Lorden of the local federal prohibition department, Neal Holland, ex-Captain Forest F. Hall, former Deputy Supt. Richard Fitzgerald, Bradley C. Mason, James P. Smith, A. E. O'Connell, Philip O'Neil, Timothy Ferris; two old time police officers, Patrick Maher and Joseph Glancey; Louis Pugni of the Copley Plaza, and Parker Shannon, a Boston restaurateur.

ELY AND CURLEY GREET M-G-M BEAUTY TRAIN

As throngs pressed about, and traffic snarled, Gov. Ely and Mayor Curley today officially welcomed the arrival in Boston of the elaborate $150,000 Metr-Goldwyn-Mayer Traveling Motion Picture Studio.

Stopping in Boston on its world tour search for new screen personalities, the traveling studio first visited the State House, where Gov. Ely and members of his staff inspected it. The Governor spoke briefly into the microphone connected with the studio's amplifier system.

From the State House the studio caravan proceeded to City Hall where Mayor Curley added his greetings.

Commending the ingenuity of the the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer organization in the construction of the traveling studio so that film fans might see the equipment used in the projection and recording of talking pictures, Mayor Curley said he hoped the organization would find a Boston girl worthy of elevating to stardom in the movies.

A parade through the downtown area followed the reception and the studio visited Loew's Orpheum Theater, home in Boston of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures. From there the Boston Evening American building, 5 Winthrop sq., was visited, and a brief call was made at Hotel Bradford, headquarters of out of town girls in Boston to receive voice and screen tests aboard the studio.

The studio was on display at both the State and Orpheum theaters later and the general public was to be permitted to inspect the equipment.

Meanwhile, tomorrow will see the end of the campaign which has been conducted in Greater Boston by the Boston Evening American, the Boston Sunday Advertiser, and Loew's State and Orpheum theaters, to discover a girl with a perfect screen personality.

At midnight tomorrow, the curtain will ring down on the greatest oportunity ever offered to girls of Greater Boston.

More than 50 Greater Boston girls will be selected to receive screen and voice tests on the stages of the State and Orpheum theaters.

HERALD 1/26/33

Curley Says Hultman to Blame For 'Helplessness' of Police

Admitted Full Knowledge Of Vice Conditions, Mayor Declares

CHARGES ATTEMPT TO PRESENT ALIBI

Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman was held responsible for the "inactivity and helplessness" of the police to drive vice dens and speakeasies from the Back Bay and other sections of the city, by Mayor Curley in a statement issued from his office yesterday.

The mayor charged that Hultman admitted "full knowledge of the situation" at a recent conference in the mayor's office when Back Bay vice conditions were discussed, although at the time the discussion took place police were inactive in regard to the conditions cited.

Mayor Curley planned to tell the commissioner at the dedicatory exercises of one of two new police stations yesterday the charges which were later made public in the statement form. The mayor abandoned his plan to incorporate the discussion of vice conditions in either his address at the new Berkeley street station or his speech at the North street building, when Hultman failed to appear at either place.

The commissioner was confined to his home all day with a heavy cold.

Meanwhile investigation of the murder of Charles Solomon, whose racketeering enterprises included some of the very places which are concerned in the vice situation, served to distract activity from the probe of charges of police protection which Hultman ordered Monday.

Capt. John M. Anderson and Lt. Stephen Gillis of the bureau of criminal investigation, who started Monday to probe the accusations against police, were active in the Solomon investigation yesterday.

Another development construed as Police of the Back Bay division moved against alleged "hot spots" in their district by closing, on a charge of operating without a charter, the "Ten O'Clock Club," night club operated by Mickey Alpert, well known as an orchestra leader, at 336 Newbury street.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock, Sergt. Manuel Susan and Patrolmen James A. Sweeney and Henry Demers entered the club and ordered the gas supply for cooking turned off. A few men and women who had arrived early were permitted to leave without questioning.

After the doors were closed, a sign was placed at the entrance, reading, "Closed, Heating Apparatus Out of Order." Police said the place had operated as a club for a month without a charter.

being in relation to the investigation of vice conditions was a general order sent by Supt. Michael H. Crowley to division captains last night. The order directed division commanders to a general order of Oct. 15, 1930, and "especially that part which states: The practice of assigning a sergeant for a specified time for vice duty only in each division must cease."

Sergt. Frank E. Gilman has headed the vice squad at station 16, by order of Capt. Perley S. Skillings, for some time. This station has charge of the Back Bay district.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

The mayor's statement criticising the police department follows:

The statements which have appeared in the press, emanating from police headquarters relating to the source of information upon which the department is now acting, with reference to location of speakeasies and vice resorts are erroneous and misleading.

The police department has issued statements that action is being taken upon information received from the mayor's office, thereby conveying the impression that the department had no knowledge whatsoever of existing conditions. The fact is that the information imparted to the police commissioner at a conference held in the mayor's office recently and called for another purpose and at which the corporation counsel and others were present, was already known to the police commissioner who stated that he had learned of the various things discussed in the mayor's office some time previously. The discussion at this conference related to the inactivity on the part of the police, who, upon the commissioner's own statement, were fully aware of what was transpiring in the city with reference to speakeasies and vice resorts. In other words, with full knowledge of the situation, the police department remained inactive and, apparently, helpless, and it was to this inactivity and helplessness that I directed the attention of the police commissioner.

It is evident to me that the publicity bureau of the police department, anticipating the need for action with reference to certain places where the law is flaunted, is now seeking to establish an alibi for the failure to act prior to this time.

The police department is not subject to either control or dictation by the mayor of Boston, the commissioner receiving his appointment from the Governor of the commonwealth. Under the statutes, however, it is the duty of the municipality to provide the necessary funds for the conduct of the police department and for this purpose the sum of approximately $6,000,000 annually is available. It would appear that this amount is sufficiently large to permit a complete and accurate knowledge of persistent and long continued violations of law in the city.

It is neither my desire nor purpose to interfere or dictate what shall or shall not be done in the police department. The department receives ample funds with which to conduct its activities in conformity with law and to provide the requisite protection for life and property.

It was the contention of the police commissioner at the conference held at the office of the mayor that there was no law which permitted the police to enter night clubs or private clubs of any character, either for the purpose of prohibiting violation of the narcotic laws, the prohibition act, or to prevent the so-called stripping acts or exhibition of nude women. I informed the commissioner that a bill had been drafted and submitted to the Legislature which would give the police that authority, provided the law was approved by the General Court. So far as I am aware this is the first time an attempt has been made to permit of police supervision of these resorts, notwithstanding the fact that they have been operating in the city for a period of years. The apprehension of law violators is the business of the police commissioner and the police department and not the business of the mayor.

AMERICAN

COMRADES BEAR GOODE TO GRAVE

Their final tribute to Deputy Police Supt. Thomas F. Goode was paid today by veteran members of the police department at funeral services in St. Thomas' Church, Jamaica Plain.

With a detail of 96 policemen forming a guard of honor, a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at 10 a. m., after brief services in the late deputy's home, 95 Prince st., Jamaica Plain.

Mayor Curley was present at the church services as well as Police Superintendent Crowley, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, a delegation from the Cambridge police and one from the Metropolitan District Police.

As the cortege passed police headquarters on the way to the cemetery, Supt. Crowley stood at the head of a line of 100 policemen drawn up at attention.

Honorary pallbrears included Capts. Stephen J. Flaherty of Roxbury Crossing station, Perley Skillings of Back Bay station, Archibald Campbell of East Boston station, John J. Mullen of Hanover st., Joseph McKinnon of Dudley st. station, and Harry N. Dickinson of Fields Corner station.

The active bearers were Sergts. John J. Crimmins, Joseph F. Condon, Henry J. Bailey, John Devine, Edward J. Kelley, Jr., and William M. Donahue.

Globe 1/25/33

MAYOR SAYS POLICE KNEW

"Remained Inactive and Apparently Helpless"

Curley Assails Failure to Act Against Vice Conditions

Although the actual police investigation of graft charges against the Boston police was temporarily halted yesterday while authorities were concentrating their efforts on the Solomon murder, Mayor Curley kept the interest alive with a broadcast at Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and the police in which he charged the Police Department had remained "inactive and apparently helpless" while having full knowledge of the situation.

Supt Michael H. Crowley also kept in touch with developments in the graft probe and in a special order last night called to the attention of division commanders a general order issued by the Commissioner in October, 1930, which read: "The practice of assigning one sergeant for a specified time for vice duty only in each division must cease."

Aimed at Graft Possibility

This order was considered a direct reference to the possibility of graft and was originally issued to prevent one man getting in the position that he alone handled vice cases. Captains were told at that time to have all officers consider vice investigation their regular duty rather than have one man gain control and leave himself open to the temptation of graft.

Mayor Curley was expected to unburden his mind with a blast against crime conditions and alleged police efficiency when he spoke yesterday at the formal dedication exercises of Boston's new police buildings at Berkeley st and Warren av and the new tunnel administration building, and Police Station 1 at North sq, but, because of the illness of Commissioner Hultman which kept him away from the ceremonies, the Mayor refrained from mentioning this phase of police activity.

The Mayor promised to express his opinion in a written statement, which he issued last night, declaring information coming from Police Headquarters relating to the source of information upon which the department is now acting, with reference to location of speakeasies and vice resorts, "are erroneous and misleading."

Mayor's Statement

In his statement, the Mayor said: "[illegible] has issued statements that action is being taken upon information received from the Mayor's office, thereby conveying the impression that the department had no knowledge whatsoever of existing conditions.

"The fact is that the information imparted to the Police Commissioner at a conference held in the Mayor's office recently and called for another purpose and at which the corporation counsel and others were present, was already known to the Police Commissioner, who stated that he had learned of the various things discussed in the Mayor's office some time previously.

"The discussion at this conference related to the inactivity on the part of the police, who, upon the commissioner's own statement were fully aware of what was transpiring in the city with reference to speakeasies and vice resorts.

"In other words, with full knowledge of the situation, the Police Department remained inactive and, apparently, helpless, and it was to this inactivity and helplessness that I directed the attention of the Police Commissioner.

Seeking Alibi, Mayor Says

"It is evident to me that the publicity bureau of the Police Department, anticipating the need for action with reference to certain places where the law is flaunted, is now seeking to establish an alibi for the failure to act prior to this time.

"The Police Department is not subject to either control or dictation by the Mayor of Boston, the Commissioner receiving his appointment from the Governor of the Commonwealth. Under the statutes, however, it is the duty of the municipality to provide the necessary funds for the conduct of the Police Department and for this purpose the sum of approximately $6,000,000 annually is available. It would appear that this amount is sufficiently large to permit of a complete and accurate knowledge of persistent and long-continued violations of law in the city.

"It is neither my desire nor purpose to interfere or dictate what shall or shall not be done in the Police Department. The department receives ample funds with which to conduct its activities in conformity with law and to provide the requisite protection for life and property.

Law for Supervision Drafted

"It was the contention of the Police Commissioner at the conference held at the office of the Mayor that there was no law which permitted the police to enter night clubs or private clubs of any character, either for the purpose of prohibiting violation of the narcotic laws, the Prohibition Act, or to prevent the so-called stripping acts or exhibition of nude women.

"I informed the Commissioner that a bill had been drafted and submitted to the Legislature which would give the police that authority, provided the law was approved by the General Court. So far as I am aware this is the first time an attempt has been made to permit of police supervision of these resorts, notwithstanding the fact that they have been operating in the city for a period of years. The apprehension of law violators is the business of the Police Commissioner and the Police Department and not the business of the Mayor."

The Mayor also said at City Hall yesterday that the only things of a written nature sent by him to the Police Department were anonymous letters that had reached his office and inasmuch as the proper destination of the letters was Police Headquarters, the letters were forwarded.

Address at Dedication

The Mayor's addresses at both dedications consisted in an attack on the 18th amendment, and the increase in crime and expense that has followed its enactment. He expressed the hope that Congress would speedily repeal the amendment.

The Mayor had high praise for Supt Crowley, Capt W. W. Livingston, who will command the South End division, which will house Division 4 from La-Grange st and Division 5 from East Dedham st, and also Capt John J. Mullen, who commands Division 1.

Other speakers at the dedication ceremonies included Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan, who represented Gov Ely; the police captains, Supt Crowley, Col Thomas G. Sullivan, transit commissioner, and Maj William J. Casey.

TRAVELER

Contest Bill Giving Curley Added Power

Salary Control Measure Fought at State House

Declaring that it gives Mayor Curley too broad power, several speakers before the legislative committee on civil service today voiced opposition to the mayor's bill asking authority to reduce, establish and readjust salaries of officers and employes of Boston and Suffolk county.

The measure also seeks authority to remove, suspend, transfer or lower in rank these workers.

CASSON CLAIM DENIED

The city was represented by its legislative counsel A. B. Casson, who declared the bill was submitted at the urgent request of the Chamber of Commerce, Boston Real Estate Exchange and other organizations. Representatives of these bodies, however, denied this and spoke in opposition to the bill.

Among those who spoke against it were State Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., R. Ammi Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange; Arthur H. Brooks, Chairman William A. Reilly of the Boston school committee and Daniel J. Luey of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association.

Post 1/25/33

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR



HERALD 1/26/33 GLOBE

JUSTICE HEALY IS CONFIRMED

Dr. Henry S. Rowen, Brighton, Nominated by Ely as Trustee

WILSON'S NAME IS SUBMITTED AGAIN

Gov. Ely's nomination of Gerald A. Healy of Brookline to be justice of the Stoughton district court was confirmed at yesterday's session of the executive council. He has been associate justice of the Stoughton court.

There was no record vote on the confirmation, but Councillor Esther M. Andrews of Brookline requested that she be recorded in opposition.

Dr. Henry S. Rowen of Brighton was nominated to be one of the board of seven trustees for the new Metropolitan state hospital at Waltham, which will soon be opened by the mental disease department.

Dr. Rowen served for 15 years on the board of trustees of the Boston City Hospital but was deprived of a new appointment by Mayor Curley when his term expired last May. He had been associated in various capacities at the hospital for 31 years. He was succeeded on the City Hospital board by Dr. Martin J. English, Mayor Curley's family physician.

WILSON NOMINATED AGAIN

The Governor again submitted the nomination of George L. Wilson of Ayer to be justice of the first district court of northern Middlesex, which was presided over by the late Judge Warren H. Atwood. The last council refused to confirm Wilson's previous nomination.

Chief among other nominations submitted yesterday to the council were those of Miles J. Neff of Fall River to succeed Zenas A. Howes of Quincy as state supervisor of marine fisheries and Fred H. Kimball of Haverhill for reappointment to be superintendent of the State House.

Other nominations submitted follow:

Joseph A. Wallace of Fall River, Fall River finance board, reappointment.

Michael J. Monahan of Williamstown, clerk of Williamstown district court, reappointment.

John L. Hennessy of North Dighton, trustee of Bristol county agricultural school, to succeed Joseph K. Milliken.

David H. Fulton of Somerville, master in chancery, reappointment.

Calvin C. Shepherd of Weymouth, board of registration in embalming, reappointment.

Josephine F. Thurlow of Cambridge, board of registration of nurses, reappointment.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs of Boston and Thomas Connolly of Peabody, division of inspection advisory council, reappointments.

B. H. Bristow Draper of Hopedale and William R. Claflin, Jr., of Belmont, managers of Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, reappointments.

John F. Gannon of Pittsfield and Davis R. Dewey of Cambridge, Massachusetts State College trustees, reappointments.

Charles W. Gould of Milford, clerk of third district court of southern Worcester, reappointment.

Arthur G. Wadleigh of Lynn and Fred J. Crowley of Lowell, Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway trustees, reappointments.

Dr. George F. Curley of Milford, sixth Worcester district medical examiner, to succeed the late Dr. William J. Clarke.

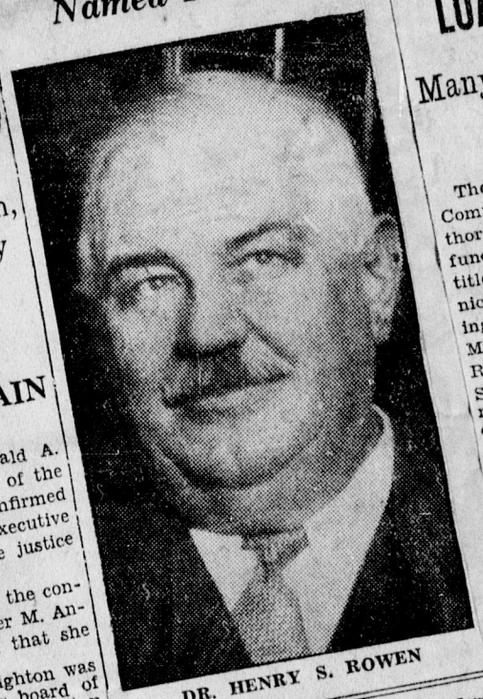
J. Henry Smith of Cambridge, master in chancery, to succeed the late Gilbert A. Pevey.

Irwin C. Miller of Worcester (one year), John R. McCoole of Boston (two years), Henry S. Rowen of Boston (three years), Anna Mannion of Waltham (four years), Helen Russell of Cambridge (five years), Richard J. Dunn of Newton (six years) and Gilbert Horrax of Boston (seven years), trustees of new Metropolitan state hospital at Waltham.

The executive council also approved the appointment by Edwin S. Smith, state commissioner of labor and industries, of Joseph McCartin of Newton as director of the state public employment offices. He will succeed Walter H. Neaves, who resigned to become executive vice-president of the Home Loan Bank of New England.

McCartin has been assistant secretary of the industrial commission for three years.

Named Trustee



DR. HENRY S. ROWEN

MAYORS URGE STATE LOAN ON TAX TITLES

Many Officials Heard by House Committee

The bill reported by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance authorizing cities and towns to borrow funds from the State against tax titles, the money to be used for municipal purposes, was urged at a hearing yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives by Mayor Charles H. Slowey of Lowell, Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, Mayor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, Frank W. Osborne, secretary of the Fall River Finance Commission, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge of Beverly, representing the Mayor of that city, Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea, Mayor Patrick J. Duane of Waltham and several Representatives and city officials from various parts of the State.

CURLEY CONTROL OF SALARIES OPPOSED

Mayor Curley's suggestion that he be given Legislative authority to reduce salaries or remove employes of the city of Boston was vigorously opposed yesterday at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service. The only proponent of the measure was Abraham B. Casson, Legislative agent of the city of Boston, who explained the provisions of the bill, which would enable the Mayor to reduce, reestablish and readjust salaries of officers and employes of the city, and give him authority to remove, suspend, transfer or lower in rating such employes.

The statement of Mr Casson that the bill was submitted at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Tax Association, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Municipal Research Bureau and other organizations brought forth denials from representatives of several of these organizations.

Mr Casson said that several weeks ago these organizations waited upon the Mayor and called for a cut of $7,000,000 in the city budget. To make a cut in salaries of Civil Service required Legislative authority, he said, and the bill was drawn.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr said the bill would upset the whole structure of the city in regard to municipal employment.

R. Ammi Cutter, representing the Massachusetts Tax Association and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, said it was not at their urging that the bill was drafted. Chairman William A. Reilly placed the Boston School Committee on record as in opposition. Daniel J. Lucey of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association and others also were recorded as opposed

TRANSCRIPT 1/26/33

Watch and Ward Society Is Scored by Sen. Langone

Charges Organization "Does Not Dare to Come Into the North End"

A bitter attack on the State's protector of public morals. the New England Watch and Ward Society, was made today at a hearing before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs by the vigorous Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston, who declared that the society "did not dare to come down to the North End and snoop around." Senator Langone appeared before the committee to oppose the petition introduced by the society that places where lewd and obscene shows or entertainments are held shall be deemed a common nuisance.

The legislator opened his remarks by vigorously attacking the organization and while he was talking Representative John T. Comerford of Brookline, a member of the committee, interrupted him to inquire of Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, chairman of the committee, as to whether the speakers were limited to discuss the provisions of the measure under consideration.

"I am a constitutional officer," Senator Langone declared, "and you will sit here and listen to what I have to say and like it." Senator Putnam and Senator Donald Mackay of Quincy, a member of the committee, attempted to quiet Senator Lengone, but the letter would not be silenced and declared, "He can step out of the room if he doesn't like what I have to say. Sometimes I am obliged to leave my committee room and if he doesn't want to listen to me he can do the same.

"The members of this organization probably live around Newton or Chestnut Hill," Senator Langone said, in opposing the measure, "and yet they come into Boston and tell us what we are to do and what not to do. They came to the Old Howard Theater recently and closed the show and many of the girls who were in the show are now walking the streets trying to get work. They tried to close the show for sixty days because the Duxbury Clam, the police commissioner of Boston, and Judge Bolster, who has a good job, wanted it so, but Mayor Curley insisted that thirty days was enough.

"I don't see any of the members of the society prowling around my district about three or four o'clock in the morning. They don't dare to come down to the North End. Where were they in 1919 during the police strike? I didn't see any of them down in my district. Their purpose is to give us a reform candidate for mayor of Boston. Well, let them. I am a candidate for mayor and I hope they do present a candidate."

Another sensation was caused at the hearing when Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, opposing the measure, also began an attack on the society, which he characterized as the "self-delegated protectors of public morals in the State." He had just started to speak when Senator Mackay sought to interrupt him.

"You or no other committe in the Legislature is going to put the gag rule on me when I am speaking on a measure," Representative Pratt declared. "I have listened for years to this society trying to legislate people into being good. I believe that if it wasn't for such legislation it wouldn't be necessary to provide jobs for agents to come up here and tell us how to keep the people good. It is getting to be a racket. They come up here and collect fat fees for trying to put the measures through.

"I think it is about time that we put a stop to all this foolish, assinine legislation introduced by these self-delegated saviours of Massachusetts. Let us open the window a couple of inches more and throw them out altogether. We have more important business to do here than to bother with such an organization."

"Stoporder on Legislation."

"We have too many statutes now framed by fanatics and the quicker we get away from theidea that moral degenerates are going to become moral uplifters, the better off we'll be." Representative Pratt said. "It's about time this committee issued a stop-order on legislation like this, because some half-wit or nit-wit comes in and says a show is below standard."

Judge Edward L. Logan of South Boston, representing the Allied Theaters of Massachusetts, characterized the bill as "laying the foundation for an organized blackmail," in that it would place in the hands of every citizen of the State "normal and abnormal, sane or insane," the right to secure an injunction against any theater. "We are all opposed to lewd shows. There is no argument about that. But this question is far and above the need of any further legislation,"

The speaker paid high tribute to Boston's present method of contrilling shows, as originated by former City Censor John M. Casey. He said Casey's method was known and respected throughout the entire country. He said the bill would enable anyone to prosecute any theater manager or theater owner by simply claiming that some part of a production tended to corrupt the morals of youth or was obscene.

Joseph G. Crane, representing the society, supported the measure and declared that the owners of places where imoral shows are held should be responsible and required to close their buildings to any occupancy through the padlock system such as in the case of other structures demed a common nuisance. "The only way in which we can reach these property owners who make a profit out of obscene shows and performances is to hit them in their vitals—their pockets," he said.

The speaker held that under the present law it would be possible for the Old Howard building to be used tomorrow for a theatrical entertainment. "The law," he said, "is weak and a clever lawyer, by a change in ownership of incorporation or similar procedure, could produce a clean bill of health for the structure, and in the case of Boston put the mayor in a position where he would be required to issue a license."

Operate Signal System

Charles S. Bodwell, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, charged that some theaters operate a signal system, whereby an employee, standing at the entrance to the theater, presses a button if he observes anyone entering whom he suspects of being an agent of some society. When the button is pushed a light is flasred in the footlights on the stage and warns the actors to "tone down" their performances.

"Under this bill, then, you would have the landlord of a building where a theater is located, act as a censor, wouldn't you?" Representative John S. Derham of Uxbridge, a member of the committee inquired. In reply Mr. Bodwell said that it would not necessarily mean that the owner of the building would have to be present at all performances, but that he could have someone else watch the shows for him.

"Well, it's all a matter of public opinion," Representative Derham remarked. "After complaints had been made against the Old Howard the mayor of Boston attended a show there and he was quoted as saying that he found nothing wrong with it. The owner of the building might think a sho wwas all right and then an agent from some society with a 'holier than thou' attitude might report that the show is indecent."

Dist. Chief Sullivan Retired on Pension

Mayor Curley today approved the retirement on pension of District Chief Michael D. Sullivan of the fire department, with a yearly pension allowance of $2000. Mr. Sullivan, who was appointed to the fire department on June 16, 1905, and became district chief on Aug. 10, 1928, has been in poor health for some time. He lives at 1068 River street, Hyde Park.

Will Not Approve Airport Merger

Park Commissioner William P. Long today notified Crocker Snow, general manager of Ames-Skyways at Boston Municipal Airport, that he would not sign the leases necessary to complete the merger of Ames Aircraft, Skyways and Curtiss-Wright, as proposed by the companies. Ames-Skyways officials are not satisfied with this decision and have taken the matter up with Mayor Curley. In reaching his decision Commissioner Long made a careful and detailed investigation and gathered testimony from many interested persons and competent outsiders.

Globe

SAYS MAYOR WOULD PUT RADIO ON 70 POLICE CARS

Mayor Curley is heartily in favor of equipping the 70 Boston police cruising cars with radio sets, Representative William C. Dolan of Boston told the Legislative Committee on Public Safety yesterday in advocating his bill for police radio. He said he discussed the matter with the Mayor and the latter estimated the cost would not exceed $25,000.

Representative Dolan said the police signal "blinker" system is a fad which has "Commissioner Hultman kidded." He said the police head has been hesitating about the radio since Technology engineers told him there are two "dead spots" in the city.

There was no opposition.

GLOBE 1/27/33 TRANSCRIPT

MAYOR APPROVES SALE OF 13 ANIMALS FROM ZOO

The sale of 13 animals from Franklin Park Zoo was approved yesterday by Mayor Curley. Hans Ehmler of Hoosick Falls, N Y, paid $475. A male Sika deer brought $35; two females, $60; one male white fallow deer, $30; one male European red deer, $35; three females, $105; four female elk, $140, and one male yak, $75.

COMMISSIONER ROURKE LEAVES FOR MIAMI BEACH

Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke is on his way to Miami Beach for a short vacation. He left last night with the well wishes of members of his department. Mayor Curley conveyed to him "bon voyage" from the contractors.

JAMES M. CURLEY JR COURT SUPPER MONDAY

The annual supper dance of the James M. Curley Jr Court, M. C. O. F., will be held next Monday evening at the Egyptian room of the Hotel Brunswick.

Supper will be served at 11 o'clock.



SYLVIA M. DAILEY

Dancing will be enjoyed from 9 until 2. George G. Hyland is chairman of the committee, assisted by Anne [illegible]ern, Sylvia M. Dailey, Eileen Fee[illegible]y, Agnes Fitzgerald, Catherine Kelly, Dorothea Leary, Anne Quinn, Grace Ruddy, Margaret Sullivan, Joseph Donovan, Robert Donigan, John Foley, John Gallagher, Willmore Holbrow, John McGillivray, John Moriarty, James O'Connor and James Tobin.

Curley Plan Averts Strike on Publishing Building

A threatened strike of union bricklayers at the Christian Science Publishing Society's new building in the Back Bay has been averted by Mayor Curley. Representatives of Bricklayers' Union No. 3 and Iron Workers' Union No. 7 have accepted the mayor's proposal that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and their own respective international presidents mediate in the controversy.

The caulking of window frames in the new structure was the direct cause of the threatened walk-out. This work originally was assigned to the bricklayers by the subcontractor, but recently was given to the iron workers. The National Board of Trades Claims of the building industry some time ago made a decision that the work belonged to the craft which set the windows. According to E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades' Council, and E. E. Graves, general agent, the iron workers set the windows in question and are entitled to the caulking work.

St. Joseph Players Invite Mayor to Attend "Going Up"

A group representing the Mt. Saint Joseph Academy Players who are to present "Going Up," at the Boston Opera House, called on Mayor Curley at City Hall yesterday and extended him an invitation to attend the opening night performance on Jan. 30. The mayor also was presented a copy of "The Benediction."

In the visiting group were Rita O'Donoghue, Albert Forbes, Mrs. Vincent Graham and Frank Rafferty who are taking leading parts in the performance.

CURLEY PLAN AVERTS THREATENED STRIKE

Mayor Curley, in a conference at City Hall yesterday afternoon with building trades representatives and the Aberthaw Construction Company, averted a threatened strike of union bricklayers on the Christian Science Publishing Society's new building in the Back Bay. Representatives of Bricklayers' Union 3 and Iron Workers' Union 7, parties to the jurisdictional dispute, accepted his proposal that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and their own respective international presidents, mediate in the controversy.

The caulking of window frames in the new structure was the direct cause of the threatened walkout on the part of the bricklayers. Originally this work was assigned to the bricklayer by the subcontractor, but more recently was given to the iron worker. The National Board of Trades Claims of the building industry some time ago handed down a decision that this work belonged to the craft which set the windows.

According to E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades' Council and E. E. Graves, general agent, the iron workers set the windows in question and are entitled to the work.

POST

SELL SURPLUS ZOO ANIMALS

City Realizes $475—Young Yak Brings $75

Mayor Curley yesterday authorized the Park Department sale of 13 animals, part of the surplus stock bred in captivity at the Franklin Park Zoo, for a total of $475. Hans Ehmler, a dealer, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., bought them.

The deer and elk brought prices of $30 and $35 apiece, considered reasonable. A young yak brought $75. The list of the animals, which the city has found it expensive in a period of curtailed tax receipts, to feed, includes the following:

1 male Sika deer	$35
2 female Sika deer	60
1 male white fallow deer	30
1 young male yak	75
1 male European deer	35
3 female European deer	105
4 female elk	140

TRAVELER

CURLEY TO VISIT SON AT CAPITAL

Mayor Curley was on his way to Washington today to spend the weekend with his son, Leo, who is a student at Georgetown University. Although he is expected back Monday by his office staff, there is a possibility that the mayor may go to Warm Springs, Va., to confer with President-elect Roosevelt. The mayor has been invited to go there, but has made no statement concerning it.

CURLEY COURT DANCE MONDAY

M. C. O. F. Members to Gather at the Brunswick

The annual supper dance of the James M. Curley, Jr., Court, M. C. O. F., will be held Monday evening at the Egyptian room, Hotel Brunswick. There will be dancing from 9 until 2, with supper at 11. George G. Hyland is chairman of the committee.

Serving with him are Anne Quinn, Sylvia Dailey, Eileen Feeney, Agnes Fitzgerald, Catherine Kelly, Dorothea Leary, Anne Ahearn, Grace Ruddy, Margaret Sullivan, Joseph Donovan, Robert Donigan, John Foley, John Gallagher, Willmore Holbrow, John McGillivnay, John Moriarty, James O'Connor and James Tobin.

Globe 1/27/33

NO ROW LIKELY ON PATRONAGE

Walsh and Coolidge to See Roosevelt Soon

Expect Him to Follow Custom of Consulting Them on Jobs

By CHARLES S. GROVES

WASHINGTON, Jan 26—Senators Walsh and Coolidge of Massachusetts are scheduled for a conference with President-Elect Roosevelt when he passes through Washington on his way to New York from the South. It is understood that the two Massachusetts Senators will then discuss with the President-elect the general subject of Federal patronage in the State.

Today James Roosevelt, son of the President-elect, and State Treas Charles F. Hurley were visitors at the Capitol and were entertained at luncheon by the Massachusetts Senators. Mr Hurley is being mentioned in connection with the Treasury Department as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Expect Custom to Stand

Insofar as Federal patronage in Massachusetts is concerned, the Massachusetts Senators expect that the custom of consulting Senators will be followed. In effect the Senators from a State representing the same party as the President usually select or recommend candidates for important Federal offices, subject to the approval of the appointing power.

In political circles there has been more or less speculation as to what influence Mayor James M. Curley might be disposed to exert in the disposition of Federal jobs, as the original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts. Mrs Nellie Sullivan of Fall River, formerly national committeewoman from the State, was also a Roosevelt supporter and it has been stated that she would be consulted in certain cases.

While neither of the Massachusetts Senators is quoted it is evident that they believe the patronage question will not raise a serious problem as between local factions and that their wishes will be taken into consideration in the matter of appointments within the State.

Mail of Both Is Heavy

The mail of both Senators Walsh and Coolidge is loaded daily with applications for places on the Federal payroll. It is stated that the character of the applicants who are seeking even places of lesser importance indicates that many men who have been heretofore satisfied in the practice of the law or with [illegible] they happened to be engaged are quite wi ing to accept the certainty of a place on the Federal payroll as a substitute.

The higher places where Republican officeholders will be replaced as soon after March 4 as possible to bring the changes about include the collector of the port of Boston, the Internal Revenue Collector, the United States District Attorney, the United States marshal, the Immigration Commissioner, two important places in the Prohibition Bureau and the head of the Federal Employment Bureau. Added to these are a great number of assistants and even lesser employes who are not protected by Civil Service.

Herald

CANTERBURY STREET ACCEPTED BY CITY

The new Canterbury street highway became a city thoroughfare yesterday when Mayor Curley approved the formal acceptance of the road by the street commission. This connecting link between Blue Hill avenue and Cummins highway was constructed by the state department of public works. Boston contributed to the cost and it was the decision of the state department that the city should take over the thoroughfare.

American

Curle[illegible]binet' Sees Jobs for Hurley, Conry in Visit

An extraordinary session of Mayor Curley's corridor cabinet met at City Hall today to discuss his departure last night for Washington. The cabient, whose only visible means of support are the floors of City Hall, issued the following statement:

"Mayor Curley announced that he was going to Washington to spend the week-end with his son Leo, a freshman at Georgetown University.

"This means, according to the interpretation of the cabinet, that Mayor Curley has gone to Washington to pave the way for federal appointments of several local men, notably State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley. The cabinet confidently expects that Hurley wil be appoint.d as assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"The cabinet believes that Mayor Curley will also seek to assure Joseph A. Conry of a post in the diplomatic service. It would not surprise the cabinet if Mayor Curley also talked with James A. Farley regarding a new postmaster for Boston. This is all the cabinet can think of at the moment."

It might be noted that the corridor cabinet is composed of shrewd guessers.

City's Buildings to Be Opened for Jobless Entertainment

A movement that will do much to give recreation to thousands of unemployed throughout Boston will be inaugurated Monday.

A committee, headed by Mayor Curley, Cardinal O'Connell, Louis Kirstein, William Long, William Phillips, Supt. of Schools Campbell and others, has completed arrangements to make capacity use of Boston's fifteen to twenty municipal buildings.

Seven sub-committees have been chosen to take charge of departments such as athletics, education, drama, recreation, art-crafts, reading rooms, and music.

The managing committee has put into the hands of its secretary, W. B. Russell, head of Community Service, blueprints of each building, showing every room that is available for use.

In addition to the above committees, there are being organized neighborhood groups for supplementary oversight.

The local groups will be encouraged to suggest and carry out programs with local talent. Such a committee met Tuesday evening at South End House, 20 Union Park, with representative South Enders present, including two policemen from Station 5.

American 1/26/33 Globe Post 1/27/33

REILLY URGES STADIUM FOR SCHOOL

Seeks Mayor's Approval to Place Sports on Paying Basis

The construction of an enclosed municipal stadium was urged on Mayor Curley by Chairman William A. Reilly, of the school committee as a means in helping to put schoolboy sports on a paying basis.

In a letter to the mayor, Chairman Reilly asked that a conference of department heads be called to devise means of establishing such a stadium. A similar stadium was advocated by Chairman Reilly a year ago.

Chairman Reilly's letter pointed out that immediate action would make such a stadium available by next September. He declared that once constructed it would soon become self-supporting.

Many amateur clubs would be able to have the benefit of such a playing field, he said, and the city could uses it for outdoor symphony concerts and various civic affairs.

Chairman Reilly also pointed to the fact that there was an adequate illustration of the desire for such a staidum in the recent men tion that a financially responsible group was about to start such an enterprise as a commercial investment and civic contribution.

In the letter Chairman Reilly pointed out that the schools would hold their contests in such a stadium and the proceeds of admissions could be used in the purchase of athletic equipment, now bought by the individual schools. Many of the schools, he said, are at present unable to buy adequate equipment.

REILLY URGES CITY STADIUM

Would Charge Admission, He Writes Mayor

Aims to Put School Sports on Paying Basis—Asks Parley

Urging immediate steps be taken to arrange for the construction of an enclosed municipal stadium to help put Boston schoolboy sports on a paying basis, William Arthur Reilly, chairman of the Boston School Committee, sent a letter to Mayor Curley last night asking that he call a conference of department heads to devise means of establishing the stadium.

Chairman Reilly expressed the hope that such a stadium could be made available for use in September, and declared that it would soon become self-supporting.

Mr Reilly advocated such a stadium a year ago and suggested that the Columbus Park athletic field in the Strandway be made an enciosed field at very little expense. He said last night that the Park Commissioner objected on the grounds that it would spoil the landscape effect at this point of South Boston and that admission fee could not be charged on municipal playgrounds.

Mr Reilly said, in his lette to the Mayor, that he is desirous of having the schools hold their contests in a stadium where admission could be charged so that the proceeds of the gate receipts might be used for the purchase of athletic uniforms, the cost of which is now met by the individual schools.

"It is a great burden upon the schools to be obliged to outfit and equip their own athletic teams without assistance from the School Committee," he wrote the Mayor. "There is great danger of injury to pupils participating in these games, who, carried away by their enthusiasm, may neglect to use proper equipment."

He added that many amateur clubs might also have the benefit of such a field, and the city could use it for outdoor symphony concerts and for various civic affairs.

He said that it has been mentioned that a group financially responsible was about to assume such an enterprise as a commercial investment and civic contribution and that this "adequately demonstrates the desire of the people in this community for such a stadium."

"It need not be large or extravagant," he added.

BACK BAY CLUB RAID BY POLICE

Force Entrance Not Far Distant From Headquarters

The Back Bay section, shaken by charges of Mayor Curley that vice was flourishing and that a high official connected with the police department at headquarters had banked $60,000 within the last two years, found no lull yesterday in the liquor-vice war, while Commissioner Hultman was announcing promotions of far-reaching significance.

NEAR HEADQUARTERS

Sergeants Maurice W. Sullivan and Frank E. Gilman, with Patrolmen Lawrence J. McNamara, George J. Harnden and Leonard J. Delaney swooped down on the Monarch Club, 465 Stuart street, less than four blocks from police headquarters and claimed seizure of a gill of alleged liquor, a quantity of broken bottles and battered tin cans.

While traffic in busy Stuart street was brought to a standstill as drivers and passengers watched, the police scurried about trying to force an entrance into the building which was equipped with barred doors and windows. They hammered on the doors and windows, but when they finally got in they found only broken bottles and empty cans as evidence—besides the gill of liquor, they claim.

Operating on Old Charter

Police claim that the Monarch Club, a recent addition to the growing number of Back Bay places against which they are moving, was operated on an old charter. Arthur W. Doyle, of 17 Robinhood street, Dorchester, according to the police, was in charge when they entered and Matthew J. Fitzgerald, of Woodfield street, Dorchester, was behind the bar wearing a white coat, they added. A man and a woman were also in the place. No arrests were made.

When the police succeeded in getting in after having the barred door opened from within to admit them, they say they found Fitzgerald with a cut finger.

Globe 1/28/33 Post

COUNCIL PRESIDENT ORDERS BANQUET FUND FOR NEEDY



WIFE AND SON OF JOSEPH McGRATH, PRESIDENT OF CITY COUNCIL AND ACTING MAYOR OF BOSTON

Urging that any funds which have been raised for a banquet in his honor be turned over to the fund of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, Pres Joseph McGrath of the City Council, Acting Mayor of the city in the absence of Mayor Curley, last night spiked the plans of enthusiastic friends to tender him a dinner in token of his recent election to head the City Council.

If you do hold the banquet," he told his friends, "I won't be there. I appreciate the sentiment behind the plans for a banquet, but with so much distress in the city, I don't think that it would be fitting at this time."

Mr McGrath carried on the business of the city yesterday, with Mayor Curley absent in Washington to see his son, George, a student at Georgetown University.

CURLEY ON WAY TO SEE ROOSEVELT

Expected to Decide on Federal Post He'll Occupy

On special invitation from President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor Curley was en route last night to Warm Springs, Ga., ostensibly for the purpose of determining what post he will occupy in the incoming administration at Washington.

POSSIBLE CABINET POST

Attaches at the Mayor's office explained late yesterday at City Hall that the Mayor had left the city Thursday night by train for Washington to see his son, Leo Curley, who is a freshman at Georgetown University.

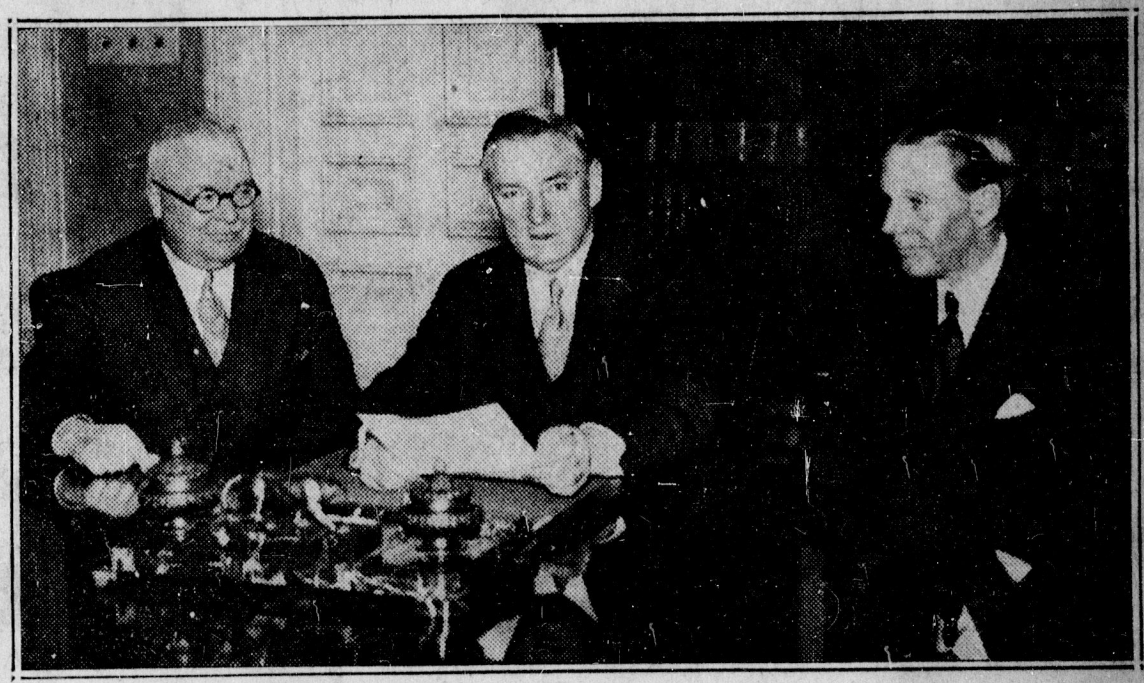
But those close to the Mayor asserted that he had received a message to spend the week-end at Warm Springs as the personal guest of Governor Roosevelt. And they expressed confidence that when the Mayor returns home next week, he will bring back a federal portfolio for himself as well as rewards in the form of appointments for his loyal followers in the presidential campaign last year.

Expected to Resign in March

While the Mayor's closest friends are still in the dark as to the possible post that may be offered to him by Governor Roosevelt, the general belief at City Hall is that a decision will be reached over the week-end and that about the middle of March the Mayor will take a federal oath of office and turn the city reins over to President Joseph McGrath of the City Council, who is now serving as acting Mayor, and would then become Mayor in fact, for nine months.

28 Globe 1/28/33

FREE RECREATION FOR BOSTON'S JOBLESS IN 13 PUBLIC CENTERS BEGINNING TUESDAY



PLANNING FREE RECREATION PROGRAM

Left to Right—Park Commissioner William P. Long, chairman; Mayor James M. Curley, honorary chairman, and William Phillips, vice chairman of city-wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation.

The thousands of men and women in the city now having many hours of enforced leisure will be offered, beginning next Tuesday, a day and evening free program of physical and mental activities in 13 public centers.

The announcement comes from the office of Commissioner William P. Long of the Park Department, who has organized the City-Wide Emergency committee on health and recreation to make possible the more extensive use of municipal buildings.

The project, which in its scope and breadth of appeal is unique in the United States, has engaged the interest of leaders in music, arts and crafts, athletics, education and health who are volunteering both advisory and active services for the program, which will continue through early Spring.

In order to effectively undertake this work, committees have been organized under the following chairmen: Physical committee, William J. Bingham, director of physical education and athletics at Harvard University; music, Arthur Fiedler, Boston Symphony Orchestra; arts and crafts, George C. Greener, North Bennett st Industrial School; reading and quiet game rooms, Milton E. Lord, director of Boston Public Library; medical, Dr Charles F. Wilinsky, director of health units; education, A. F. Whittem, associate professor of romance languages at Harvard.

The activities of the education department began last Monday with the opening of the Cooperative University courses. About 2500 persons attended the first series of nine lectures at the Old South Meeting House.

Commenting upon the new program, Commissioner Long said last night: "Thousands of our citizens with an excess of time on their hands are in need of wholesome, morale-sustaining activities. This situation has demanded concerted action on the part of city officials and leading private citizens in making it possible for these people not only to better utilize this time, but also to build for the future. To this end this emergency program committee has been formed, and I am pleased to announce that we have not as yet been refused assistance on the part of leaders in any of the fields of activity proposed."

Responsibility for administering and financing the undertaking is being assumed by the central committee, as follows: Honorary chairman, Mayor Curley; chairman, Park Commissioner Long; vice chairman, William Phillips; secretary, W. Duncan Russell; Patrick T. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools; John P. Englert, Superintendent of Public Buildings; George P. Hamlin Jr; Louis Kirstein, president, Associated Jewish Philanthropies; Joseph Lee, president, National Recreation Association; Milton E. Lord, director, Boston Public Library; Cardinal O'Connell; Rev Thomas R. Reynolds, director, Catholic Charitable Bureau; Maurice J. Tobin, Boston School Committee, and Mrs Eva Whiting White, president, Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

The activities now being developed by seven subcommittees have been especially designed to attract the diversified interests of men and women. They include those of the physical, music, arts and crafts, dramatic, medical, reading and quiet games departments and the Cooperative University courses.

An extended program of the present gymnasium schedule will be ready in the buildings Tuesday, and reading rooms, equipped with periodicals and quiet games, will be opened a few days later. These will be followed by opportunities to participate in arts and crafts, choral singing, orchestras and dramatics.

Following is the list of municipal buildings:

Charlestown—Bunker Hill and Lexington sts.
Dorchester—Columbia road and Bird st.
East Boston—Paris st.
Hyde Park—1177 River st.
Jamaica Plain—Curtis Hall, Center st.
North End—North Bennett st.
Roslindale—Washington st. near Ashland st.
Roxbury—Cabot st. and at Vine and Dudley sts.
South Boston—Broadway, between G and H sts.
South End—Tyler st. and at West Brookline st. cor Shawmut av.
West End—Old Health Unit, Blossom st.

TRANSCRIPT 1/28/33

Democrats Elect Chairman Today

Members of the new Democratic State Committee assembled in the Parker House this afternoon for organization for the next two years, with the re-election of Joseph A. Maynard as chairman a foregone conclusion. Despite the lack of a contest over the chairmanship, to which Maynard was elected last summer to succeed Judge Frank J. Donahue, who resigned upon his appointment to the Superior Court bench by Governor Joseph B. Ely, the meeting attracted much interest as bearing on routine plans for the 1934 election, which will be featured by contests for the governorship and the United States Senate, with Senator David I. Walsh seeking another term.

Besides the formality of re-electing Chairman Maynard, the committee members will also choose a secretary, to succeed the late Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sayre, and four vice presidents.

It was expected that Senator Walsh, according to his usual custom, would attend the organization meeting of the committee, but advices at his Boston office were that the pressure of business in Washington had prevented his coming to Massachusetts at this time. Governor Ely, national committeeman, also was among the absent leaders, having started today on a brief vacation. En route to Warm Springs, Ga., to visit President-elect Roosevelt, Mayor James M. Curley also was an absentee.

AMERICAN

MAYOR TO VISIT ROOSEVELT

With Mayor James M. Curley, enroute to Warm Springs, Ga., to confer with President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt it was freely predicted today that on his return he will bring a federal portfolio for himself and jobs for followers.

Officials at city hall declared that he left Boston late Thursday to visit his son, Leo, a student at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Close friends, however, said he had received a message to be the new President's week-end guest.

While all are in the dark as to the post Curley will get, it is felt that it will be determined over the week-end and that in the middle of March he will take a federal oath of office.

POST

ATHLETICS FOR BOSTON OUT OF JOBS

Physical Exercises in 13 Municipal Buildings

Athletic activities to provide physical exercise for the jobless will be inaugurated next Tuesday when Boston's 13 municipal buildings and gymnasia in the residential sections of the city will be opened day and night under the auspices of the city-wide emergency committee on health and recreation.

CLASSES FOR ALL

Opportunities for playing basketball, volley ball and all the other indoor sports, as well as the usual gymnasium classes, will be provided for thousands of men and women who desire to take advantage of their spare time in this manner.

For the older men and women, milder games will be offered by the committee, which includes the leaders of Boston's recreation, education and health activities, with Mayor Curley serving as chairman and Park Commissioner William P. Long, vice-chairman.

The municipal buildings, where the new programme of activities will be started Tuesday, include those at Bunker Hill and Lexington streets, Charlestown; Columbia road and Bird street, Dorchester; the Paris street gymnasium at East Boston; the Hyde Park municipal building at 1177 River street; Curtis Hall at Centre street, Jamaica Plain; North Bennett street, North End; Washington and Ashland streets, Roslindale; Cabot street and Vine street municipal buildings at Roxbury; Broadway, South Boston; Tyler street as well as West Brookline street buildings in the South End, and Blossom street, West End.

RECORD

CURLEY ON WAY TO WARM SPRINGS

[From Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Mayor Curley and City Treasurer Dolan of Boston visited Senators Walsh and Coolidge here today and tonight were reported to be on their way to Warm Springs, Ga., for a conference with President-elect Roosevelt. They made no announcement of their plans but members of the Massachusetts delegation understood they planned to see Mr. Roosevelt before returning to Boston.

POST 1/29/33

MEANS BOOM IN PORT OF BOSTON

Report to I. C. C. to Mark Return of Trade

Revival of Boston's sea-going trade and activity along the waterfront was pictured last night by Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman in yesterday's report of the Interstate Commerce Commission's examiners recommending that the free lighterage service now provided by railroads at the port of New York be abolished.

He declared that the decision of the examiners, who have been holding hearings for the past year and a half on Mayor Curley's protest against New York's practices, marked the first victory in the battle to restore Boston's port to the commanding position which it once held.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the findings of its examiners, he said, New England shippers, as well as those of the Middle West will once more ship through Boston instead of New York. Boston's advantage of being a day nearer European ports, he said, would draw the trade now passing through the port of New York, when the Interstate Commerce Commission prevents the railroads from giving the shippers free storage, trucking and lighterage service at New York.

HERALD

CURLEY CALLS ON ROOSEVELT

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 28—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston arrived in Warm Springs this afternoon, made a call on President-elect Roosevelt and left immediately afterward for Washington. Mayor Curley, who was accompanied by his son, Leo, said he merely called to pay his respects to the President-elect.

It was believed, however, that Mayor Curley wished to discuss the question of the distribution of Massachusetts patronage with Mr. Roosevelt.

Globe 1/29/33

PAUL CURLEY IN "DICK WHITTINGTON"



Paul Curley of Boston College, son of Mayor Curley, and Miss Virginia Grimes of Wellesley College, who are playing the leading parts in "Dick Whittington," which will be produced at the Boston Opera House, Feb 13 and 14. This musical extravaganza was written by Mrs Larz Anderson and will be presented by a cast composed of Junior Philomatheia girls and Boston College boys.

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FREE NEW YORK LIGHTERAGE IS HIT IN REPORT TO I. C. C.

New Jersey and Port of Boston Win One Point In Fight For Its Abolition—Service Is Held To Take Business From This Harbor

WASHINGTON, Jan 28 (A. P.)—The abolishment of free lighterage in the port of New York, sought by New Jersey as a boon to industry on the west bank of the Hudson River and Newark areas, was recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by examiner Earl M. Steer.

The ruling was a partial victory for more than a score of industries on the New Jersey shore which held they had been penalized by the high cost of lighterage in New York Harbor while receiving none of the benefits.

The recommendation agreed also with a plea by the port of Boston, where it was contended free lighterage at New York took business from Boston shipping concerns.

Impossible to Fix Charge

Although declaring it was impossible to fix the lighterage charge which the railroads should be compelled to levy, Steer said he believed a charge of three cents per 100 pounds or 60 cents a ton would be reasonable on all shipments except bulk grain. If his recommendations are accepted by the commission, seven trunk line railroads operating to tidewater in New Jersey would be obliged to fix additional charges for lighterage and car float service to outbound vessels in New York harbor as well as to remote terminal points.

The examiner held, however, that aside from the lighterage, car float and trucking charges, the port of New York should be maintained as a unit for rate-making purposes.

The recommendation, if adopted by the commission, would place Port Newark and other New Jersey points on an equal footing with the rest of the port of New York.

Boston sought the end of free lighterage on the ground that the practice enabled shippers to send goods through New York at too low a rate, thus diminishing the volume of traffic through the New England harbor. The examiner agreed that Boston had lost business because of New York's free lighterage and said he thought the imposition of a lighterage charge would aid that port.

$12,000,000 New Revenue

Steer said he thought the lighterage levy would increase railroad revenues as much as $12,000,000 a year, if the charges were 60 cents a ton.

"Of course," the report said, "some revenue losses would result from other findings . . . but it is believed that the net result would be quite a substantial increase in the carriers' revenues."

The defending railroads in the suit held that the abolishment of free lighterage would cut revenues by an amount sufficient to threaten their operation in New York Harbor.

The suit, brought by the State of New Jersey and the New Jersey Traffic Advisory Committee, held that poor business conditions along the New Jersey harbor front were caused partially by free lighterage. The examiner agreed. New Jersey industries said their plea would give the State the natural advantages of its geographical location.

With regard to Boston, the examiner found that increase of tonnage in that port has not kept pace with that of New York.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that free lighterage gives New York a material advantage over Boston, and it has been one of the principal reasons for New York's drawing commerce from Boston. This is proved by New York's own evidence that a lighterage charge would tend to divert commerce to other ports. While this evidence refers to Philadelphia and Baltimore particularly, it is apparent that Boston would receive the benefit as to New England traffic. Of course, New York has many natural and other advantages which also help it, but that is no reason for adding the further advantage of free lighterage."

Contrary to 1917 Report

The examiner's recommendations are contrary to a commission decision in 1917 which held that the port of New York should be maintained as a unit with no differential in rates to any of its sections.

The Port of New York Authority entered the case to plead for the railroads, holding that the abolishment of free lighterage would tend to disrupt the orderly development of the port.

The cost of free lighterage in the port of New York was estimated at $30,000,000 annually. Many lighterage points, it was found, received the benefits of this cost without charge while other points, which did not use lighterage, were penalized.

The case has yet to be passed on by the commission, which will conduct oral arguments before rendering a decision. Already pending nearly three years, it appeared likely to continue several months awaiting a commission ruling and possible contention through the courts.

Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman and Richard Parkhurst, vice chairman of the Boston Port Authority, were notified yesterday that the city of Boston had received a favorable decision in the lighterage cases from Examiner Steer of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These cases were commenced in 1930 and were tried for a period of over a year and a half, with hearings in Boston, New York and New Jersey. The city of Boston and the Boston Port Authority complained that railroads serving the port of New York were discriminating against the port of Boston in that they were performing lighterage service, car floatage and trucking service at that port without cost and included this service as part of the line haul rate. No such service was rendered at the port of Boston by the railroads. This free lighterage, etc, service at the port of New York results in a gratuity to shippers using that port, the complaint alleges. The attitude of the railroads serving the port of New York results in a preference, an advantage to the port of New York over the port of Boston, and resulted in diverting export traffic to the port of New York that might come to the port of Boston, it was claimed.

The examiner's findings, if sustained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, undoubtedly will mean that a large amount of export traffic will come to the port of Boston which now goes to New York.

Finding Is Hailed Here

Boston men said last night that without the gratuities, shippers from the central part of the country "will be glad to send their export traffic through the port of Boston, which is one day nearer to the European ports than New York, and because of the splendid facilities for direct handling and lack of confusion, which now prevails at the port of Boston. If this export traffic is shipped through Boston there will be no need of extra handling by car floatage or lighterage service as the port facilities of Boston are such that the merchandise can be taken from the train and placed on the boat which comes alongside the railroad pier. In other words, with the handicap removed the shippers will use the port of Boston rather than the port of New York. So, too, shippers with factories in Massachusetts and New England will use the port of Boston rather than the port of New York as is now the case.

"It will be remembered that many of the members of Associated Industries in Massachusetts were opposed to the Boston petition because their home offices in New York desired the branch offices in Massachusetts to ship through New York rather than through Boston. With the gratuities eliminated it will be inadvisable for such shipments to be made through the port of New York and local Massachusetts industries will ship through the port of Boston, their home port.

"During the progress of the hearings many of the mayors of Massachusetts cities and many Boston trade brokers and shippers took the witness stand and testified in be alf of the Boston petition. Mayor James M. Curley not only testified, but took a leading part in this fight."

The Boston case was tried by Corporation Counsel Silverman, who had associated with him Johnston B. Campbell of Washington, Richard Parkhurst of the Port

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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Lieut Gov Gaspar G. Bacon is acting Governor of the State. It seldom happens that a Lieutenant Governor becomes acting Governor in less than a month after his inauguration to the former office, but Mr Bacon has that distinction during the absence of Gov Ely, who is taking a trip to the West Indies and probably has run into trying weather.

The Governor probably had more peace of mind than was his when he went outside the boundaries of the State last year and left Lieut Gov William S. Youngman in charge of the affairs of the State. The latter caused a real sensation when he made use of the Governor's absence and sent to the Legislature a message on a controversial subject about which he and Gov Ely did not agree.

If it becomes necessary for Mr Bacon to send a communication to the General Court, the messenger from the executive department, whoever he may be, will go to the Senate or House, and having been announced from the door in the rear of the chamber, will say in traditional words: "Mr President (or Mr Speaker), I am instructed by his honor, the Lieutenant Governor, acting Governor, to transmit to the Senate (or House of Representatives) a message in writing." Thereupon the subject matter in the message will be before the Legislature for consideration.

Expected to Run for Post

Most of the people interested in politics believe that Mr Bacon will be nominated in 1934 as the Republican candidate for Governor, and that Speaker Leverett Saltonstall will receive the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Both of those expectations, however, may be subject to revision as events happen.

There is just now a lot of talk to the effect that Atty Gen Joseph E. Warner may be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and that Speaker Saltonstall will be content to succeed Mr Warner. No one knows what is in the minds of these leading Republicans, but those who are familiar with conditions will be greatly surprised if the Speaker of the House is content with the arrangement just outlined.

Mr Warner has shown year after year that he is a good vote-getter. Sometimes he has received more votes than any other Republican candidate on the State ticket, with the exception of the nominee for Governor. The Taunton man is well known and highly popular, but it is doubtful whether he will run against Mr Bacon, or, if he did, could win the nomination for Governor.

Among the Democrats

The meeting of the Democratic State committee yesterday afternoon was a real "love feast." The members of that party think, and have reason to think, they are in stronger position in the State than they have been since the Civil War and that the outlook is most promising. They must, however, look about for a candidate for Governor who will be anywhere nearly as strong at the polls as Gov Ely has been. Unless the Governor decides to take a third term the Democrats will have to run a new man, and he will have a hard fight against a well-liked Republican.

The members of the State committee talked, in small groups, about the disposal of the Federal offices which will soon be filled here. It seemed to be commonly accepted that Joseph A. Maynard, the chairman of the State committee, will be collector of the port unless his loyalty to the party makes him feel that he ought to retain his present post. Perhaps he can hold both offices; there is no law which forbids him to do so, but such a course might be regarded as improper. It appeared at the meeting yesterday that the nomination of Charles H. McGlue for United States district attorney would be satisfactory to most of the Democratic politicians; Senator Walsh will doubtless have much to say about that appointment, but it is said that Mr McGlue is acceptable to the various factions in the party.

Ely's Hands Off Patronage

The understanding is that Gov Ely, although he is the Massachusetts member of the Democratic National Committee, will have little to do with the nominations for the Federal offices. He will have troubles enough of his own when he comes to fill the many State posts which will be vacant during the next two years. So far as Federal places are concerned, he will probably be content to abide by Senator Walsh's wishes.

It is stated that Mayor Curley is now on his way to Warm Springs, Ga, where he will call on President-Elect Roosevelt. If the two men meet, they will doubtless talk about the situation in Massachusetts and probably agree on what is to be done for Mayor Curley. One of the latter's friends says the Mayor has indicated plainly that unless he can have a place in the Cabinet he will accept no appointment from Mr Roosevelt. That statement, however, is probably exaggerated. Although Mr Curley has claims on the President-elect, the former cannot dictate, and he knows that fact as well as anybody. It is a good guess that the Mayor will be well taken care of.

The State Finances

It is a difficult assignment in these days to prepare a budget for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which will spend something like $57,000,000 during the coming year. Unlike prosperous private corporations, the State has no accumulated surplus on which to draw, but must in some way make its receipts equal its expenditures unless the pay-as-you-go policy is to be wholly abandoned. The sums which the State will receive this year from almost all of the ordinary sources of revenue will be materially less than they have been in recent years, and in some cases the outgo can be reduced only a little or not at all. That situation is embarrassing.

The boldest step the Governor has taken this year is to recommend that $8,000,000 be taken from the highway fund and put into the State Treasury for expenditure for the general purposes of the State. The highway fund comes from the taxes on automobiles and gasoline and has hitherto been used exclusively for the highways and activities connected therewith. The use of the fund for other purposes will create a precedent which some people think will be dangerous; that is, if this fund can be used this year, it may be resorted to in other years also, and before long automobile owners will see a large portion of what they have paid into the State Treasury applied to purposes quite foreign from the original intention of the framers of the tax.

The automobile organizations and owners have thus far made no protest against what the Governor has suggested. The framers of the budget realize that unless this money can be taken from the highway fund, the State tax for the current year will be doubled and a large additional burden put on real estate, already loaded almost beyond bearing. The opinions of the owners of cars will have weight. The future will show whether they are willing to assent to this unusual step in a time of emergency like the present. There are some reasons for believing they will.

The cities and towns will lose something like $5,000,000 which they received last year from the highway fund, but will be in part compensated by a decrease of $1,000,000 in the State tax. As for the remainder, the cities and towns must practice economy. It is not believed they will add to real estate taxes in order to make up the loss of their portion of the highway fund.

HERALD 1/29/33 AMERICAN

VICTORY FOR OUR PORT

Free lighterage, and car-floatage or truckage in lieu thereof, at the port of New York, on export, import, coastwise and intercoastal traffic, from and to points in New England found unduly preferential to New York and unduly prejudicial to Boston.

Separate charges required for lighterage and its substitutes on such traffic.

This is the verbatim summary of the decision of Examiner Earl M. Steer for the interstate commerce commission in the group of lighterage cases in which several New Jersey cities and the city and the port of Boston are equally interested. The petitioners get what they asked for.

The fact that several of them are on the Jersey side of the harbor, within the bounds of the Port Authority of New York, made the discrimination all the more conspicuous. The examiner has sustained practically all the contentions of Newark, Jersey City, and several others in the group across the Hudson from Manhattan, and of Boston.

He has determined that separate charges for the removal of this preference and prejudice shall be three cents a hundred pounds on all traffic except bulk grain and one and one-half cents on grain. He holds that this lighterage, involving as it does in some instances the movement of freight in tug-pulled boats a distance of seventeen miles in New York harbor, is a distinct service which ought not to be included in the railroad line-haul rates.

All such charges in Boston are paid by the shipper. In New York the railroad meets them. Shippers through New York never know anything about the cost of hauling freight from railhead to shipside. In Boston, there is little lighterage, but a good deal of truckage, and the shipper always hears of these costs. Our Port Authority contends that these two services ought to be separated. The examiner sustains that view.

The first battle has been won. The final victory may be some distance away. This is a campaign. The I. C. C. now must hear the case argued. New York announces the intention to go to the supreme court if the commission sustains the examiner.

We have a right, however, to take courage from this preliminary finding. The case has been pending nearly three years. New Jersey brought a case, our Port Authority, of which the late Guy Currier, an extraordinarily able man, was chairman, intervened, and finally the city and the port brought a separate case. The examiner group all these cases and considered them together. The present Port Authority, especially its secretary, Richard Parkhurst, Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel Silverman and Atty. Johnston B. Campbell are all entitled to warm congratulations.

Curley Visit With Roosevelt "Informal Chat," He Says

As quietly as he left last Thursday, Mayor Curley reutrned to Boston today after a 2600-mile trip which included a visit with President-elect Roosevelt in Warm Springs, Ga.

The mayor said Governor Roosevelt was looking well and that they enjoyed an hour's "nice informal chat." He said they did not discuss patronage.

"He was too busy working on his own program," said the mayor. "We did discuss unemployment. Altogether we had a very interesting hour."

Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan accompanied the mayor, whose son, Leo, a Georgetown University freshman, rturned to Boston with them. In Warm Springs they also met former Mayor Andrew J. Peters and Mrs. Peters.

Soon after his arrival at City Hall, the mayor wired Governor Roosevelt congratulations on his 51st birthday, which is today.

"May the second 50 years be the happiest," wished Curley.

Hot Horseshoes to Expel Devils

San Francisco, Jan. 30—(INS)—Red hot horsehoes to drive out devils, and red flannel crosses to be hung over the door to ward off evil spirits.

These were among the "charms" Mrs. Anna Ceritta sold to patients, according to charges today before the State medical board, following her arrest for practicing medicine without a license.

GLOBE

CURLEY AT HIS DESK IN CITY HALL AGAIN

Back From Trip on Which He Visited Roosevelt

Mayor James M. Curley was back at his desk in City Hall today after traveling 2600 miles by rail since he left Boston last Thursday. Late Saturday the Mayor had an hour's conference with President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mayor Curley said that patronage was not discussed, but that ways and means of relieving unemployment was the topic. The Mayor was accompanied to Warm Springs by City Treas Edmund L. Dolan and Leo Curley.

According to the Mayor, President-Elect Roosevelt was signing invitations to his inaugural when the Mayor arrived. While Mayor Curley was at Warm Springs, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, arrived. Mr Roosevelt, according to the Mayor, is looking fit and expects to greatly enjoy his 10-day trip aboard the Astor yacht, starting Feb 1.

Today the Mayor sent the following telegram of congratulation to Mr Roosevelt: "Congratulations upon your first after the half-century birthday. May the second 50 years be the happiest."

Post 1/29/33





LAUDS CITY OFFICIALS

William Phillips Applauds Recreation for Jobless

High praise of Boston's city officials for organizing activities to maintain the mental and physical strength of the unemployed at a healthy standard was recorded last night by William Phillips of this city, former United States ambassador to Belgium and minister to Canada, who is now serving as vice-chairman of the city-wide emergency committee on health and recreation.

He applauded the decision of Mayor Curley and Chairman William P. Long of the Park Commission to put the 13 municipal buildings and gymnasia in the residential districts of the city to more extensive use, beginning Tuesday, when programmes of games, sports and athletic activities will be inaugurated for the jobless.

TRANSCRIPT 1/29/33

Curley's Visit with Roosevelt Only "Social"

Mayor Says Patronage Not Discussed in Hour's Chat Involving 2600-Mile Journey

By William F. Furbush

Any ludking hope wistful aspirants for Federal jobs hereabouts may have nursed that Mayor James M. Curdey would advance their cause before President-elect Roosevelt in his speedy call at Warm Springs, Ga., vanished like mist today when the mayor casually announced that patronage was not discussed in his tadk on Saturday with Mr. Roosevelt. Incidentally, the mayor replied in the negative to a question whether he had by any chance brought back a cabinet portfolio for himself. "It was just a little pleasant chat—a social visit," said the mayor.

Indicative of the cordiality between the incoming Chief Executive of the Nation and the man who, single-handed among the prominent Democratic leaders of the Bay State blazed the Roosevelt pre-convention trail here, the mayor sent the following telegram of felicitations to the President-elect who is observing his 51st birthday today:

> Congratulations upon your first after the half-century birthday. May the second fifty years be the happiest.

In apparent enjoyment of his usual rigorous health, but tired, as he admited in his comment that "you can sleep but not rest" on a train, the mayor reviewed his hasty trip which meant his presence on a train every night since he started from Boston to distant Georgia. There was a stopover in Washington where Mr. Curley was joined by his son, Leo Curley, who journeyed with him to Warm Springs and rteurned to Boston with him this morning, along with City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, who also made the round trip.

Went Via Atlanta

The journey from Washington to Warm Springs was made by train to Atlanta and from that city the mayor traveled about seventy miles by motor for his brief call upon Mr. Roosevelt, lasting from four until five o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The mayor said that he was "just ahead" of Sir Robert Lindsay, British ambassador, who held historic conference with the President-elect, and that he also saw former Mayor Andrew J. Peters.

"We had a very nice informal chat," said the mayor, in recalling his conference with Mr. Roosevelt. "Strange to say," he added, "Mr. Roosevelt was not bothered by many callers. Mr. Morgenthau was there."

"No," he continued, when asked if there had been and discussion with relation to appointments to Federal positions here. "No," we didn't discuss patronage with him at all. It was just a little pleasant chat—a social visit, just a social call. We did discuss ways and means of employment in volume. When I saw Mr. Roosevelt last in New York he invited me to visit him at Warm Springs to discuss ways and means to attain employment for the millions who are out of work."

TRAVELER

CURLEY DENIES SEEKING FAVORS

Declares His Talk with Roosevelt Was on Unemployment

Mayor Curley and President-elect Roosevelt talked about methods of relieving unemployment durig their meeting Saturday at Warm Springs, Ga., Boston's head declared today when he returned to his desk at City Hall.

The mayor, who made the 2000-mile trip with City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, prominently mentioned for the position of collector of internal revenue, denied that he had discussed patronage with Rooevelt. Curley said that he talked with the President-elect for about an hour.

Today, the 51st birday of Roosevelt, Mayor Curley sent the following telegram: "Congratulations upon your first after-the-half-century birthday. May the second 50 years be the happiest."

RECORD 1/30/33

FITZGERALD IS DROPPED FROM COMMITTEE

City Councillor John I. Fitzgerald, right hand man in the Boston city council of Martin M. Lomasney, was ignored by President Joseph McGrath yesterday in organizing that body when he dropped him from the county accounts committee on which he has served for seven ears.

McGrath rewarded his opponents in the battle for president by giving them committee chairmanships, but the Mahatma's man was dumped from the important committee which deals with county affairs, in which Lomasney has been interested for years.

This apparently means that Lomasney can look for little from McGrath if the latter becomes mayor later on. There is that possibility if Mayor Curley accepts a federal berth under Roosevelt as his friends expect he will.

Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, who opposed McGrath for president, was made chairman of the committee on lands and of the committee on hospitals. Councilor John F. Dowd, another opponent heads the important committee on finance.

Two other candidates for the presidency also received good berths. Councillor Israel Ruby of Dorchester was made chairman of the committee on claims and Councillor Joseph P. Cox of West Roxbury, was given the chairmanship of the committee on printing.

HERALD

SAYS PATRONAGE WAS NOT DISCUSSED

Mayor Curley Returns from Visit with Roosevelt

Presidential patronage with which Mayor Curley is directly concerned was not discussed at his conference with President-elect Roosevelt at Warm Springs Saturday, according to a statement following the mayor's return to City Hall yesterday which limited the interview to a consideration of ways and means of relieving unemployment.

The mayor said definitely that the question of patronage did not figure in the interview but observers attached significance to the fact that he was accompanied to Georgia by City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, who is strongly mentioned as the mayor's selection for either collector of the port or collector of internal revenue.

Democrats believe that Dolan is scheduled to receive the appointment to one of the two berths and they likewise express satisfaction that the position which the mayor will fill in the Roosevelt administration has been determined.

Reports from New York Democrats who claim to be aware of what is going on in the distribution of patronage disclose that aids of President-elect Roosevelt have been investigating and weighing the attacks which have been made on Mayor Curley by Democratic foes and that the conclusion was reached three weeks ago that no widespread resentment would be aroused by the recognizing of Curley as an important factor in the administration organization.

HIGH CHARGES DENIED

Ely and Curley Sent Annual Report Of Port Authority

The annual report of the Boston Port Authority, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1932, was issued yesterday with the first copies sent to Gov. Ely and Mayor Curley. Accompanying the report went letters to the Governor and mayor from Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the board, in which Mr. Parkhurst refuted the general impression that port charges at Boston are higher than those at other ports.

The port covers the board's activities during the year and details the program relating to rates, congressional and legislative hearings, investigations, meetings, conferences and marine supervision.

CURLEY WILL ACT

Mayor Seeks to Eliminate Discriminations Against Port

Mayor Curley yesterday pledged every available resource at the command of the city to the successful pressing of the final phase of the long campaign for the elimination of discriminatory gratuities such as free lighterage, car floatage and trucking which grant the port of New York a decided preference over the port of Boston.

The mayor will take the leadership in the drive to secure approval by the interstate commerce commission of the decision of an examiner, Earl N. Steer who reported Saturday that the gratuities enjoyed by shippers through New York are discriminatory against Boston, New Jersey ports [illegible]

Globe 1/30/30.

CURLEY IS HAPPY AT PORT VICTORY

Hails I. C. C. Examiner's Report on Lighterage

He Thinks $60,000 Well Spent —Parkhurst Explains Charges

A revival of business through the Port of Boston will result if the Interstate Commerce Commission sustains the decision of Examiner Earl N. Steer, according to Mayor James M. Curley in a statement yesterday. Mr Steer ruled against "discriminatory gratuities" favoring the Port of New York.

Boston has already spent $60,000 in a fight to eliminate the preference at the Port of New York. The fight was instigated by the Board of Port Authority and the city of Boston with the approval of the Mayor almost two years ago. The Mayor yesterday declared that Boston's contention will be pressed before the Interstate Commerce Commission in order that discrimination against Boston may be eliminated.

A communication from Richard Parkhurst, vice chairman of the Boston Port Authority, to the Mayor yesterday went into "port charges" in detail.

The Curley Statement

Regarding the decision of Examiner Steer favoring Boston, Mayor Curley last night gave out the following statement:

"The decision of the examiner, Earl N. Steer, of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the lighterage case in which he found in favor of the Port of Boston, is indeed gratifying for, in my opinion, if the findings of the examiner are sustained by the full commission it will mean a revival of business through the Port of Boston.

"The fight to eliminate the preference at the Port of New York and the discrimination against the Port of Boston by gratuities in the form of free lighterage, free car floatage and trucking, which the Boston Port Authority and the city of Boston instigated with my approval almost two years ago and at a cost of approximately $60,000, has justified this expenditure and I know will be hailed by all those who have the Port of Boston at heart and who look forward to a renewal of the port's former activities.

"It will be remembered that when the case was first heard in Boston in 1930, I testified that unless the discriminatory gratuities are abandoned at the Port of New York, the Port of Boston could not hope to compete for either export, import or coastal business. It is apparent that the examiner, after a complete review of evidence submitted, is of the same opinion.

Benefits For This Port

"If the railroads serving the port of New York [illegible] the free services which they now render at the port, the rate for export traffic through the port of Boston will be lower than that existing at New York and the port of Boston will then be allowed to enjoy the advantages and benefits which accrue to her from modern up-to-date accommodations on the waterfront.

"In Boston we have no lighterage service and practically no car floatage, as the facilities at this port permit the ship to come alongside the railroad pier. The gratuities granted at the port of New York, the expense of which is absorbed by the railroads, have resulted in diverting to the port of New York traffic that would normally come to the port of Boston.

"While this decision rendered by the examiner is but the first step toward ultimate victory, I propose to leave no stone unturned to press our contention before the Interstate Commerce Commission in order that the discrimination against the port of Boston may be eliminated and Boston once more restored to her position of commercial advantage, which she formerly enjoyed.

Thanks Port Authority

"I am indeed grateful to all the Mayors who testified at the various hearings when they were held in Boston and who contributed so materially in Boston's fight to eliminate the unfair situation which has now been recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. To the Boston Port Authority, who joined with the city of Boston in this fight, I extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the splendid service rendered to this city.

"The tremendous advantage which will accrue to the port of Boston may be seen when we appreciate that the evidence in the case indicated that more than 60 percent of the traffic in New England was shipped through the port of New York rather than through the port of Boston, due to the gratuities given at the port of New York. With the discrimination removed this traffic will move through the port of Boston with the consequent result that an increase in the number of sailings will be made from the port of Boston and the large amount of commodities purchased here by these ships which call will result in more business for our merchants.

"Victory in this cause means that the port of Boston will no longer be a port of call, but will once more take her former position as one of the leading ports of the country."

The Parkhurst Statement

On the subject of "Port Charges" Mr Parkhurst said:

"As to Boston 'port charges' there has existed in uninformed quarters a feeling that these charges are higher than in other United States ports. As a matter of fact—and comparatively recently—officials of two passenger lines (whose ships do not use Boston) have publicly so stated. The Boston Port Authority, after careful investigation, wishes to inform you that the contention that it costs more to handle and work ships here than at other ports is not borne out by the facts.

"In employing the term 'port charges,' it all depends just what is meant and whether or not ships are handled, because of schedule requirements, at overtime and Sunday rates, as incidentally has often been the case where critics' vessels are concerned.

"'Port charges' as such include pilotage, tug hire, tonnage tax, customs fees, customs brokerage, watching vessel and quarantine (health inspection). A comparison of these charges on a 10,000-ton vessel entering the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia slightly under New York. Most of these charges in point of fact are fixed by law and effective in all ports alike.

"Cargo Charges" Lighter

"'Cargo charges,' as distinguished from, but of equal importance with, 'port charges,' comprise wharfage, dockage, watching cargo, tallying and stevedoring. Taking a 10,000-ton vessel and assuming discharge of 5500 tons of general cargo at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the advantage, from the point of view of the steamship company, is with Boston. From the point of view of the consignee this is not always so, largely because of certain situations outside the direct scope of 'cargo charges,' and with which the Port Authority is dealing in their investigations and proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Shipping Board.

"The fact that Boston is now largely a port of call, rather than a terminal port for most overseas vessels, frequently necessitates overtime and Sunday work, with resultant higher costs on these ships, but under like circumstances cost would be as high at other ports. In other words, when a vessel loads or unloads at the port of Boston on regular schedule, and under the ordinary operation of the port facilities and labor arrangements, the costs not only are not higher than at other United States ports, but in many instances are lower."

Post

CITY BORROWS AT 2¼ PER CENT

$2,000,000 Tax Anticipation Notes Issued

At interest of but 2¼ per cent, the city of Boston will borrow $2,000,000 tomorrow from the First National Bank of Boston and the National Shawmut Bank on its first issue of 1930 tax anticipation notes, redeemable Oct. 2, when the tax receipts come in.

In announcing that the joint bid of the two banks had been accepted by the city, Mayor Curley and City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan asserted that the strong financial condition of the city was responsible for the comparatively low interest charge. New York, Philadelphia and other large cities, said the Mayor, had to pay 5½ per cent interest on their loans.

Globe 1/31/33

RECREATION PLAN FOR JOBLESS SUCCESSFUL

Large Groups on Hand For Gymnasium Activities —Many Attending University Courses



EXERCISING WITH INDIAN CLUBS AT CABOT-ST GYMNASIUM
Left to Right—Albert Tibbetts, Leo Lawton, George Johnson and Frank Catoriuf.

Indications are that the new plan to take the unemployed off the streets by giving them an opportunity to improve minds and bodies in the city's municipal buildings and gymnasiums has met with prompt and immediate success. When the city's 13 municipal buildings were opened this morning, large groups were on hand to take advantage of Park Commissioner William P. Long's arrangement.

Commissioner Long is chairman of the City-Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation. He has put all of the buildings under his charge at the disposal of the unemployed, and in addition has arranged for some of the best specialists in various fields of athletics to coach the unemployed. He has Shevlin and McGrath teaching them how to box; Kilroy and Shannahan giving them the fine points of basket ball, and Mullen teaching them handball. These are but a few. The Park Commissioner's plan to keep the unemployed occupied in improving themselves is extensive.

Regular Gym Classes

From today on every municipal building in the city will open at 10 o'clock in the morning, and professional instructors will be on hand to assist all comers. They will remain on duty until 2 p m, when the regular city gymnasium classes will be held as usual. Although these are always crowded, and are crowded as usual this year, the unemployed will be welcome to join, and if there is no room for them arrangements will be made to care for them in additional classes.

From 2 until 4 the regular gymnasium classes will continue, and from then until 10 at night the facilities of the buildings will be at the disposal of the unemployed again.

The plan is attracting wide attention. William Phillips, former Ambassador to Belgium and minister to Canada, is vice chairman of the Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation. He regards the plan as one of the best methods put forward so far to relieve the mental strain of enforced inactivity for the unemployed.

Local Group in Charge

The plan has the approval of Mayor Curley. The program in each municipal building will be peculiar to that particular building, since it will be in charge of local committees and planned to meet local conditions. Thus one program may be conducted at the South End Municipal Building; another at the South Boston Municipal Building, and still another at the Columbia Road Gymnasium, the idea being to provide the best program to meet the conditions of each district.

In addition to the gymnasiums, all of the city swimming pools are now available to the unemployed for longer periods. Swimming instructors will be on hand to teach them. Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, North and South Ends, Roslindale and Roxbury will all benefit by the arrangement.

Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education asserts that the plan will have great value and that an enormous amount of good will come of it. One of the uses of adversity, he says, is the development of programs that are useful in prosperity.

American

DOVE OF PEACE NOW RESTS ON HEADQUARTERS

Legislators Hear News at Hearing on Bill to Curb Parking

The joint legislative commitee on judiciary was told today that the "dove of peace" now rests on top of Boston police headquarters, the "war" between Commissioner Hultman and Traffic Commissioner Conry having ended.

This information was given by Atty. A. B. Casson, legislative counsel for the city of Boston during a hearing on a bill by Mayor Curley proposing that persons in whose names automobiles are registered be made liable if such vehicles are parked in violation of rules and regulations.

"How about the war between Police Commissioner Hultman and Traffic Commissioner Conry — is that still going on?" asked Senator James G. Moran, of the committee.

UNSOUND AND UNFAIR

"No," replied Atty. Casson. "That war is over and the dove of peace now rests over police headquarters. That war had nothing to do with this matter, however.

"This bill is filed in order that we can enforce our rules and regulations relative to parking. This illegal p ing is economically unsound and unfair to the city as a whole. There is room to park between 700 and 800 automobiles in the business center of Boston although 130,000 autos travel through that area daily."

Claude Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce said:

"This is a vital, serious matter, dealing with the safety and health of the community. What would happen if a serious fire occurred in one of the narrow streets of the down town section with cars parked on both sides and only a narow lane for fire apparatus to go through? The wise and old parking offender merely tears up the tag placed on his car knowing we can't enforce the rules and regulations.

TERRIBLE SITUATION

"The traffic situation in Boston is terrible. If the bill before this committee is combined with a non-criminal provision bill which would permit a person to pay a fine to a court clerk it would go a long way toward clearing up the situation.

"Com

Globe 2/1/33 Traveler

MUST PAY PREVAILING WAGE ON CITY WORK

Mayor Tells Contractors of Counsel's Ruling

Contractors doing business with the ity of Boston will be informed that he prevailing wage cannot be cut, rrespective of the contractors' inter-pretation of the ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court, that the statute mak-ng it a criminal offense to pay less than the prevailing wage is uncon-stitutional. There remains the civil contractual relation between con-tractor and city which is not affected, according to Mayor Curley, and failure to pay the prevailing wage is a breach of contract.

Yesterday a conference at the office of Mayor Curley was attended by cer-tain contractors, members of the Pavers' Union and Corporation Coun-sel Samuel Silverman. Mr Silverman made his ruling and Mayor Curley gave out the following statement:

"It appears that a misunderstanding exists amongst contractors with re-ference to a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court declaring a certain provision of the General Laws, with reference to prevailing rate of wages, unconstitutional. This decision merely held that the statute making it a criminal offense to refrain from paying the prevailing rate of wages on public works by contractors was unconstitutional because of the terms of the statute with reference to pre-vailing rate of wages was uncertain.

"The provision in the city contract relating to the requirement of con-tractors that they pay the prevailing rate of wages does not come within the purview of this decision, for this provision is a part of the contract agreed to by the contractor and the city and is independent of any statute creating a criminal offense in the event of a violation of its terms. In other words, the city can insist that the contractor pay the prevailing rate of wages as a part of the agreement entered into between the contractor and the city.

"Corporation Counsel Silverman to-day advised me that in the event that complaint is made that a contractor is not paying the prevailing rate of wages that such a contractor renders himself liable for breach of contract regardless of the statute pertaining to the payment of the prevailing rate of wages by contractors on public works."

FIN COM AT LONG ISLAND, REPORTED STUDYING ROW

An investigation of affairs at Long Island by the Finance Commission is in progress and though no statement was forthcoming from members of the commission last night it is said to be principally focused on an alleged usurpation or delegation of authority on the island.

Institutions Commissioner James E. Maguire when asked regardin the presence on the island of investigatcrs of the Finance Commission, admit-ted the fact, but said that their visit was part of the usual annual checkup of all city departments.

Another fact last night was that there is friction among department heads on the island and that conflict of author-ity caused a rift between the alms-house and hospital forces. Henry A. Higgins is superintendent at Long Island and Dr Harvey M. Williams is resident physician. Both live on the island. The offices of Institution Com-missioner James E. Maguire are in City Hall Annex.

TWO IN FIRE DEPARTMENT ON CITY'S RETIRING LIST

Walter J. Burke, 70, superintendent in the wire division of the Fire De-partment, headed the list of retire-ments, effective yesterday. Mr Burke entered the employ of the city, May 23, 1891, and became superintendent Jan 2, 1920. He resides at 41 Hillsdale st, Dor-chester. Patrick F. McMahon, inspec-tor in the same department, who was retired, entered the department Oct 21, 1897.

Others retired were William F. Mer-rigan, Courthouse electrician; Eliza-beth C. Fairbank, matron, City Hos-pital; and the following employes of the Public Works Department: Michael Campbell, Hugh Clark, John F. Gor-man, Cornelius Hagarty, James M. Mc-Grath and Mathew C. Regan.

MAYOR SAYS CITY CONTRACT BIDS SHOW HIGHER TREND

Bids on city contracts received re-cently, according to Mayor James M. Curley, show a distinct stiffening and in some cases a noticeable increase over prices of a year ago. Notable were prces for cast iron pipe and cement.

Yesterday the Mayor approved a con-tract for X-ray film, photographic and dental supplies, for the Boston City Hospital for this year. The contract went to the lowest bidder, Kenmore Hospital Supply Co, at $57,404.

CITY BARTERS TWO ELK, ONE BUFFALO FOR TWO BABOONS

The City of Boston has gone in for barter . . . of zoological products. Yesterday Mayor Cur-ley traded one American buffalo and two elk, valued at $220, for one adult Chacuna baboon and one adult Hamadryas baboon. Leandre Charboneau of Man-chester was long on baboons and short on buffalo and elk.

MAYOR SIGNS CONTRACT FOR DRIVE-YOURSELF CARS

The contract for drive-yourself cars, for use of city employes for 1933, was signed yesterday by Mayor Curley. The rate will be nine cents a mile for small cars and 12 cents a mile for large cars. Mayor Curley says the in-troduction of the system saved the city about $125,000 during 1932.

DENTAL SERVICES GIVE $1500 TO WELFARE BOARD

A contribution of $1500 from the dental services under Dr William H. Griffin in the City of Boston Health Department, was received yesterday for the Public Welfare Department. The voluntary contribution was from men not employed directly by the city.

In conformity with the expressed wish of the men in the dental service, the money will be used for the purpose of shoes and stockings for children of needy families on the department's list.

LACK OF HARMONY FOUND AT HOSPITAL

Fin Com Probe at Long Island Uncovers Friction

Investigation of management and working methods at Long Island Hospi-tal and the city infirmary, in progress by the Boston finance commission in the past two weeks, has uncovered evi-dence indicating a glaring lack of har-mony and co-operation among the per-sonnel of the hospital.

Critics of the hospital, which comes under the control of James E. Maguire, institutions commissioner, declare that instead of being under the immediate supervision of any official at the hospi-tal, its management is remotely handled by Commissioner Maguire at City Hall.

Supt. Henry A. Higgins of the hospi-tal is declared to have been shorn of his authority. A letter received by him from Maguire is said to have virtually relieved him of supervision of the hospital and to have designated Dr. Harvey M. Williams, resident physi-cian, as supervisor.

Investigators of the finance commis-sion are reported to have found there is no longer any centralization of authority in Supt. Higgins, also that a pharmacist issues orders to nurses and that an employe with no supervisory rating, but said to be a friend of Com-missioner Maguire, exercises unusual authority.

Higgins's status, it is said, leaves him in charge of the management only of the infirmary.

Commissioner Maguire denied yester-day that there had been any friction at the island and he characterized the investigation by the finance commission as a routine and periodic affair.

At the finance commission office yesterday no statement was made other than an admission that investigators have been making an inquiry at the hospital and infirmary. Their reports to the commisison will form the basis for the official report, which is expected to be sent to Mayor Curley within a week.

The mayor revealed keen interest in the situation. He was anxious to learn the reason for the finance commission investigation. The mayor has fre-quently expressed satisfaction with the management of the institution and has been favorably impressed by the changes which have been made during his administration.

Herald

HEALTH UNIT DENTISTS GIVE $1500 TO NEEDY

Dentists attached to the White health units and other services directed by Dr. William H. Griffin of the health de-partment, yesterday contributed $1500 to the public welfare department to be expended for shoes and stockings for children of needy families. Mayor Cur-ley praised the contributors who are not directly employed by the city and sug-gested that their example could be fol-lowed by "other beneficiaries of the city, either engaged in contracting work or otherwise or in the sale of supplies to the city."

Fed. Post 2/1/33 Ghoul

PROBE NEED OF WOMAN'S OPERATION

Fin. Com. Inquiry on Long Island Hospital

Complaints alleging that an unnecessary surgical operation was performed upon the 30-year-old mother of four children at the Long Island Hospital maternity ward were being investigated last night by the Boston Finance Commission, as City Councillor John F. Dowd of Roxbury charged that "some of our medical men are inclined to treat all these patients as paupers."

OPERATION SUCCESS

Although the operation was a success from a surgical viewpoint and the woman has been released from the hospital, the Finance Commission investigators are still searching the records and examining hospital officials in an effort to determine whether the operation was actually necessary.

In an open letter to Mayor Curley, Councillor Dowd called upon him to make an independent investigation, charging that he has received complaints that the surgical instruments used at the hospital were not properly sterilized before operations and that some of the patients had been assigned to help the operating room staff in sterilizing the instruments.

Councillor Dowd's charges were denied last night by Dr. Harvey M. Williams, resident physician in charge of the medical and surgical divisions of the hospital. "Why, that's ridiculous," retorted Dr. Williams. "It is absolutely without foundation. Of course, all the instruments are properly sterilized."

"Absolutely Necessary"

As senior surgeon on the unpaid medical visiting staff, comprising many of the leading medical men in Boston, Dr. Charles C. Lund, prominent Back Bay specialist, personally investigated the complaint regarding the operation upon the Dorchester woman and vindicated the hospital surgeon in a report to the visiting staff.

"The operation was absolutely necessary," asserted Dr. Lund last night, vehemently denying the complaints which were being investigated by the Finance Commission. Other medical experts, who have been interested in the administration of the hospital, questioned the qualifications of the Finance Commission investigators to conduct a medical investigation. "The Finance Commission may understand finance, but it doesn't know anything about medicine," protested these doctors, who insisted upon reserving their public statements until later, if necessary.

Hospital Above Criticism

Superintendent Henry A. Higgins of Long Island, referred all questioners to City Hall. There Institutions Commissioner James E. Maguire informed Mayor Curley that Long Island Hospital is above criticism and that he will not stand for anyone reflecting on the institution, which is supervised, he said, "by the best visiting staff of medical experts in the country."

MUST PAY FAIRLY ON CITY JOBS

Contractors Told by Mayor They Must Not Slash

Contractors engaged in constructing public works for the city must pay their laborers and other employees the prevailing rate of wages in the various occupations, Mayor Curley announced last night.

HAD MISTAKEN IDEA

A number of contractors got the impression that they could slash their workers' pay with impunity, the Mayor explained, because they believed that they were affected by a recently decision of the supreme court which declared a certain provision of the general laws relating to "prevailing rate of wages" was unconstitutional.

Both the Mayor and Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman pointed out to a meeting of contractors and representatives of the paving unions yesterday at City Hall, that on all city public works, the contractors agree under the terms of their city contracts to pay the prevailing rate of wages recognized by the unions. This is a definite contractural agreement beyond the provisions of the law referred to by the supreme court, they said.

City Can Abrogate Contract

Corporation Counsel Silverman said that the supreme court decision "merely held that the statute making it a criminal offense to refrain from paying the prevailing rate of wages on public works by contractors was unconstitutional because of the terms of the statute with reference to prevailing rate of wages was uncertain."

The city law head explained that while the criminal law was held unconstitutional in regard to this matter, [illegible]

STRICT PARKING LAW URGED TO CLEAR CITY

Driver Can Now Tear Up Tag, Says Curtis

"If a man knew his rights under the present law he could tear up a parking tag on his car, if he saw no police officer around at the time he drove away from an area where parking was restricted, without fear of prosecution," Representative Laurence Curtis of Boston told the Legislative Committee on Judiciary yesterday afternoon.

Representative Curtis was speaking in support of Mayor Curley's bill providing that a motor vehicle parked in a restricted area shall be prima facie evidence that the owner of the vehicle parked it in violation of the city ordinance.

"It has been my conclusion that the traffic regulation system has broken down in this respect and the Legislature should come to the assistance of Boston authorities to bring about a more efficient traffic regulation, especially in the down-town area," said Representative Curtis.

A. B. Casson, legislative agent for the city of Boston, spoke for the bill. There are about 130,000 cars coming into Boston every day, Mr Casson informed the committee, and room in the down-town section to park only 700 or 800 of them. He complained that the present system is ineffective because the owners of the cars are able in several ways to evade responsibility if the cars are parked in forbidden areas.

Claude Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, favored the measure, saying that it is only necessary to look at the parking congestion on Allston st and then imagine what would happen if a serious fire broke out in that section.

"Combine this measure," he said, "with the non-criminal provision bill and let the owner pay his fine to a court clerk. This would be a real solution of the parking problem."

Ira S. Nelson of the Expressmen's League favored the petition.

Opposed to the bill was S. S. von Loeseke of the Automobile Association, who said that policemen wouldn't go to the trouble and expense of getting certified copies of registrations and that the present law is adequate.

CITY HOSPITAL SUPPLY CONTRACT AWARDED

Mayor Curley believes that prices of commodities and materials of various kinds are rising. He made this comment yesterday after announcing that a contract for $57,404 had been awarded to the Kenmore Hospital Supply Company to provide X-ray film and dental supplies for the City Hospital during the year.

"It seems to me," said the mayor "as I look over the prices quoted by the lowest bidders for contracts that there is a noticeable increase."

He also announced that for another year the city will buy automobile service at the rate of nine cents per mile for small cars and 12 cents for large cars. The cars will be furnished by a private company. It is the [illegible] claim that the [illegible]

RECORD

PROBE LAXITY IN HOSPITAL AT LONG ISLAND

Long Island Hospital was flung into the spotlight yesterday when City Councillor John F. Dowd made open charges of laxity on the part of physicians there, and the finance commission was reported to be conducting an investigation, following reports that friction exists between hospital officials.

Head of the finance commission denied that the investigation was more than a routine visit to the island, but Institutions Commr. James E. Maguire admitted he was conducting his own probe of alleged conditions in the hospital.

Dowd charged that doctors allowed inmates and employes to do duties they ought to perform themselves and declares that in some cases patients have been operated upon with instruments that have not been sterilized.

He also declares that medical men are inclined to treat the patients as "paupers and are not very considerate as to whether they exist or not."

In City Hall circles, it was reported that friction exists between the two governing heads on the island, Supt. Henry A. Higgins and Dr. Harvey M. Williams, resident physician.

HERALD

MUST PAY PREVAILING WAGE, CURLEY STATES

Mayor Warns Contractors City Will Insist on It

Contractors engaged in public works for the city were told by Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel Silverman yesterday that despite a recent supreme court decision declaring unconstitutional a provision of the general laws, referring to the prevailing rate of wages, the city can and will insist that contractors pay prevailing rates of wages. Such a stipulation will be incorporated in all contracts.

The question of the prevailing rate may be determined by the municipal officer in charge of the work, such as the chief engineer, the commissioner of a department or any other person designated by the contractor as a referee.

Silverman told the contractors that in the event complaint is made of failure to pay prevailing wage rates, a breach of contract can be established by the city.

POST 2/1/33

PORT CHARGES IN HUB LOWER

Below New York and Others, Inquiry Shows

Spiking the statements of unfriendly steamship officials, the Boston Port Authority Board announced last night after an investigation that work-day port charges for a vessel entering and leaving Boston are actually lower than New York and other ports.

In a report to Mayor Curley, Vice-Chairman Richard Parkhust of the Port Authority Board denied the contentions of steamship officials, whose vessels do not make Boston a cargo port. They had alleged that the port rates were higher.

TRAVELER 1/2/33

BOSTON POLICE PROBE PLANNED IN LEGISLATURE

Schwartz to Be Chief Target—Vice Conditions To Be Aired

CURLEY, SILVERMAN MEET WITH SENATOR

Finnegan Says Legal Adviser Regarded as Real Head

By RICHARD O. BOYER

The official and unofficial acts of Police Commissioner Hultman and his legal adviser, Leo Schwartz, as well as the administration of the police department under them, will be the subject of inquiry before a legislative committee meeting in the near future, perhaps next week, it was announced yesterday by the city law department.

The hearing will be before the legislative committee on cities and will be in connection with the petition of Senator Joseph Finnegan, who asks that the police commissioner be appointed by the mayor of Boston rather than by the Governor, as is now the case.

In an effort to show that the present arrangement is a bad one, which works to the detriment of the city, testimony showing alleged inefficiency in the present administration of the department will be relevant. Moreover, it was said that other testimony would concentrate on the actions of Schwartz and attempt to show the extent of his influence.

CITES SOLOMON CASE

"The Solomon case and all other crimes that the police have bungled will be spread upon the legislative record," said Senator Finnegan last night. "We shall do this to prove that under the present administration the police department is inefficient. In addition we will show that vice is rampant, that street walkers throng the streets unmolested by police, and that Boston is now the mecca of the American criminal. Boston has displaced Chicago as the capital of American crime. I will make an attempt to have the hearing set for next week.

"The trouble with the present system of appointment is that Hultman is not responsible to anyone. He was appointed by former Gov. Frank Allen and Gov. Ely can't remove him because of the governor's council. As a result Hultman isn't responsible to the city of Boston or to the state of Massachusetts. And conditions are bad, very bad, and it's time a change was made."

It was learned that prospective witnesses have already been examined and that Senator Finnegan had been in conference with Mayor Curley as well as with Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, who was Schwartz's superior until the latter resigned from the city law department to accept the position as Hultman's legal advisor.

Senator Finnegan declared that Schwartz unduly influenced his superior and alleged that many held the belief that Schwartz was the real head of the department. Schwartz's position will be later attacked on the petition of George F. Killgoar, which will also be heard by the legislative committee on cities. Killgoar's petition asks that "legal assistance required by the police commissioner for the city of Boston be rendered by the corporation counsel for said city."

MAYOR'S DAUGHTER GOING ON CRUISE

Mary Curley, daughter of the mayor, and her friends, Josephine and Loretta Bremner of Chicago, will sail from New York tomorrow on the Italian liner Vulcania for a 15-day cruise in the West Indies. The mayor had planned to make the trip, but changed his plans because of pressure of business. He planned to leave for New York this afternoon with his daughter and will return to City Hall Saturday.

cont RECORD 2/3/33



Sen. Finnegan

quiry are as serious as reported.

Supt. Crowley assigned Capt. John M. Anderson and Lieut. Stephen J. Gillis of headquarters to investigate the graft and "bagman" charges.

It was said that any police official accused of accepting graft would be asked to allow Anderson and Gillis to scan his bank account and go over his financial affairs generally.

So far as known there has been no move to obtain the consent of police department officials to have their bank accounts investigated.

Certainly no departmental official could refuse, under the circumstances, to open his bank account to the appointed investigators. By such refusal he would place himself under positive suspicion.

Investigation is being made at headquarters into the failure to teletype the Solomon murder until four hours and twenty minutes after the killing, a delay which gave the killers ample time to get safely away.

This certainly is no evidence of a modern, efficient way of combating organized crime. A radio call would have caught these killers and saved much of its own cost in the expense of the search alone.

No inside investigation of the graft and other charges will satisfy the public or meet the present needs.

Let us have an inquiry by an outside body and establish the truth or falsity of the charges.

POST

LIGHT OPERA STARS



Here are the leading ladies of the Copley Light Opera Company who called on Mayor Curley yesterday to invite him to attend the opening performance of the "Prince of Pilsen," to inaugurate the new policy at the theatre next Monday night. The girls are, left to right: Alice Wellman, Betty Morri- [illegible] Born.

RECORD 2/3/33

POLICE PROBE SHOULD BE OUTSIDE THE DEPARTMENT

Charges of graft and other faults involving the Boston Police Department point more and more to the need of an outside and independent investigation instead of inquiries inside the department by members of the police body.

Complaints Are Too Grave for Inside Inquiries

Accusations have been made to Mayor Curley, who is not in control of the Boston police, that a certain high police official is a "bagman" and that this official has collected $60,000 in bribe money during the past three years.

Anonymous letters sent to the police have made the same charge.

Police Commissioner E. C. Hultman, through Supt. Michael H. Crowley, has assigned two headquarters officers to look into this charge.

Open accusations are heard that vice is rampant in the city, that certain resorts have flourished, police or no police.

Complaints of departmental inefficiency have been heard repeatedly. These complaints mounted to an uproar of criticism this week in connection with mishandling by police headquarters of the investigation of the murder of Charles Solomon of underworld notoriety.

Between the graft and vice charges and the complaints of departmental inefficiency the time has arrived for a general inquiry into the police department by an independent, outside agency.

Why not have an investigation by the State Legislature, or a legislative committee, or by the Boston City Council?



Commissioner Hultman

The police department is already headed toward a legislative committee examination. State Senator Joseph Finnegan will have a hearing soon before the legislative Committee on Cities on his petition to take the power of appointing the Boston police commissioner away from the Governor and give it to the Mayor of Boston.

Efforts will be made at this hearing to inquire into administrative affairs of the police department. Senator Finnegan holds that the present police administration is inefficient, that the Solomon murder case and other murder cases have been bungled and that Boston is getting a reputation as a crime Mecca.

The fact that the Cotton Club shooting of Charles Solomon was not put on the police teletype for more than four hours after the crime was known at police headquarters is a severe indictment of headquarters and its method of getting after criminals.

The Daily Record insists that, when charges are made and repeated that there is a "bagman" in the police department and that this individual has collected $60,000 in graft in three years, it is a matter for more than an inside departmental investigation.

The public is having one sample already of these inside departmental inquiries in the State Police investigation.

The same criticism which is being heard about the probe into State Police faults will apply to a Boston Police Department's investigation of itself when the cause for in-

Globe 2/3/33

WALSH AND ELY SHARE PATRONAGE WITH CURLEY

Roosevelt to Treat New England Smith Faction Generously in Distributing Political Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb 3 (A. P.)—Advisers of President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt are keeping a watchful eye on the scramble for patronage now under way in the six New England States, determined to avert any internal dissension in Democratic ranks.

Each of the six New England States has its own distinct problem as to patronage; as to who will have the say in the distribution of the political jobs that will be filled by Democrats after the new President takes office on March 4.

And because there was no Democratic sweep in all the New England States there remain still many compromises, and smoothing of ruffled feathers before the problem will be solved. However, Democratic leaders close to the new administration already are announcing the answer. It's simply this, that each faction in each State will receive consideration and a share in the distribution of patronage.

From a source close to the President-elect, it was learned today that Senator David I. Walsh and Gov Joseph B. Ely (the national committeeman) will divide the spoils in Massachusetts with Mayor James M. Curley. It was also learned that Senator-Elect Augustine Lonergan and National Committeeman Archibald McNeil will probably split up the major patronage in Connecticut.

Situation in Vermont

Those who profess to be "in the know down here" believe the Smith faction in New England will be generously treated, with efforts aimed at effecting a compromise satisfactory to both the original Smith and Roosevelt forces.

An unusual situation is presented in Vermont, where not a Democrat will represent the State in Congress. As a result, the patronage distribution will fall to the national committeeman Frank H. Duffy, and Park H. Pollard chairman of the Democratic State committee.

Over in New Hampshire the Federal jobs will be parceled out by Senator-Elect Fred H. Brown, Representative William N. Rogers and Robert Jackson, secretary of the Democratic national committee. Brown and Rogers already have discussed the subject and another conference is in prospect soon.

Four-Way Split in Maine

Maine, which is undergoing the novel experience of having a Democratic Governor and two Democratic Representatives in the next Congress, will see the patronage split among Gov Brann, Representatives-Elect Moran and Utterback, and National Committeeman F. Harold Dubord, with John H. Dooley, chairman of the State committee, also expected to have some little say-so.

In Rhode Island, Ex-Senator Peter G. Gerry, national committeeman and a Cabinet possibility, will talk it over with the Democratic Representatives Condon and O'Connell, and with State Chairman J. Howard McGrath.

There are squabbles now, but Roosevelt "insiders" assert, there'll be nothing but harmony when the patronage pie is cut a month from now.

Traveler

RESTS WITH ELY, WALSH, CURLEY

Trio Expected to Decide Federal Patronage in Bay State

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Advisors of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt are keeping a watchful eye on the scramble for patronage now under way in the six New England states, determined to avert any internal dissention in Democratic ranks, each faction in each state will receive consideration and a share n the distribution of patronage. From a source close to the President-elect, it was learned today that both Senator-elect Augustine Lonnergan and National Committeeman Archibald McNeil, will probably split up the major patronage in Connecticut; that Senator David I. Walsh and Gov. Joseph B. Ely (the national committeeman) wil divide the spoils in Massachusetts with Mayor James M. Curley.

In Vermont, the patronage distribution will fall to the national committeeman, Frank H. Duffy, and Park H. Pollard, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

In New Hampshire, the federal jobs will be parcelled out by SEnator-elect Fred H. Brown, Representative William N. Rogers, and Robert Jackson, secretaray of the Democratic national committee.

Maine will see the patronage split among Gov. Brann, Representatives-elect Utterback and Moran, and National Committeeman F. Harold Dubor, with John H. Dooley, chairman of the state committee, also having some say. In Rhode Island, former Senator Peter G. Gerry, national committeeman and a cabinet possibility, will talk it over with the Democratic representatives, Condon and O'Connell, and with State Chairman J. Howard McGrath.

CURLEY GIVES UP TRIP BECAUSE DUTIES PRESS

In order to supervise pressing legislation Mayor James M. Curley yesterday decided to sacrifice a vacation trip he had planned to take to the West Indies and the Canal Zone. Instead, he merely left for New York, to accompany his daughter Mary as far as that port.

In her party are Loretta and Josephine Bremmer of Chicago, friends of the family.

Herald

CURLEY GIVES UP HIS WEST INDIES CRUISE

Mayor Curley yesterday abandoned his plans to take a 15-day cruise to the West Indies and suddenly decided to limit his absence from the city until tomorrow morning. He went to New York in the afternoon with his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, and the Misses Loretta and Josephine Bremner of Chicago, and after seeing them off this morning on the Vulcania, will return home. He made no explanation of the change in his plans.

HERALD 2/2/33

CURLEY BESIEGED BY JOB SEEKERS

Hundreds Ask His Influence To Obtain Federal Appointments

Hundreds of persons who believe themselves deserving Democrats have sent letters or telegrams to Mayor Curley asking him to use his influence to obtain appointments to federal positions for them from President-elect Roosevelt.

The mayor's office in the past week s been steadily bombarded with such uests from all parts of the country. yor Curley has never heard of the jority of the applicants who hope e will provide them with entrance to the inner council of the patronage distributors, although he remembers having met a few of the job-seekers during his tour in the Roosevelt campaign.

Semi-comic relief from the steady stream of messages asking the mayor's aid with Roosevelt has been provided by one Pennsylvania Democrat, who made the request that Mayor Curley give him a letter of introduction to Gov. James A. Rolph of California, from whom he hopes to get a job.

CURLEY AGAIN VETOES CITY LIGHTING PLANT

Mayor Curley yesterday vetoed for the second time an order of the city council for the establishment of a municipal electric lighting plant. As in December, when he refused to approve the first order, the mayor ascribed his decision to the belief that under existing laws, which require municipalities to purchase privately owned lighting plants, the cost to the city could not be justified.

POST

CITY LIGHT PLANT VETOED BY MAYOR

Explaining that the cost of the project was excessive at this time of financial stringency, Mayor Curley yesterday vetoed the City Council's order for a city-owned lighting plant, to supply electricity to municipal institutions and the general public.

Under existing laws, it was pointed out, the city would be required to purchase the Edison Company, with its exclusive rights, before it could go into the business of supplying the demands of Boston consumers at cost price.

GLOBE 2/3/33

READING AND GAME ROOMS OPENED TODAY

City-Wide Program for the Benefit of Unemployed

For the benefit of unemployed men and women in the various sections of Boston 11 free reading rooms in municipal buildings and libraries were opened at 10 o'clock this morning. These places are in charge of the City-



MILTON E. LORD

Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation of which Park Commissioner William P. Long is chairman.

There are also in some of the buildings rooms where a variety of games may be enjoyed or where persons may piece together jig-saw puzzles. Newspapers, magazines and other reading matter have been contributed.

There are two municipal buildings in the South End and others in the West End, South Boston, East Boston, Dorchester, Charlestown, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Hyde Park and Roslindale.

Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, and chairman of the reading and quiet-game room committee, said "The Public Library of the city of Boston and other neighboring libraries are cooperating in this comprehensive program of activities, especially in the provision of reading material and games for the municipal rooms and in the registration of those attending the afternoon educational courses at the Old South Meeting House." Mr Lord is assisted by Richard G. Hensley, assistant to the director of the Boston Public Library, and Pierce E. Buckley of Bates Hall, Public Library. The branch directors include M. Florence Cufflin, South Boston; Mary F. Curley, North End; Fanny Goldstein, West End; Clara L. Maxwell, South End; Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches; Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian Boston Athenaeum; Alfred Claghorn Potter, librarian at Harvard College; Edward H. Redstone, librarian of the State Library; Howard L. Stebbinss, librarian of the Social Law Library, and Rev William J. Stinson, S. J., librarian of Boston College.

Activities started Tuesday at the gymnasiums in the municipal buildings, and at the swimming pools at Cabot, Roxbury, and in Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain. The schedules have been extended to 10 to 2 p m daily except Sunday. Mondays and Thursdays the gymnasiums and pools are reserved for women, and the other days of the week for the men.

AMERICAN

N. E. PATRONAGE TO BE DIVIDED BY FACTIONS

Walsh and Ely to Split With Curley in Giving Out Jobs Here

Washington, Feb 3 (AP)—Advisers of President-elect Roosevelt are keeping a watchful eye on the scramble for patronage now under way in the New England states, determined to avert any internal dissension in Democratic ranks.

Each of the six states has its own distinct problem as to who will have the say in the distribution of the political jobs to be filled by Democrats

And because there was no Democratic sweep in all the New England states, there remains still many compromises, and smoothing of ruffled feathers before the problem will be solved. But Democratic leaders close to the new administration say each faction in each state will receive consideration and a share in the distribution

WALSH-ELY VS. CURLEY

From a source close to the President-elect, it was learned today that both Senator-elect Augustine Lonnergan and National Committeeman Archibald McNeil, who now are squabbling over the Connecticut patronage, will divide it between them; that Sen. Walsh and Gov. Ely (the national committeeman) will divide the spoils in Massachusetts with Mayor Curley of Boston.

Those who profess to be "in the know" here believe the Smith faction in New England will be generously treated.

An unusual situation is presented in Vermont, where not a Democrat will represent the state in Congress. As a result, the patronage distribution will fall to National Committeman Frank H. Duffy and Park H. Pollard, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

SPLIT IN MAINE.

In New Hampshire the federal jobs will be parcelled out by Senator-elect Fred H. Brown, Rep. William N. Rogers and Robert Jackson.

Maine, which is undergoing the novel experience of having a Democratic governor and two Democratic representatives in the next Congress, will see the patronage split among Gov. Brann, Representatives-elect Utterback and Moran, and National Committeeman F. Harold Dubord, with John H. Dooley, chairman of the state committee, also expected to have some say.

In Rhode Island, former Senator Peter G. Gerry, national committeeman, a Cabinet possibility, will talk it over with [illegible] Representative [illegible]

Globe 2/3/33

THREE LEADING LADIES PAY CALL UPON MAYOR



A QUARTET IN MR CURLEY'S OFFICE

Beside Mr Curley are (left to right) Alice Wellman, Betty Morrison and Evelyn Dorn of the Copley Light Opera Company, which will inaugurate a new policy at the Copley Theatre Monday with the "The Prince of Pilsen."

Transcript 2/4/33

Urges Cheaper Meat in City Institutions

The Boston Finance Commission, in its annual report submitted to the Legislature as a summary of the forty-eight separate reports made to the mayor and city council in 1932, suggests the purchase of cheaper grades of meats for the city's hospitals and institutions, for which prime quality is now purchased on the responsibility of Mayor Curley. The report sets forth that expenditures for meats, fruits and vegetables for city institutions were reduced $200,000 last year as the result of the practice, urged by the commission, of employing Federal inspectors to do the grading supervision.

"The present saving," the report states, "might be increased, without injustice to anybody, by a modification of the specified qualities of meat, fruit and vegetables. The supply department continues to require a grade of meat that few, particularly in these times, can afford, when a wholesome and proper grade can be obtained for a less price.

The commission repeated its criticism of the city's methods of land takings for public improvements, the awarding of many contracts without advertising and the granting of "extras" after contracts have been awarded as well as the alleged waste and inefficiency on the part of architects and inspectors on the construction of school buildings.

The report states that of the appropriation of $50,000 for the commission for 1932, there was an expenditure of $48,-944.82. The principal items of expenditure were $34,650 for salaries for the permanent staff; $5100 for rent and $6607.82 for hire of experts in special investigations.

The report is signed by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph Joyce Donohue, Charles Moorfield Storey and Secretary Robert E. Cuniff.

American

FIN. COM. FOOD PLEA SCORNED

Mayor Curley today ignored the annual report of the Boston Finance Commission to the Legislature in which its members urged that cheaper meats be purchased by the city's hospitals.

As an indication of the cheapness of the meals served in Long Island Hospital, it was announced that the menu for adults tomorrow is as follows:

Breakfast, cereal, bread, butter, coffee, milk; dinner, pot roast, gravy, boiled potatoes, mashed turnip, bread, butter, cream pudding, coffee; supper, tomato soup, bread, butter, applesauce, tea, milk.

Aged inmates will have the same food except that they will be given fresh pork shoulder for dinner instead of pot roast.

The children in the institution will get the following food tomorrow:

Breakfast: Cereal, scrambled eggs, bacon, toast, milk, cocoa. Dinner: Chicken wings mashed potatoes, peas, bread, butter, ice cream, milk. Supper: Chicken soup, bread, butter

unit TRANSCRIPT

and chairman last year of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment, is vice chairman. Others in the central comittee are W. Duncan Russell, secretary; William Cardinal O'Connell, Fr. Thomas R. Reynolds, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Patrick Campbell, John F. Englert, George Hamlin, Jr., Louis Kirstein, Joseph Lee, Milton E. Lord and Maurice Tobin.

A special service will be performed by the Medical Department. Its work will be (a) to prevent persons appearing unfit from participating in any phases of the program which might be harmful, and to recommend to these, and to any others who seek advice, the available and convenient courses of free diagnosis and treatment; (b) to provide professional medical services in buildings in case of emergency, and (c) to assist the education department in arranging health talks on such subjects as nutrition, food buying, etc. Dr. W. G. Smillie will be in charge of the nutrition work.

Responsibility for administering and financing this project is assumed by the central committee. Responsibility for planning and developing each department of activity will be in the hands of lay committees. When necessary a director may be appointed to conduct the program of any department. Local committees will be organized in each section of the city to assist in advertising and developing the program. Department programs, with the exception of the education classes, will be conducted in the municipal buildings; the education classes are being offered in the Old South Meeting House.

The department committees are: Reading and quiet games, physical, music, arts and crafts, drama, education and medical.

It's Their "Stunt"

Much interest in developing a program of free activities which could scarcely be improved at any cost has been shown by experts in the various fields of activity proposed as is indicated by those who are heading committees, as follows: Reading and quiet games, Milton E. Lord, director, Boston Public Library; physical, William J. Bingham, director of physical education and athletics at Harvard University; music, Arthur Fiedler, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; education (co-operative university courses) Professor A. F. Whittem of Harvard University; arts and crafts, George C. Greener, North Bennet Street Industrial School, and medical, Dr. Charles F. Willinsky, director of health units.

The sponsors point out that their difficulty does not lie in securing the help of outstanding educators and counsellors, nor in finding places for the activities, but in reaching the people. Anything that smacks of institutionality defeats itself. And the mere availability of recreation does not guarantee participation. The committee wants to develop the initiative and ingenuity of those who respond to make them aware that this is their "stunt" and not something that is being superimposed upon them. As one of the workers points out: "Every day numbers of men and women come to Boston from the suburbs with little more than their return carfare, complete their weary round of job-seeking and then have unoccupied hours on their hands in which to brood over their vanishing independence. Blank despair and indifference often follow. Others who for the first time are on the charity list often suffer humiliation so keen that it overshadows the mental relief they might enjoy from being saved from dire want.

"It does not take a psychologist to recognize—although many are adding their strength to the belief—that the best way to rouse people from the 'slough of despond' is to make it easy for them to find new and stimulating interests which keep them occupied for at least part of each day. Spirited physical play, manual work of a creative type, participation in choruses and orchestras and absorbing lectures—help to break mental tension and leave the mind free to rest and recreate itself."

Post 2/4/33

SAYS FOOD TOO GOOD IN HOSPITALS

Fin. Com. Hits Mayor for Providing Only Best Grades

Criticism of Mayor Curley for ordering the best grades of meats, fruits and vegetables for the sick and elderly inmates of Boston hospitals and institutions was contained in the annual report of the Finance Commission, submitted yesterday to the Legislature.

MUST BE PRIME BEEF

The Commission suggested that city might save money by purchasing foodstuffs of a somewhat lower grade, but yet wholesome, contending that the hospital inmates were getting better food than people generally could afford outside the institutions.

Officials of the Finance Commission explained, last night, that the city purchasing agent, in advertising for bids, specifies that "prime beef" must be supplied, and that the federal meat inspectors on duty at the hospital receiving room consequently refuse to pass anything but the best. Yet, according to the Finance Commission attaches, few buyers, with the exception of the city, purchase "prime beef," as the majority of people are content with a "good grade of choice beef," which is much cheaper.

Saving by Inspectors

Responding to the criticism of the Finance Commission, hospital officials and representatives of the city supply department explained that Mayor Curley had insisted upon providing the best meats exclusively for the patients at the City Hospital, the Long Island Hospital and the Boston Sanatorium at Mattapan.

The Finance Commission praised the adoption of the practice of stationing federal food inspectors at the hospital, asserting that it has resulted in saving the taxpayers $200,000 a year. A number of hospital employees have shown an unwillingness to accept the new inspecting system, but the savings already made justified its retention, the Finance Commission reports.

"The administration officers," warned the Finance Commission, "should put an end to the efforts, even if it requires discharge from service, of those employees who, by false report and underhand practices, are seeking the return of the old order.

"The present savings might be increased, without injustice to anybody, by a modification of the specified qualities of meat, fruit, and vegetables," the Finance Commission stated, in discussing the purchase of top grades. "The supply department continues to require a grade of meat that few, particularly in these times, can afford, when a wholesome and proper grade can be obtained for a lower price," stated the commission.

Hits at Land Takings

The report was signed by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, Judge Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles Moorfield Storey and Secretary Robert E. Cunniff.

It comprised a short resume of the work of the commission during the past year, noting that it had conducted investigations and made 48 reports to Governor Ely, the General Court, Mayor Curley, the City Council and others.

The commission recalled its sharp criticism during the past year against the city's methods of land takings for public improvements, the awarding of contracts without advertising, and the granting of "extras" after the contracts have been awarded, as well as the alleged waste and inefficiency on the part of architects and inspectors on the construction of school buildings.

Architects Paid for Blunders

Referring to the reduction in the amount of money available last year for new schools, the report characterized as fortunate the fact that the department did not have more money to spend, for "the subordinate employees and agents of this department, through inefficiency, waste, extravagance, and occasionally worse, are still costing the taxpayers many thousands of dollars for which there is neither adequate nor necessary return.

"It was found," protested the Finance Commission, "that architects were being paid for their own blunders to such an extent that it must be obvious to all architects employed that it is to their financial advantage to draw plans that will require extras to carry them out."

MAYOR'S DAUGHTER SAILS TO NASSAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The palatial motorship Vulcania of the Italian Line sailed today on a two-weeks' cruise to Laguayra, Curacao, Colon, Havana and Nassau, with a list of 507 passengers, including a large contingent from New England.

Miss Mary Curley, daughter of Mayor Curley of Boston, with her chum, Miss Loretta Bremner of Chicago, were among those boarding the liner. Boston's chief executive was on hand to bid them bon voyage.

TRANSCRIPT 2/4/33

Place and Subject

Where "Time on One's Hands" May Be Spent for Pleasure and Profit Under a New City-Wide Program

West End Health Unit	Tyler Street	West Brookline	Cabot Street	Vine Street	Roslindale	South Boston	Curtis Hall	Paris Street	Hyde Park	Charlestown	North Bennet	Columbia Road
Reading Room	Reading Room	Reading Room		Reading Room	Reading Room	Reading Room	Reading Room	Reading Room	Reading Room	Reading Room		Reading Room
Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts		Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts		Arts and Crafts
	Gym.	Gym.	Gym.	Gym.	Gym.		Gym.	Gym.	Gym.	Gym.	Gym.	Gym.
		Music			Music		Music		Music			
		Dramatics			Dramatics		Dramatics		Dramatics			
			Pool				Pool					

Note: Music, Arts and Crafts, Dramatics will be started after Reading Rooms have been established.

Food and Clothing Are Not Enough, So a Program of Sustenance for the Spirit Is Under Way

By C. B. Palmer

MOST cities are content—if that is a reasonable word to use—to worry about feeding, housing and clothing those who have suffered severe economic setbacks. But that they mistake the nature of man when they do so was called sharply to their attention by Newton D. Baker, who said in effect: "If that's all, why feed them?" He indicated that simply to house, feed and clothe those in need was to support so many eating machines. The spirit of mankind always suffers much more than the flesh, and perishes more quickly. Yet there is less provision for it in our social scheme. We say, "Nobody Starves," or "Not a single person is in want in Blankville," and think of the job as well done.

But psychologists know and are studying the canker that eats into the psyche of people deprived of their normal daily occupation and, through lack of income, deprived of their usual recreation. Boston and Massachusetts have led the way to a national consideration of this special problem.

It is largely a problem of morale, a humanitarian effort to let those who are afflicted find a personal salvation through active interests of some kind, even if they return no immediate profit. But it is also a problem of national spirit. It is a tragically brief transition from the "unemployed to the unemployable," and the transition is strictly spiritual. A man or woman may retain all manual and mental skills but lose within a matter of weeks the ability to step into a job and earning a living at it. They lose the morale which is a compote of self-confidence, originality and ambition. These are the very elements of an individual which suffer earliest in adversity, and whose effects last longest.

Unemployed to Unemployable

A striking fact which survives from the last great depression, 1921-22, reveals that of those who went onto the relief lists in the latter part of the difficult times, four-fifths remained on the lists. This should not be used as a bludgeon in a campaign of fear, to drive people into program of home study and self-improvement. But it is legitimately useful to those who are enlisting support for their efforts toward alleviation of ills not of the flesh.

An unwieldy name cloaks this activity [illegible] City Wide Emergency Committee of Health and Recreation. The name and the program are euphemistic to a degree, but the euphemisms serve good purpose.

Members of this emergency committee, discussing the philosophy which underlies this new movement, agree that people are sick of being called "the unemployed," "welfare cases" and "unfortunates," and they are undoubtedly sick of having things done for them and to them. Sick is exactly the word for it: they are heart-sick and soul-sick and most of them are in the mood wherein they desire only to be let alone. In such an attitude they are going to steer clear of anything that bears the stigma "unemployed" or "charity" or even "educational." They have given up hope; their ambition has been starved for lack of nourishment. They descend to the level of food consumers, living from one day to the next, and they don't care who knows it.

At this point their need of release is greatest, and few there are who find it. Few have resource and spontaneity and self-direction enough to find an occupation for their enforced idleness. If by any chance they are moved to indulge a special interest, they haven't the faintest notion of how it may be possible. The city-wide emergency committee on health and recreation has been at work some months considering ways and means of making available things which would interest, entertain, perhaps instruct people who find they have more spare time than they know what to do with. They may be unemployed or partly employed or fully employed; they may or may not be residents of Boston. But this winter they have available divers activities which they may take up for entertainment—a means of passing the hours; or for instruction—a preparation for work in the future.

The important thing is that those who have been working for this program—and they include some of the most forward looking people in Boston—do not approach the matter as "something to be done for the poor people." They have simply set themselves up as secretaries, clerks, arrangers—the "mechanics" of the thing, and they promise somehow to execute any reasonable order which employable people submit in the line of formal instruction or informal counsel.

From the Inside Out

The activities divide themselves roughly into three categories: physical recreation, education and handicrafts which more or less combine the first two. They are all recreational, in the highest sense of the term.

None of them is to be imposed from without. They are to be the hobbies, the interests, the activities of the people themselves, moving in whatever direction they desire and at whatever speed. The committee provides only the facilities and the instruction, whether it be in wrestling or the appreciation of fine arts.

On Jan. 23, the first of the committee program activities opened with the co-operative university courses. These were organized for the first time last year under the State Unemployment Committee, of which William Phillips was chairman, and were carried on through the volunteer assistance of professors and lecturers from schools, colleges and universities. These lecture courses met with such success that there was a local demand for their repetition; national recognition given them by a special bulletin sent out by the President's Committee on Unemployment doubtless prompted several other cities to adopt the idea. This year the responsibility for these courses has been undertaken by this municipal emergency committee, of which Mr. Phillips is vice chairman.

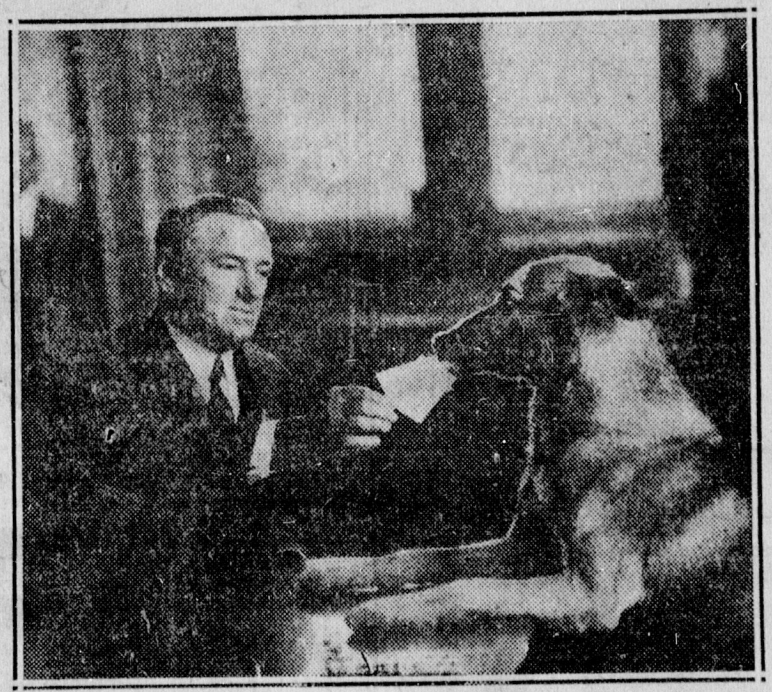
Nine courses, to be given for a period of twelve weeks, have been arrenged in this year's schedule. Two courses are given every afternoon, except Saturday, at the Old South Meeting House. No registration fee is charged and they are open to all adults who have had a high school education or its equivalent. Registration and course tickets are the only requirement for admittance to the classes. Registration is carried on at all branches of the Boston Public Library, Wadsworth House, Cambridge, and Community Service of Boston. To date more than 1800 persons have registered, many of them signing up for several or all of the courses.

For years there have been free courses of instruction and free athletic facilities ni Boston, perhaps more so than in any other city. But it is the aim of this new committee to provide for those whose need for these things is new, people who three years ago could buy their recreation and who as yet have not found their way into established means of free play and study. Private welfare and social organizations have carried on many sorts of activity, but a spokesman for the committee says they have not reached one-tenth of the people who need them, and if they did, could not take care of them.

Boston is unique in its wealth of resource for such a plan. It has fourteen municipal buildings which have never been used to anything like their capacity. Complex regulations have discouraged the average citizen from attempting to use his own initiative, and there has been no attempt at a programmed calendar to attract a wider variety of groups. The committee has been able to integrate and make use of these admirable facilities by adapting some of the work of Community Service, Inc., which has been active in getting boys to use the playgrounds and gymnasiums instead of vacant lots and alleys, and by securing the interest and co-operation of city officials. Park Commissioner William P. Long is chairman of the committee. Mayor James M. Curley is honorary chairman and [illegible] Phillips, former [illegible]

Globe 2/4/33

DOG, STAR IN MOVIES, INVITES MAYOR TO GREETERS' PARTY



MAYOR RECEIVES A DOGGIE INVITATION
"Buddy, the Lone Eagle," famous dog of filmland, carried invitation of Hotel Greeters to Mayor Curley.

"Buddy the Lone Eagle," canine movie star, and one of the featured entertainers on the program to be presented this evening at the show and dance of Colonial Charter, Hotel Greeters of America, in the grand ball room of the Hotel Bradford, visited City Hall yesterday and presented Mayor Curley a pair of tickets for the affair.

The Mayor, who is an honorary member of the Hotel Greeters, expects to attend the show, which is open to the public. Buddy Shepard, past exalted ruler of the Elks, well known in the entertainment field in New England, will be master of ceremonies.

The array of entertainers, drawn from the stage and radio, include Ronnie and Van, Dorothy Robbins, Pettingell and Bowles and numerous others. Arrangements for a personal appearance of Miss Blanche Christian, recently chosen as Miss Television of 1933, have also been made. Music for the show and dancing will be furnished by Elliot Jaffee's radio broadcasting orchestra.

FIN COM SAYS CITY CAN SAVE ON FOOD

Would Buy Cheaper But Wholesome Grades

The annual report of the Boston Finance Commission for 1932 was made public yesterday. There was only one change in the personnel, Charles Moorfield Storey succeeding Mr Courtenay Guild, who requested that he be not reappointed.

Of the appropriation of $50,000 for the commission during 1932, the reports shows an expenditure of $48,-944.82, leaving an unexpended balance of $1155.18. The principal items are $34,650 for salaries of permanent employes, $5100 for rent and $6607.82 for hire of experts in special investigations.

Concerning the Public Welfare Department, the commission said a plan of reorganization, without change in the statutory requirements, has been evolved by the Budget Commissioner, and will be ready to function in the event the Legislature again rejects Mayor Curley's bill, indorsed by the Finance Commission for a paid commissioner of public welfare and two paid deputies, all giving full time.

On the purchase of supplies for the city the practice of grading by Federal inspectors of meat, fruit and vegetables has resulted in a saving of $200,000. Continuing, the report said that an increase in savings could be effected by buying cheaper, though wholesome grades. A modification of the specified qualities of meat, fruit and vegetables is recommended. The Supply Department is charged with "continuing to require a grade of meat that few, particularly in these times, can afford, when a wholesome and proper grade can be obtained for a low price." Mayor Curley ordered top grade supplies for the City and Long Island Hospitals, and the Sanatorium.

Criticism is made of land takings in connection with the traffic tunnel, fire station on Huntington av, on L st, South Boston, and in Dorchester. Two-thirds of the city's purchases are made after advertised bids, but it is complained that there remains approximately $1,000,000 worth of unadvertised supplies.

Herald

COUNCIL CONSIDERS WORK ON STREETS

$500,000 Loan Order for Definite Program May Be Approved

The city council committee on finance yesterday indicated a determination to make a definite program of street reconstruction the precedent to approval of a $500,000 loan order for such projects.

A program of streets in need of reconstruction was submitted to the committee by subordinates of Public Works Commissioner Rourke, who is absent on vacation, but when it was discovered that the aggregate cost would be $1,-500,000 the committee refused to even consider the list as a program.

It is probable that the committee will reject the loan order without prejudice. It is also probable that the committee will advise the council to insist on the expenditure of whatever money is ultimately authorized in accordance with the program.

No action was taken on loan orders of $1,000,000 for sewer construction and $500,000 for laying out of new streets, but it was the consensus of the committee of which Councilman John F. Dowd is chairman that it might be advisable to substantially reduce the asked for amounts with the understanding that if economic conditions improve, the full allowances will be recommended before the initial grants are exhausted.

Globe 2/5/33

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Before many months elapse the voters of Boston must set to work and elect a Mayor of this city. Under the provisions of the charter, the Mayor cannot be a candidate for re-election at the end of a term; consequently Mr Curley will not run this year, and he has indicated that he will probably never seek the office again. He has filled it longer than any other Mayor, at least in the modern life of the city.

It is generally accepted that Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, who retired when Mr Curley began his latest term, will run again; there are many indications that the former Mayor and his friends have been at work for some time, making ready for the coming campaign. Mr Nichols is a Republican; his election in this strong Democratic city was due to what might be correctly called a multiplicity of Democratic candidates who split the vote of their party.

Theoretically the municipal election in Boston is nonpartisan; that is, candidates for Mayor cannot have the word "Democrat" or "Republican" printed after their names on the ballot, but as a practical matter only exceptional circumstances make it possible to elect a Republican.

City Employes Like Him

Doubtless the supporters of Mr Nichols will do what they can to have two or three Democrats in the field in the coming election. Moreover, he can himself count on a considerable amount of Democratic support. It is true now, as it was when he ran before, that most of the city employes, whatever their party allegiance may be, will be glad to vote for him; they agree that he treated them well when he held the office, and most of them will be glad to have him in City Hall for another term.

According to report, Frederick W. Mansfield, who ran against Mr Curley four years ago and made a surprisingly good run, will be a candidate at the next election. It was commonly said after the latest election that several Democratic leaders who supported Mr Curley because they believed he could not be defeated would have backed Mr Mansfield if they had supposed he had a chance of winning. The result showed that the change of a few votes would have elected Mr Mansfield, and some of those who opposed him were afterwards sorry they had done so.

Four years ago Mr Mansfield had the indorsement of the Good Government Association, and eight years ago that organization supported Mr Nichols. The Good Government people will probably have to choose this year between these two candidates whom they have previously indorsed. It is the fashion to make fun of the Good Government Association, but the fact is that its support brings many votes to the candidate who has it. Mr Nichols could not have been elected without the aid of the association, and it was responsible in large measure for the large support Mr Mansfield had.

Foley Possible Candidate

The two Mayoralty candidates already mentioned are by no means the only ones whose names are considered among the politicians. Most of the latter will be surprised if Dist Atty William J. Foley does not try to succeed Mayor Curley. Mr Foley has been in the public eye a long time. He served in each branch of the Legislature and in the Governor's Council and is now filling his second term as district attorney. In spite of the fact that he has had what may be termed an executive office for the past few years, where it is easy to give offense, he has retained an unusual degree of popularity.

Joseph McGrath, recently elected for a second term as president of the Boston City Council, may be a candidate for Mayor. The office he now holds gives him prominence in the community and if it happens that Mayor Curley resigns after March 1, but before the end of his current term, and Mr McGrath becomes acting Mayor, the latter will be even more conspicuous. No one knows whether or not Mr Curley intends to retire, but common gossip is that he is likely to do so in order to accept an important office, the accurate description of which is now lacking, in the Federal service.

Curley and Federal Office

At this point the statement may be interpolated that the gossip about Mr Curley's immediate future continues unabated. A recent newspaper dispatch from Washington contained the statement, which may have seemed important to the man who wrote it, that Mayor Curley as well as Gov Joseph B. Ely and Senator David I Walsh will be consulted in regard to Federal appointments in this State. It is inevitable that all of these leaders, as well as others not so well known, will have something to say in regard to the offices here. Most of the politicians have no doubt Mr Curley will be well treated by the incoming national Administration, but there is some question whether he will resign the post he now fills.

To return to the approaching Mayoralty contest, Edward F. McLaughlin, now Fire Commissioner of the city, has been suggested as a successor to Mayor Curley, but the common belief is that Mr McLaughlin and Mr McGrath will not oppose each other. They are said to be excellent friends.

One of the latest stories is that Morgan T. Ryan, now State registrar of motor vehicles, will be urged to run for Mayor this year, and that the complimentary dinner to be tendered him later this month will be the occasion for launching his campaign. Mr Ryan is a very popular young man, an excellent public speaker, and he seems to be doing well in the office he now holds. If he has a drawback, it is that he is not so well known as the other candidates already mentioned.

Frankfurter Mentioned

The newspapers have recently carried the news—stated almost with positive assurance—that Prof Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School will be the next Solicitor General of the United States. When the report was called to Mr Frankfurter's attention he said that was the first he had heard of it. In this instance, however, the matter has not gone quite so far as Mr Frankfurter's nomination for the Supreme Judicial Court of the State last Spring. In that case the newspapers gave him his first knowledge of his appointment. Apparently it does not follow, therefore, that Mr Frankfurter's ignorance of what may be going on precludes the possibility of his appointment to the important Federal office mentioned above.

There is another factor in the situation, however. Prof Frankfurter has accepted the appointment as Eastman professor at Oxford University and his term of service there will begin soon. This is a visiting professorship which is given to notable scholars from the United States and carries high distinction; it may be doubted whether Prof Frankfurter, having accepted the appointment to Oxford, will give it up in order to become Solicitor General under the next Attorney General of the United States, whoever it may be.

La Rue Brown Is Talked Of

In these circumstances, many of the politicians are inclined to think that, if the Solicitor General is to be chosen from Massachusetts, LaRue Brown may be the man. The general understanding was that Mr Brown could be United States District Attorney here, but he said a few weeks ago that he was not a candidate for that place; perhaps he would accept the appointment as Solicitor General. Mr Brown is one in that large company of men who graduated from Harvard College in the same class with President-Elect Roosevelt. Also, each completed his college work in three years; Mr Roosevelt then went to the Columbia Law School, while Mr Brown took his law work at Harvard. There is no doubt the two men are rather close friends, and if Mr Brown cares to accept an office he can probably have it.

The Solicitor General of the United States is actively in charge of litigation in which the Nation is concerned. The Attorney General sits at his desk and gives opinions. The Solicitor General either in person or through his assistants, appears in court and tries cases.

HERALD 2/5/33

Curley's Claims on Roosevelt Hard to Ignore; Others Equally Bold in Pressing Demands

By ROBERT CHOATE

The trials and tribulations of a President-elect in choosing a cabinet are among those things which even the most detailed autobiography glosses over. Probably any President would be ashamed to recount in cold type the brash demands and cool effrontery with which men seek to become members of his official family.

No doubt there is a vast difference between the calibre of men whom the President is finally able to prevail upon to join him in administrating the executive business and those whom he would really like to have. Many men of great ability simply do not dare take the chance of entering public life by the cabinet route. They fear becoming the prey of every political sharpshooter, from dog-catcher and pound-keeper up to United States Senator. Unless you seek a false glory there is very little satisfaction in a cabinet post. Except in rare instances there is little chance of real constructive service. There are many political and social demands, but unless you are a secretary of the navy or perhaps a secretary of state, the demands of each office are hardly the kind of administrative duties which a man of great capacity would call fun.

FORGOTTEN NAMES

Probably not one person in 10, unless a political reporter, could name today the present secretaries of the Hoover cabinet. Try it and see.

First of all, in the scramble for cabinet positions, comes the politician seeking his reward for goods delivered. He may have conducted a stiff campaign for the candidate, as did Mayor Curley in this state, or he may have simply jumped on the bandwagon when the inevitable became apparent. In either event his toe is in the door and not even a sledge hammer is likely to make him wince. He knows that if he sticks to it long enough he is bound to get his reward. That reward may not be the post of ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but at least it will be something acceptable.

I cannot recall anything quite so brazen as the announcement of our own mayor that should he not be among the first favored few he would take up residence in Washington until his presence was recognized. Our mayor, however, is not without justice in his claims for recognition, for no one in the state has publicly accepted credit for a larger contribution to the Roosevelt campaign, although an unnamed banker is alleged to have contributed generously. In addition to being a very generous contributor, Mr. Curley was second to none in the country in offering his services for Mr. Roosevelt. Even in the face of his defeat for Roosevelt delegates in this section he went bravely ahead. Certainly he occupies a position where the President-elect can refuse him little.

Hard on the heels of the politicians come the large contributors. Their rating is determined largely on a cash basis, past and future, especially future. There is nothing quite so useless to a political organization as a man who has given a substantial contribution but cannot be depended on to give more. Managers of political organizations are most often forward-looking fellows.

Jobs that demand large cash outlays in order to maintain the traditional front are usually disposed of to these campaign contributors. They are the posts which men long trained in the diplomatic service under the Rogers act could not afford to take if offered. London, Berlin, Rome and Paris are still open as plums to those who gave or can give plentifully.

Last but not least in the list of Presidential callers is the habitual office-holder who is always seeking some office a little higher than that last held. This type is never above making a perfectly frank request and enlarging a good deal on the contributions which he made to the candidate's victory. He is invariably surrounded with a host of friends who are scared to death that if the public treasury does not look after him they might have to. He usually gets something.

With this set-up as the general background to the picking of a cabinet we can more nearly appreciate the problem which Mr. Roosevelt now faces. We need not be surprised when the list of cabinet appointees and ambassadors is finally announced the week prior to inauguration.

Immediately following Mr. Roosevelt's election great attention was given to such names as Owen D. Young, Newton D. Baker, Alfred E. Smith, Bernard Baruch, Melvin Traylor, and a number of others whose stature has been made to appear really large to the public. But of late weeks the reporters in the know at Warm Springs have been slipping out names wholly removed from the usual list of the country's leaders. In their places now appear a surprising number of United States senators: Glass of Virginia, Hull of Tennessee, Walsh of Montana, Cutting of New Mexico.

It is apparent that among the surprises that will be occasioned by the announcement of the Roosevelt cabinet the first is likely to be at its political tone. If any of these senators are named it will be about as far from the businessmen's cabinet which the earlier names augured as it is possible to be. It will be obviously designed of a pattern to facilitate the passage of the executive's personal program—whatever that may be—and with an eye to continuing a Roosevelt administration four years hence.

SENATORS FOR CABINET

There is a good deal that may be said in favor of picking senators as cabinet officers. Once a man has been in either the House or the Senate, no matter what may happen to him later, he will always be able to meet with a warm reception should he ever return. Much of the cordial relationship which now exists between Mr. Ogden Mills and Senate and House committees obviously dates back to his membership in the House.

The Senate may be long on talk but it is also long on camaraderie. Once a senator always a senator is a rule which still holds true even in the days of Brookharts and Longs. Cordell Hull, as secretary of state, could probably get more from a Senate foreign relations committee than even Elihu Root. Senator Walsh, as attorney general, could stave off more trouble for the [illegible] Senators will always be reluctant to put on the griddle one who has been their own colleague.

There is one great disadvantage. A private citizen, when accepting a cabinet post, will regard it as distinctly second to the President. A senator always thinks of himself as mightier than any President and of distinct presidential timber. It will be some job reconciling in one harmonious family the liberal fringe of Senate Democrats. It is, to be sure, a means of removing opposition, by asking it to join with you. On paper it looks all right. But in practice it is apt to run away with you. A senatorial cabinet may well turn out to be a senatorial hierarchy. Furthermore, a senatorial sense of loyalty may well turn out to be a political sense of loyalty. As everybody knows, this is a policy of "sauve qui peut," and devil help the hindmost.

"SEND HIM TO SIAM"

Many years ago a senator from Arizona believed that a man by the name of Hunt was going to run against him for re-election. The senator went to the then secretary of state and said: "Mr. Secretary, I have the very man to fill an important diplomatic post. He has every qualification."

"Where should I send him, sir?" replied the secretary.

The senator marched to a globe of the world standing in the office. With one hand on the state of Arizona and the other he reached around the globe to a spot directly opposite the state which Arizona was marked. He had hit Siam. "Siam, Mr. Secretary, Siam."

In this way George W. P. Hunt became American minister to the kingdom of Siam and later Governor of the state of Arizona. This is one way we choose our diplomatic officers.

MAYOR STUDYING FIN COM REPO[RT]

Suggestion for Cheaper Meats for Institutions Not Acted On

Until further consideration is given the principal criticisms incorporated in the annual report of the activities of the finance commission, Mayor Curley will withhold comment on the commission's suggestion that cheaper grades of meats, instead of prime grades, be purchased for city institutions.

A conference which the mayor had yesterday afternoon with Corporation Counsel Silverman, Superintendent of Supplies Chapman and the street commissioners was called for a discussion of the report of the finance commission, but the mayor made known that answer would be made to the commission's suggestion before tomorrow.

The finance commission strongly recommended that the street [illegible] and the transit commission [illegible] justifiably generous [illegible] and takings [illegible]

Post 2/5/33

American

V.F.W. Carnival Drive Opened by the Mayor



PURCHASES TICKETS FROM VETS

Photo shows Mayor James M. Curley, on the left, as he was buying first book of tickets at the carnival ticket office of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Peter W. Pate, State commander, is at right.

Mayor Curley was officially opening the carnival ticket office of the Massachusetts State Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, late yesterday, at 6 School street, in the downtown business district.

He had been serenaded on the City Hall lawn by the Milford Post, V. F. W. boys' band, in their colorful caped uniforms, and escorted to the downtown headquarters by the State officers, including Commander Peter W. Pate, Chief of Staff James D. Weir, Adjutant Henry V. O'Day and Senior Vice-Commander Walter G. Howard.

As the Mayor formally pronounced the new quarters opened, in the presence of a large throng that assembled in the street and temporarily tied up traffic, the band inadvertently struck up the popular tune, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime." As is his custom, the Mayor dug down into his trouser pockets and smilingly purchased the first block of tickets. The tickets are good for the wrestling show which the ex-service men are running at Boston Garden, Feb. 10.

MAYOR BACKS HOSPITAL FARE

Mayor Curley last night declared that the city would continue to supply good food to patients of city institutions despite the recommendation by the Boston Finance Commission calling for the purchase of cheaper meat.

"Good food is necessary for the restoration of the health of the sick. We shall continue to provide it," the Mayor told the Boston Advertiser from his home.

A storm of protests broke out yesterday when the Finance Commisison made its annual report to the Legislature calling for cheaper meat for municipal hospitals as an economy measure.

The Mayor considered the gesture of the commission a highly complimentary one since it naturally presupposed an approval of the excellent food now included in the daily menus served to city patients.

Councillor Francis E. Kelly, chairman of the hospital committee of the City Council, added his opposition to the Finance Commission's recommendation. He was reached at Jaffrey, N. H., where he is spending the week-end. Over the telephone he said:

"With what Mayor Curley says on this I agree whole heartedly. I firmly believe, as chairman of the hospital committee of the Boston City Council, that people sick on the flat of their backs at the City Hospital, or the aged and infirm at Long Island Hospital are entitled to the best of food the city can give them.

"I shall always advocate this kind of food for them. Everyone knows that when a member of his family is ill he is given the best of food, care and attention when treated at home—he is nursed back to health as quickly as possible and with the best possible remedies.

"The sick of Boston who must seek recuperation and renewed health in city institutions are entitled to the best of food. I believe the public will agree with me when I say that the best of food is none too good for the sick patients who enter our municipal institution."

Globe 2/5/33

EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNEMPLOYED

An ambitious new project, which, if successful, will become an institution, is gradually taking shape in Boston, already known as far and wide for its many opportunities.

It is the plan of a group of prominent Boston citizens to extend to those having free or enforced leisure time an opportunity to use that time profitably and happily, in play or study, with or without leadership, entirely free of charge.

The city of Boston, through its municipal buildings, is cooperating by providing extended facilities in various parts of the city, and the City Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation is providing the leadership. This leadership supplies, through cooperation of the local colleges, some of the highest types of men.

Nine University Courses

One phase of the committee's work is in full swing. Free university courses, nine in number, have been in session for two weeks, gaining momentum each day.

According to the latest available figures, 1957 persons enrolled for courses in advertising, appreciation of art, business law, current events, history of the United States, mental hygiene, modern literature, psychology and science and civilization.

Whether because of the subjects or the instructors, nearly all college professors of recognized standing, the courses at the Old South Meetinghouse have attracted all types of persons, mostly of the white-collar class, but including people of various other occupations, employed as well as unemployed.

Members of those classes, some of them, haven't been working for many years. A large group of the unemployed registered lost positions during 1932. The most popular course is psychology, for which 599 have registered.

Municipal Buildings Opened

The second big "offensive" of the movement to sustain the morale of those having either free or more especially enforced leisure time has been launched, with a different set of opportunities awaiting those who might wish to take advantage of them.

Fourteen of the city's municipal buildings have been organized to give reading and quiet games' opportunities to the countless many who might be interested. Gymnasiums, swimming pools, and special rooms have been thrown open, free to all comers.

"Come to these buildings and gain mental or physical recreation or relaxation. Do what you like. Piece together jig-saw puzzzles, or read magazines, which we will supply. Or, if you prefer, take part in the gymnasium activities. We will supply the leaders, all high-class men, if you want them. It doesn't make any difference what you want. If you want it, we will provide it for you," the people sponsoring the movement say, in effect.

And it is literally true, as some of those most concerned with keeping up the morale of those "enjoying" free leisure time will tell you. The sky is the limit. It is up to the persons themselves. We will do what we can, they say.

It is a full program these people have planned and one of all sorts of possibilities. Music, arts and crafts, drama, education, and even medical departments, have been established, to be set in motion in the near future.

Neighborhood Committees

Neighborhood committees to cooperate in the municipal buildings' program have been encouraged so that it may be truly a democratic proposition in all ways and may be fitted as far as possible to the needs of the people.

Those people who have no money to spend on carfares need not go in to town. They may go to the municipal building that is nearest their homes, and enjoy whatever activity they wish to participate in.

In each gymnasium in the city, there will be a permanent man on duty, supplemented by instructors from various college faculties, who will lead special groups in boxing, wrestling, basket ball, volley ball, track, efficiency tests, and so on.

Every day, between 10 in the morning and 10 in the evening 11 gymnasiums will be open free of charge. Monday and Thursday will be reserved for women. The other days will be for men. From 10 to 2 in the afternoon, the special activities will be conducted, and the instruction to be supplied by athletic supervisors and coaches.

The swimming pools will be open from 10 to 10 at Cabot st, Roxbury, and at Curtis Hall, Center st, Jamaica Plain. The morning activities will be supplemented with Red Cross instruction.

The reading and game rooms will be open from 10 in the morning until 10 in the evening, and magazines, newspapers and games will be furnished.

Buildings Opened

The gymnasiums are in the following municipal buildings: Tyler st, Cabot st, Columbia road, Vine st, Williams Municipal Building, Paris st, Charlestown Municipal Building, Roslindale Municipal Building, North Bennet-st Municipal Building, Hyde Park Municipal Building, Curtis Hall.

The reading and games rooms are in the Blossom-st Municipal Building, Charlestown, Tyler st, Williams Municipal Building, Columbia road, Paris st, South Boston Municipal Building, Roslindale, Curtis Hall, Hyde Park, Vine-st Municipal Building.

This is all being done with the assistance of committees for each of the major activities comprised of authorities under the direction of a central committee, of which Mayor Curley is honorary chairman; William P. Long, chairman; William Phillips, vice chairman; W. Duncan Russell, secretary.

The other members of the committee are Cardinal O'Connell, Louis Kirstein, Rev Thomas R. Reynolds, Maurice J. Tobin, John Englert, Mrs Eva Whiting White, Joseph Lee, Patrick Campbell, George P. Hamlin Jr and Milton E. Lord.

Post

TO HONOR STEDMAN AT LUNCHEON HERE

Arrangements have been completed for a testimonial luncheon to Capt Giles C. Stedman, commander of the steamship American Merchant, under the auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in the main dining room of the Chamber of Commerce building on Feb 27 in recognition of his conspicuous bravery and skillful navigation in rescuing, during the recent hurricane weather in mid-Atlantic, the 22 surviving members of the crew of the British steamer Exeter City.

Gov Ely will be present to extend the greetings of the Commonwealth; Mayor Curley, the city of Boston, and Mayor Ross, the city of Quincy, the home city of Capt Stedman.

The American Merchant is now on the way from New York to London, and on her next westbound trip will call at Boston.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, has received assurances that a number of prominent shipping officials from New York and elsewhere will be present.

The luncheon will give the business men of Boston an opportunity to meet this courageous young navigator.

Mayor Curley's Chief Clerk Father of Boy

Former Representative John P. Mahoney of Charlestown, Mayor Curley's chief clerk at City Hall, yesterday became the father of an eight-pound baby boy. Both Mrs. Mahoney and the new-comer were doing nicely last night at the Richardson House of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. This makes their fifth child.

HERALD 2/5/33

CURLEY REGIME TO FACE BLAST

Large Turnout of Taxpayers Expected at Legislative Hearing

Mayor Curley's current administration at City Hall and the Boston finance commission will be made the targets for criticism Tuesday afternoon before the legislative committee on rules at a public hearing on a petition seeking an investigation of practically all municipal practices involving the expenditure of money.

The hearing originally was scheduled for two weeks ago but was postponed at the request of the petitioners who wanted additional time to marshal their alleged facts. Samuel Silverman, head of the Boston law department, will attend the hearing as an observer. He has no plans for defending the administration because of a complete lack of information regarding the basis of the attack.

Considerable ground work already has been laid for a tremendous turnout of taxpayers. Various groups throughout the city have been urged by Councilman Francis E. Kelley, Henry J. Dixon and Mrs. Hannah Connors, executives of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, to attend the hearing in protest against waste, extravagance and more serious charges they propose to lay against the administration.

Dixon said yesterday that his association will produce proof of specific instances of waste and extravagance "which tend to show that graft is there." Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the finance commission, has lived up too well to his promise to co-operate with Mayor Curley, according to Dixon, who predicts that Goodwin likewise will be called on to defend his official acts.

Councilman Kelley recently conducted a protest meeting in Dorchester high school as which a capacity attendance turned out. He urged his audience to join with him in converging on the Legislature to demand an investigation.

Most of Kelley's charges, it is believed, will relate to the existing contracts for the collection of garbage. He will charge that specifications have been simplified for one favored contractor, who was allowed to increase his bid over last year's figures, in contrast with the other bids in which former specifications were maintained and reductions in the cost forced.

Mrs. Connors has directed the distribution of thousands of flyers announcing the hearing before the rules committee, while 6000 postcards carrying the same information were placed in the mails yesterday. Stores in the Dorchester and Roxbury districts have been posted with placards urging taxpayers to attend the hearing. Sound wagons, she said, have been engaged to roam through the streets of Boston tomorrow calling attention to the protest.

Alexander Whiteside, representative of the Massachusetts Tax Association, will attend the hearing, but only in his capacity as a private citizen. He expressed the opinion yesterday that his association should not appear in a local situation in view of its state-wide standing.

The petition seeks the appointment of a special commission, with authority to engage counsel, to make the investigation. It would be equipped with authority to carry its investigation into every phase of municipal activities, even to the expenditures of the school committee.

Silverman is prepared to protest vigorously against the section of the petition calling for an appropriation of $100,000, to be assessed on the city of Boston, to underwrite the investigation. This expensive section of the petition apparently has aroused his ire.

G h 0 13 5

CITY PRINTING PLANT ON STAGGER SYSTEM

Employes Blame County Officials for Curtailment

Employes of the city printing plant today went on a "week-on-week-off" basis. There are 140 employes in the plant, and 70 will work each week. The saving will be $2250 a week to the city. Economy in printing of city documents, coupled with alleged failure of county officials to have their work done by the city, though the city pays for it, is blamed for the situation.

A committee of five from the printing plant appealed today to the Printing Committee of the Boston City Council to find some means of compelling county officials to cease giving their printing contracts to commercial establishments. According to Supt William J. Casey of the municipal plant, the money paid by the city to commercial plants for county printing would mean that many employes of the plant could be kept at work. He expressed the hope that the county officials would see their way clear to send the business to the city plant.

Mayor Curley will be asked by the committee of employes to approve the request that employes be excused from making any further voluntary contributions to the Welfare Department. In addition to every other week off, they are contributing 7½ percent of their wages to aid unemployed union printers. It is problematical how long the stagger system will be in force.

TRANSCRIPT 2/6/33

City Printers Put on Stagger System

Economies Force Municipal Plant to Curtail—Committee Plans Protest to Council

Sharp criticism of county officials for placing printing contracts with outside concerns instead of the Municipal Printing Plant on North street was slated to be registered before the City Council this afternoon as a direct sequel to the placing of the 120 employees of the plant on the stagger system of employment today. Loss of revenue estimated at $100,000 per year, attributed in great measure to economies put in effect by the various city departments, is the cause of the adoption of the stagger system, according to Major William J. Casey, superintendent of the plant. He put the system in effect on approval of Mayor Curley, who subsequently explained that the alternative was the suspension or discharge of some of the employees until economic conditions are improved.

While Major Casey explained that the employees generally recognized that the stagger system order, which will result in half of the personnel working one week and loafing the next, was preferable to the enforced suspension of some of them, a committee of five planned to call at City Hall this afternoon to consult with the committee on printing, under the chairmanship of Councilor Joseph P. Cox. One of the primary purposes of this conference will be to register a protest against the placing by county officials of contracts for printing with outside printers. The committee also will seek to confer with Mayor Curley, and, if granted an audience, is prepared to demand that the plant's employees be no longer required to make contributions to the public welfare department on the ground that they are now required to pay 7 per cent of their earnings to their unions for the benefit of the unemployed in their group.

Major Casey, in expressing regret over conditions requiring the order for the stagger system, declared that the plight of the plant, which operates solely on the revenue obtained for work done for the city and county departments is attributable in part to the fact that certain county officials do not give their printing work to the plant. This in face of the fact, he said that the greater part of the expenses of the county departments is borne entirely by the city. In some instances, according to Major Casey's observations, some of the county printing is given to stationers who have no printing plants.

Like Private Enterprise

There is no appropriation from taxation as such for the maintenance of the printing plant, which, as Major Casey explains, makes its operation in effect the same as that of a private enterprise. "Obviously," he said, "we are obliged to operate in keeping with the revenue we receive." He went on to explain that this revenue has been tremendously reduced by the cutting down of city document work, especially a curtailment of school printing amounting to about $60,000.

Under the stagger system, about sixty of the plant's employees will work every other week, thus establishing an average of three days of work per week throughout the year and clipping the payroll one-half from the total of $4615 which was paid last week, according to the records at the office of the city auditor.

In explaining that the stagger system was put in effect with reluctance, Mayor Curley stated that every effort would be made to obtain passage of a bill before the Legislature, requiring that all printing work for both the city and county shall be done by the municipal

HERALD 2/6/33 POST

May Be Curley's Aid



PHILIP A. CHAPMAN

CURLEY ASSURED OF DESIRED POST

Believed to Have Expressed Preference for Assistant Treasury Berth

CHAPMAN SLATED AS HIS SECRETARY

Mayor Curley has been definitely assured, according to political associates, of appointment to the only federal position for which he has expressed a liking to President-elect Roosevelt.

Predictions that he will be named an assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of construction are held both by his associates and by Democratic observers.

An official announcement which will dispel all doubt of the post which the mayor will fill is not expected prior to March 1 and may be delayed until subsequent to the inauguration. Acceptance of the appointment will compel the transfer of the mayor's activities to Washington not later than March 15.

His reticence since his return from a conference with Roosevelt in New York in January has accentuated the widespread speculation about the reward which would be given him for his support of the Roosevelt candidacy, and his failure to confide in associates with whom he frankly discussed the national situation prior to the January conference has indicated to them that all doubt of a satisfactory appointment was dispelled at that time.

His intimates frankly confess that they are not aware of the specific post which will be tendered the mayor. "All that he has told me," said one of his closest friends last night," was that he was assured of the only position that he told Roosevelt he was interested in."

For the last three weeks the mayor has been studiously pursuing a course which would eliminate him from controversies. He has been marking time. His sudden abandonment of his plan to accompany his daughter on a West Indies cruise of 15 days has been attributed to his decision to be available to meet any situation which might arise. In view of the fact that a legislative committee is scheduled to hear tomorrow proponents of a bill for a legislative investigation of the Curley administration, patterned on the Seabury probe of former Mayor Walker in New York, his decision to forego the sea trip is believed to be due to his determination to give battle to his critics if it is felt that such action is advisable.

Senator David I. Walsh, according to the mayor's friends, has expressed himself as agreeable to the selection of Curley for any federal position and it is claimed that Walsh did not change his attitude when the position of secretary of navy was linked with Curley.

But Walsh has stepped into the patronage situation with a firmness which has indicated that he intends to assert himself in the filling of major Massachusetts posts.

The senator has made it clear that he does not intend to suggest to Roosevelt the selection of City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan as collector of internal revenue. Dolan was the mayor's companion on his recent trip to Warm Springs to confer with Roosevelt.

Walsh has not given any intimation to seekers of the revenue collectorship of the identity of his choice for the job but he has said in an off-hand way that it is not Dolan, whom he has in mind.

Mayor Curley has not appeared to be keenly interested in any other aspirant than Dolan for an important federal job. The mayor, despite denials, is preparing to transfer his activities to Washington and the first step is said to have been the selection of Superintendent of Supplies Philip A. Chapman as his private secretary. The report has not been dignified by any official denial but politicians at City Hall, who have the faculty of making accurate predictions, assert that Chapman has already been picked and that his successor as the head of the purchasing department soon will be named by Curley.

TRAVELER

FORBIDS CITY TO SHUT OFF WATER

The city of Boston today was enjoined by Judge Stanley E. Qua of Suffolk superior court from shutting off the water supply at 112 Brook avenue and 151 Milton street because the former owners failed to pay water taxes of $11 and $10.25 respectively for 1931.

The bill was brought by the Codman Co-operative Bank through Harold R. Donaghue as counsel, in consequence of an exchange of correspondence between Donaghue and Edward A. Collins, assistant corporation counsel.

CITY'S PRINTING WORK STAGGERED

The city printing plant on North street, employing 150, started work today on a stagger system. The action was taken by Supt. William Casey and was approved by the mayor. The mayor stated that this action was necessary in order to keep the plant, a self-sustaining branch of the city's municipal plants, operating.

As a result of such action the employes have appointed a committee of five to call on the mayor and city council today and express their resentment.

WILL FIGHT FOR PROBE OF CURLEY

Hearing Tomorrow Before Legislative Committee

The opening drive in the campaign for an investigation of the administration of James M. Curley as Mayor of Boston and of the activities of the Boston Finance Commission is scheduled to start before the legislative committee on rules at the State House tomorrow.

CURLEY'S FOES ACTIVE

The petition for the investigation is that of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, an organization in which Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, Dorchester real estate operator, has been a moving spirit for many years. The petition was filed by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, who, at the time of his presentation, said that he was filing it "by request."

Nevertheless, it is anticipated that a large number of those who have been critics of the Curley political activities, in and out of City Hall, over a long period of years, will be in on the hearings and will make every effort to persuade the legislative leaders on the rules committee to recommend the investigation. The scope of the order calling for the inquiry is broad enough to allow the investigation to be as comprehensive and far-reaching as that which the New York Legislature authorized into the administration of former Mayor James J. Walker.

Back of the move also, although perhaps making no open appearance at committee hearings, will be many of the civic and so-called reform organizations, members of which have taken issue with Mayor Curley on tax questions and other phases of municipal finance.

AMERICAN 2/6/33

ORDER LAYS 70 MEN OFF EVERY OTHER WEEK

Mayor Explains That County Work Sent Private Firms

The "stagger" system of employment effected today at the city printing plant in Congress st. precipitated a storm of protest which this afternoon was carried before the City Council.

Of the 140 employed at the plant, 70 are to be laid off every other week in a system of alternated weekly employment, carried out by Maj. William J. Casey, plant superintendent, under orders from Mayor Curley.

A committee of five, appointed by the plant personnel, took their protest before the council and the mayor this afternoon, demanding a three-day week for all city printing help in preference to a week's layoff every second week.

COUNTY IS BLAMED

They charge that certain Suffolk county officials do not turn over their work to the city printing plant.

The committee will demand of the mayor, they said, that the present plan of contributing to the welfare department be abandoned insofar as city printers are concerned, pointing out that they already donate 7 per cent of their income to unemployed printers of their union.

Mayor Curley today explained:

"The policy of certain county officials of sending their work to outside printing plants, coupled with a general program of economy with reference to printing municipal documents, has curtailed the work of the plant to such an extent that we have had to make one of two choices—either suspend operations and discharge employes or adopt the shorter working system. We have adopted the latter."

CITES $100,000 LOSS

City printers were first notified of the change Saturday when bulletins were posted at the plant.

"The action of laying off the men each week is necessitated by a loss of approximately $100,000 in annual revenue by the department," Maj. Casey said.

"The printing plant pays its own cost and no provision is made for it in the city budget. The weekly payroll is $4500 and this action will result in a saving of $2250 weekly. The loss on the reduction of printing city documents is $60,000 alone.

"Let county officials 'snap out of it' and turn their printing business over to the city plant."

CURLEY AND SON IN CONTEST

When Mayor Curley and his young son, Francis, line up with Bill Edson, the fly-casting expert, for a little contest at the Sportsmen's Show tonight, the odds will be on Francis, who holds the Jamaica Pond Chinook salmon record.

Crowds at the show today witnessed the award of first prizes for the toy fish and aquariums in the Boston Aquarium Society's 200 tank exhibit. Winners of firsts were:

H. B. Hulse, Edwin J. Henriksen, G. A. Whitney, G. H. Meserve, Frederick Tudor, Melvin J. Mabey, Augustus B. Harrington, Mrs. H. B. Neill, J. B. Corbett, H. C. Harris, Katherine Bartlett, T. F. Tucker, I. P. Gammon, Jr., J. A. McDonald, Dr. Eveline B. Lyle, M. C. Hobbs, R. W. Kent, U. C. Whipple, R. C. Stone, Mrs. Violette Huntress, L. T. Kinsman.

Post 2/7/33

LET EVERY HUB CITIZEN CARRY GUN

Proposal in Council During Attack on Hultman

"Give every citizen in Boston a gun to protect himself," demanded City Councillor Leo F. Power, of the Roxbury Crossing ward, yesterday before the City Council in blaming Police Commissioner Hultman for the failure to equip police cars with short-wave radio sets.

SLAP AT HULTMAN

"Every store in my district has been held up, some of them more than once, and nothing has been done about it. Nobody has been caught," protested Councillor Power, who recalled that the slayers of an aged storekeeper in his district over a year ago had never been apprehended.

"I believe that if the police had radio equipment," he said, "not only would that murder have been solved, but the present expensive man hunt for the killers of a night club operator would have been unnecessary. Why blame it on anybody else. The police commissioner is responsible for the failure to equip the cars with radio."

Others Join in Attack

Councillor Israel Ruby of Dorchester secured the passage of an order requesting the police commissioner to inform the Council the cost up to date in the attempt to apprehend the slayers of Charlie Solomon, the night club operator.

Councillor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park declared that Commissioner Hultman personally informed him that he did not want the radio equipment for the police. "It only costs between $30,000 and $60,000," asserted Norton. "We spend that much on puttees."

Hot Debate on Loan Order

The Council staged a bitter debate before granting leave to withdraw to Mayor Curley's request for the passage of a $500,000 loan order for the reconstruction of streets.

Councillor Dowd, chairman of the finance committee, protested that Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke, who is vacationing at Florida until Feb. 22, did not spend $317,000 of the 1932 loan order which the Council authorized for the repair of streets last year.

Direct Slap at Fin. Com.

Councillor Norton protested that instead of hiring citizens to perform the work, the city let the contracts out to contractors who used machines instead of day laborers. "Let us push out the Singarellas and the Tomasellos as well as the other contractors with their road-building equipment," urged Norton. "This money should be spent on day laborers."

The Council adopted Councillor Dowd's order, requesting Purchasing Agent Philip A. Chapman to buy only the best of food for the inmates of city hospitals and other institutions. This was a direct slap at the Finance Commission which a few days ago recommended that the city buy lower grades of meats, vegetables and fruits in order to save the taxpayers' money.

TRANSCRIPT

Lord Marley Visits Mayor at City Hall

Lord Marley, former undersecretary of State for war of Great Britain and present deputy speaker of the House of Lords, was a caller at City Hall today where he was given an official welcome to the city by Mayor Curley. He was accompanied by Murray Levine, vice chairman of the National Ort Federation of New York, and Simon Cohen and Joseph Bearak of this city.

As the result of his interest in educational subjects Lord Marley became chairman of the parliamentary Council of Ort, which comprises members of the House of Lords and is engaged in assisting the Jewish population in Eastern Europe. He will be the guest speaker tonight at a banquet at Hotel Manger, where he will describe the work being done by the Council of Ort.

Post 2/1/33

Kin of Sitting Bull at Sportsmen's Show



THE MAYOR'S SON LEARNS AN ART

William Edson, New England fly casting champion, shown teaching Francis Curley one of Izaak Walton's most difficult feats—fly casting. The Mayor is with the boy at the Sportsmen's Show.

General Custer did not commit suicide but died fighting at the "battle" —not the massacre—at Little Big Horn, Montana, in 1876. This was the assertion yesterday at the Sportsmen's Show in the Mechanics Building of Chief "Crazy Bull," a grand nephew of Sitting Bull, who headed the Sioux Indians on the fateful day when Custer's command was wiped out. Had Custer been captured he would not have been killed, but would have been made a "blood brother" because of his bravery, he said.

"It is my intention to show in a book that I am now writing," said Chief Crazy Bull, "that what has long been known as a massacre was not a massacre at all, but a battle for the defense of the rights of the Sioux nation. These rights, secured through a treaty with the United States Government in 1868, were infringed upon constantly from 1872 on, finally resulting in the battle that became a combat of world wide interest."

Chief Crazy Bull, who is a graduate of Haskell Institute, plans to go to Washington following his Boston engagement and secure data from official government records of the "battle." He already has secured the Indian side of the story.

The crowd at the show last night was entertained by a demonstration of the skill of Mayor Curley and his son, Francis, with rod and reel. There are some real lively trout in a small tank by the side of the large tank where the canoe tilting and other events occur. It was in this smaller pool that the mayor and his son fished, both receiving some tips on the proper way to cast flies with a four ounce split bamboo rod from William R. Edson of Sturbridge, fly fishing expert.

Two new fish were seen at the show yesterday, one as thin as a wafer with the ability of changing color to match almost any kind of a fresh water background, the other very short and "stubby," presenting an amusing appearance in the tank of the Boston Aquarium Society.

The show continues today at 10 a. m and will conclude Saturday night.

TRANSCRIPT

City Workers Here in "Favored" Pay List

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau, in an article entitled "The Favored Few," quotes statistics to show that the city employees of Boston "are in a favored position in comparison with public employees elsewhere." According to the figures quoted, the Boston payroll was reduced 5.8 per cent, in 1932 "by means of not filling vacancies and by requiring contributions which averaged slightly less than 5 per cent. Contributions to be required in 1933 will average 6½ per cent —no dismissals, straight pay cuts, payless vacations, or shortened work periods."

Other cities mentioned include Baltimore, which had graduated contributions of from 4 per cent to 10 per cent in 1932, some dismissals and shorter working periods and 10 per cent cut said to be impending for 1933; Chicago, payroll reduced 15 per cent in 1932, salaries and wages cut 10 per cent to 20 per cent; Cleveland, payroll reduced 23 per cent in 1932 by pay cuts, shorter working periods, payless vacations and dismissals; Detroit, payroll reduced in excess of 30 per cent from 1930 to 1932 by pay cuts; Los Angeles, payroll cut 22 per cent in 1932 by pay cuts and dismissals; Philadelphia, pay cuts in excess of 10 per cent in 1932 with more said to be impending for 1933; St. Louis, payroll reduced 11 per cent in 1932 by pay cuts, shorter working periods and some payless vacations.

"Boston's debt continues to go up," says the bureau, "but city officials are disturbed only at the restrictions which prevent them from adding more. At the end of 1932, the net debt exceeded $126,000,000, which was $24,000,000 more than the prosperous year 1929. The annual interest and retirement charge on this debt exacts a large and increasing amount from the public. As to 1933, the mayor proposes to use available borrowing power inside the debt limit for such annually recurring purposes as street reconstruction, and highway and sewer construction. Then he seeks to obtain legislative permission to borrow outside the debt limit to the extent of $8,200,000. No other city or town in the State has presented a borrowing petition to the Legislature.

"In 1933, of all years, the debt limit should be respected and in fact any borrowing even within the debt limit is unwise. The fact that the cost of the debts incurred this year will not start to be imposed on the public until next year, may be a good political policy [illegible]

Globe 2/7/33

LORD MARLEY VISITS MAYOR CURLEY AT HALL

He Will Speak This Evening at Banquet in a Hotel, Describing the Council of Ort



LORD MARLEY SMILING AT ONE OF MAYOR CURLEY'S JOKES

Lord Marley, formerly Under Secretary of State for War of Great Britain, and present deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, visited Mayor James M. Curley today at City Hall.

On account of Lord Marley's keen interest in educational matters he became chairman of the parliamentary Council of Ort, a council which consists of members of the House of Lords helping the Jewish population of Eastern Europe, particularly Poland, Rumania and Russia, to obtain education and training in agriculture and industrial work and help with the supply of machinery and material to equip factories set up for the purpose.

This evening Lord Marley will be guest speaker at a banquet at the Hotel Manger, where he will describe the work being done by the Council of Ort.

The visitor was accompanied to Mayor Curley's office by Murray Levine, vice chairman of National Ort Federation of New York, and Simon Cohen and Joseph Bearak of this city.

Transcript

City Treasurer Summoned to Court

Dolan Must Show Cause Why Councilor Kelly Should Not Inspect Books

City Councilor Francis E. Kelly today obtained from Judge Fred C. Field of the Supreme Court an order calling City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and Assistant Treasurer and Cashier Horton G. Ide to appear in court Friday and show cause why they should not be obliged to permit Kelly to inspect books and records of the treasurer's office.

Judge Field refused the request of Kelly to make the order returnable this afternoon, on the basis that no great emergency existed. Kelly said he wanted this done because at 2.30 P. M. today the Joint Committee on Rules at the State House was scheduled to consider a bill seeking an investigation of Mayor James M. Curley's administration, and that he, Kelly, was to be the second speaker.

Following the court hearing today, Kelly stated that he would have a summons served on Treasurer Dolan, commanding him to produce the books and records desired by Kelly before the legislative hearing.

At yesterday's City Council meeting Kelly charged that the city is losing $127,000 annually through allegedly exorbitant interest rates charged the city by a Boston bank. Dolan, in rebuttal, declared that the city pays rates lower than those of Chicago, Philadelphia or New York, all of which cities, he said, have considerably more trouble in obtaining loans than does Boston.

American

DOLAN CALLED BY HIGH COURT

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and Asst. Treasurer Horton G. Ide must appear in Supreme Court Friday and show cause why they should not open the treasury department books and records for inspection by City Councillor Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester, through an order given today by Justice Field.

Kelley asked that the order be made returnable this afternoon, as he was to appear in the State House at a hearing on a bill aimed at an investigation of Boston's present administration.

Justice Field declared, however, that the usual three days must elapse to allow for filing of motions.

After the hearing Kelley declared he would seek to have a summons served on the city treasurer and his assistant, commanding them to produce their records at the hearing this afternoon.

He said he had requested the right to examine the books and learn in what banks and what amounts all sums exceeding $200,000 had been deposited in 1932, but that Ides, as acting treasurer, had refused.

Crowd at Boston Investigation Hearing

Gardner Auditorium Too Small for Throng — State Police on Duty

One of the largest crowds ever to attend a hearing at the State House gathered this afternoon and filed every seat and all standing room in the Gardner Auditorium for the hearing on the bill seeking an investigation of the Boston City Government and the activities of the Boston Finance Commission.

The crowd was so large that Captain Charles T. Beaupre of the State police assigned twelve troopers to keep order. More than 500 persons jammed the corridors leading to the auditorium and these people were kept in order by State House guards.

AMERICAN 2/7/33

THE LORD KNOWS ALL ABOUT BOSTON NOW



LORD MARLEY — MAYOR CURLEY

Lord Marley of England and Mayor Curley turned over a few leaves today—none of them new—during the titled visitor's call at City Hall. He and the mayor perused a volume on historic Boston. (Boston American photo.)

500 Jam Hearing for Curley Probe Fight

BULLETIN

State police were called out to handle the crowd at the Curley investigation bill hearing this afternoon after more than 100 men and women had ammjed into the auditorium and several hundred still milled in the State House corridors.

Approximately 500 persons jammed Gardner Auditorium at the State House today for a committee hearing on the bill seeking a $100,000 legislative investigation of Mayor Curley's administration.

The hearing was transferred to the auditorium when the early crowd overflowed a smaller committee room. It was reported that proponents of the bill had distributed 10,000 circulars advertising the hearing.

Mrs. Hannah M. Connors of Milton, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, is the sponsor of the bill which provides for an investigating committee composed of the Attorney-General, or an assistant, one member of the Senate and three members of the House.

The committee would be invested with extraordinary powers to summon witnesses, compel testimony under oath and grant immunity. The cost of the probe would be borne by the city.

The committees on rules, sitting jointly, were to hear arguments for and against the measure.

Post 2/7/33

SAYS HUB LOSING ON LOAN RATE

Kelly Charges Conspiracy to Favor First National Bank

Charging that Boston's taxpayers were losing $127,000 through alleged exorbitant interest rates levied upon the city by the First National Bank, Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, at the meeting of the City Council yesterday, accused Philip Stockton, the bank's president, of conspiring secretly with Mayor Curley and City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan for the alleged purpose of guaranteeing the bank high rates on tax loans at the city's expense.

PROMISES PROOF

He promised to prove his charges this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock before the legislative committee on rules at the State House which is hearing a petition to investigate the city administration.

Claiming that he had been denied the right to examine the city's list of bank deposits and withdrawals for the last two years, the Dorchester Councillor left City Hall at the conclusion of his attack and went directly to the courthouse where he filed a petition with the Supreme Judicial Court, seeking a writ of mandamus to force the City Treasurer to produce the books for his inspection.

While he was at the courthouse the Council waited an hour for his return and finally withheld action on his order, requesting the Finance Commission to investigate the alleged award of two tax anticipation loans to the First National Bank, which he charged were granted at "exorbitant rates of interest and without competition."

Fin. Com. Probing Loan

Although no action was taken by the Council on Kelly's order, it was learned that the Finance Commission has been investigating for about three weeks the $5,000,000 issue of tax anticipation notes which was awarded by the city to the First National Bank at 3 per cent, Dec. 30, last.

Chairman Goodwin admitted that President Stockton had appeared before the commission in this investigation, but he declined to discuss the details of the probe, explaining that the report of the commission would probably be given out shortly.

Kelly charged that the 3 per cent rate was secretly agreed upon by the Mayor, the City Treasurer and President Stockton and that no bids were asked from other banks although the city some weeks previously had floated short-term loans at only 91-100 of 1 per cent.

The Dorchester Councillor further charged that the First National Bank stopped the other banks from making bids when the city advertised an issue of $2,000,000 in short term notes, Feb. 1, so that the First National could charge the city 2¼ per cent interest.

President Stockton at his Back Bay home last night, when informed of Kelly's charges replied, "He is a great fellow, isn't he. It looks as though he thinks that Franklin D. Roosevelt and I are going to run the country next year."

Curley Declines Comment

Mayor Curley declined to comment on Councillor Kelly's Council speech, but City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan took occasion to point out that the law authorized the city treasurer, without consulting the Mayor, to float loans either through private or public sales.

"The city," he said, "obtained the loans at rates lower than those secured by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or any metropolitan city. While other municipalities were having difficulty obtaining loans at all, we got the money for the city. That's the important thing."

Kelly announced that he will break his attack upon the administration "wide open" at today's legislative hearing. Although he invited all the Councillors to join him at the State House hearing, the only other members who announced their intention to testify were Councillors John F. Dowd, of Roxbury, and Clement A. Norton, of Hyde Park, who with Councillor Kelly were labelled as the "Three Musketeers" in their battle against the Mayor in the last city election.

BOSTON KEEPS PAY UP BEST

Other Cities Cut Workers More Than Hub

In an article captioned: "The Favored Few," the Boston Municipal Research Bureau yesterday quoted statistics to show that the city employees of Boston are better off in the matter of pay than those in any other large American city. The local city employees, according to the figures quoted, found their payroll reduced 5.8 per cent in 1932 by means of not filling vacancies and by required contributions which averaged slightly less than 5 per cent.

Other cities mentioned were Baltimore, which had contributions of from 4 to 10 per cent, some dismissals and shorter working periods; Chicago, payroll reduced 15 per cent, salaries cut from 10 to 20 per cent; Cleveland, payroll reduced 23 per cent; Detroit, payroll reduced more than 30 per cent in two years; Los Angeles, payroll cut 22 per cent; Philadelphia, payroll cut more than 10 per cent, and St. Louis, payroll reduced 11 per cent.

BUDGET TO COST HUB $1,234,000

Loss of Highway Fund Would Boost the City Tax

Adoption of Governor Ely's State budget by the Legislature would represent an increase of 60 cents in Boston's tax rate this year, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau contended last night in a public statement.

TO LOSE $1,484,000

"The 'State tax' assessment on Boston would be about $250,000 lower than in 1932, but the city would lose $1,484,000 which it received in 1932 from the highway fund," the bureau asserted. "That would be the same as an increase of $1,234,000 which Boston would have to stand to pay the cost of the State budget and it would add over 60 cents to the tax rate.

"The important facts on the State budget which you should know are: The 'general fund' budget amounts to $42,250,000, an increase of $320,000 over 1932. The Governor explains the increase by the larger public welfare reimbursements to cities and towns and larger debt charges which have outweighed the economies in other parts of the budget that he has been able to discover. But in the economies, salary reductions amount to less than $900,000 or approximately 5 per cent of the total payroll in this budget.

Raises State Tax $4,500,000

"The normal State revenue is never sufficient to cover the cost of the State budget, and the deficiency is assessed on cities and towns as a 'State tax.' In 1932, this State tax was $9,750,000. But the revenue will decline so sharply in 1933 that the deficiency is expected to be $16,750,000. Rather than to assess this larger amount as the State tax, Governor Ely recommends that $8,000,000 be transferred from the highway fund to the 'general fund,' and then only the balance of $8,750,000 would be assessed upon the cities and towns,—an apparent decrease of $1,000,000 from 1932.

"But the Governor proposes to obtain that $8,000,000 from the highway fund by discontinuing the 1932 distribution of $5,500,000 of highway fund money to cities and towns, and also by cutting State highway construction appropriations by $2,500,000.

"The net result to cities and towns is the same as if the State tax were increased $4,500,000, for they would lose $5,500,000 in revenue, and their State tax would be only $1,000,000 less."

Globe 2/7/33

Herald

MAYOR, AT SPORTSMEN'S SHOW, HITS BULLSEYE WITH ARROW



FRANCIS CURLEY, SON OF MAYOR CURLEY, CASTING AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW LAST NIGHT
Left to Right—William Edson, New England Champion, Francis Curley, Mayor Curley

Mayor James M. Curley appeared last night at the Sportmen's Show at Mechanics Building and engaged in some archery—to the entertainment of the crowd that filled the large building.

His first shot went wide of the mark. The second struck the bullseye, so His Honor decided to go on to greener fields. He selected a rifle and tried for a high score. His success with the rifle target, though, was not so good as his archery might have indicated.

Francis Curley, the nine-year-old son of the Mayor, accompanied his father. Francis figured he could catch fish. He was shown the rudiments of fly-casting by "Bill" Edson, New England fly casting champion, and went at them. Within a few minutes he had caught two nice-sized trout.

His Honor had much praise for both his son and the show. "Its educational value is very high indeed. It provides clean and excellent amusement."

Thrilling Exhibitions

Mechanic's Building was crowded for the third day. Enthusiasm ran high as visitors watched the many thrilling exhibitions on this year's program.

As the show progresses the wild animal trainers become bolder and seem to want to outdo one another in giving the crowds additional thrills. With more than 250 animals and birds on display, there is a very definite circus atmosphere. Capt Selvis and "Buckshot" Ellsworth draw great crowds when they put wild animals through their paces.

A unique attraction has been added to the show by the appointment of Chief Needahbeh (Great Friend) as master of ceremonies. He is head of the famous Penobscot tribe of Indians and an announcer of some merit.

Wild Life Film

Among the features at the show is a moving picture of wild life in the remote regions of Canada, presented in the Nova Scotia exhibit. This movie attracts big audiences at every showing. Mr and Mrs Jack Dempsey, small African fish, with fighting proclivities similar to those of the famous fighting fish of Siam, also entertain.

Carl H. Peters, president of the Newark, N J, Aquarium Society and one of the experts in the world of aquarium fish, arrived at the show last night to act as a judge.

In the tandem canoe tug-of-war last night Francis "Sunny" Bingham and Walter Volk of the Samoset Canoe Club of West Roxbury defeated Sears Wolff and James Fitch of the Winchester Canoe Club in three minutes. In the tilting contest the Crescent Canoe Club pair of Waltham, Gerald Mosher and Lawrence Brophy, defeated Williad Locke and Clark Russell of the Winchester C. C. in two straight falls. The show is open daily from 10 a m to 10:30 p m.

CITY PRINTERS ASK MORE WORK

Council Demands County List Jobs Awarded

Employes of the municipal printing plant yesterday appealed to Mayor Curley to find new sources of work; economy in printing and publishing city documents having forced the adoption of a system under which one-half the force of 140 men is employed every other week. Loss of work from economies will mean a loss of $100,000 this year, the employes said.

Councilman Israel Ruby introduced an order, which was adopted by the city council, making it mandatory for heads of county departments to list stationers and printers who have been doing county work, with a view to making it mandatory for the work to be given to the municipal printing plant by withholding appropriations for printing until officials abandon the practice of employing private plants.

An order of Councilman Clement Norton to have the plant operated on a five-day week plan was referred to the executive committee and tabled for a week.

Maj. William J. Casey, superintendent of the municipal plant, said county department heads have been spending $50,000 a year for printing done by private concerns.

The city council rejected without prejudice a loan order allocating $500,000 for the reconstruction of streets and Chairman Dowd of the finance committee immediately presented a new order, extending the time limit for action by the council by a month.

SEEK MORE MONEY FOR EVACUATION DAY

The Evacuation day committee of the South Boston Citizens Association last night at a meeting in the municipal building voted to seek a conference this week with Mayor Curley in an effort to increase its appropriation for exercises in connection with the March 17 holiday.

This sum appropriated is $400 less than the South Boston citizens expected and $1500 less than they have received any year since before the war. It may mean that historical exercises formerly held in the Broadway Theatre will have to be held in the municipal building. The essay contest for school children also may be curtailed.

John F. Hardy was appointed chairman of the essay contest; William L. Kendrick, historical exercises committee; Richard J. Dwyer, speakers committee; James P. Hoar, banquet committee; Joseph P. Madden, chief marshal of the parade.

Globe 2/7/33

PRINTING ROW IN CITY COUNCIL

Municipal Plant Force to Work Half Time

Move to Force County Officials to Transfer Contracts

The announcement yesterday that employes of the municipal printing plant would have one week on and one week off because of a falling off in revenue, occasioned much spirited comment at the session yesterday afternoon of the City Council. The announcement of the 50 percent cut of employment for 140 workers, stated that if the plant received the county business which the city pays for and is awarded to private concerns that the situation at the printing plant would be considerably improved.

Councilor Israel Ruby offered an order calling upon the Register of Deeds, Register of Probate, court clerks and other county employes ordering printing done, to supply the Council with a list of the concerns they do business with. It is said $60,000 was spent in 1932 with outside concerns.

Would Force Transfer

To force the hands of county officials and compel them to have the work done in the municipal plant, inasmuch as the city has to pay it anyway, Councilor Murray offered an amendment that when the county appropriations in the budget come before the Council that money for only three months be appropriated. If during that time the work is not given to the municipal plant, the Jamaica Plain Councilor favored no further appropriation for the remainder of the year.

Councilor Norton approved Mr Murray's amendment and said that it was not fair that employes of the plant be cut virtually 50 percent; that in 10 years the plant made clear of expense the sum of $250,000, yet, other departments, doing as little work as the printing plant, receive no cut. Mr Norton offered an order that the plant be placed on a five-day basis. It was tabled.

Favor Best Food

The recent published report of the Finance Commission in which it was suggested that a further saving could be made in the institutions and hospital departments by purchasing less expensive meats was attacked by Councilor John F. Dowd. The Roxbury Councilor said that Mayor Curley and Purchasing Agent Philip Chapman should be commended for their part in seeing that the sick, infirm and aged are being properly fed.

Mr Dowd's order, which passed, requested that the Purchasing Department buy only the best grades of food for city institutions. He read an alleged complaint of the Finance Commission on Dec 15, 1931, that the city was serving frozen poultry and meat at the City Hospital. "The food was not good enough then, but now it [illegible]," said Mr Dowd. Councilor Francis Kelly agreed with Mr Dowd and said that the hospitals are the last places in which to start to practice economy.

Radios for Police Cars

Short wave radio for police cars also took up considerable time of the Council which passed an order offered by Councilor Ruby that the Mayor request Commissioner Hultman to plan in the police budget for immediate installation of short wave radios in police cars. The Dorchester Councilor also remarked that if provision for short wave was not made in the police budget that he would not vote any appropriations for the police.

He recited a list of crimes and declared that the perpetrators thereof would have all been captured if police of Boston had a short wave system in operation. Councilor Norton remarked that "the dear, beloved Police Commissioner" after being against short wave for police cars, suddenly over night placed the blame for lack of short wave radio on the doorstep of the Mayor, where, said Councilor Norton, it did not belong.

Power Raps Gangsters

Councilor Leo Power of Roxbury, in whose district a storekeeper was held up, shot and killed more than a year ago declared that the killers would have been captured had the police been equipped with radio. In his district he said almost every chain store had been held up, some more than once; that a drug store on Huntington av had been robbed and he declared no one was caught. He pointed out that racketeers are given gun permits and said that if crime was to be halted that every citizen must arm and, radio or no radio, that when holdup men are captured they should go to the chair.

All city contractors are asked to purchase American materials in an order by Councilor Al Fish. He declared that French steel was being used on the Girls High School in Dorchester.

Chairman Dowd offered the report of the Finance Commission, giving leave to withdraw without prejudice of the order for a loan of $500,000 for reconstruction of streets. Day labor is favored for the work.

TRAVELER

Seeking Funds in Boston



Lord Marley, former under-secretary of war of Great Britan and deputy speaker of the House of Lords, who is touring the country collecting funds for the relief of Jews in Eastern Europe, shown as he visited Mayor Curley at City Hall today. Lord Marley was presented with an autographed history of the city.

HERALD 2/7/33

MAYOR'S SON LANDS TWO TROUT AT SHOW

Father Hits Bullseye with Arrow, Then Stops

Apparently undisturbed by the fact that he was performing before several thousand persons at the New England sportsmen's show in Mechanics building last night, Mayor Curley's nine-year-old son, Francis, calmly whipped the stock pool in the auditorium and landed two trout in a few minutes.

The mayor himself was an interested spectator at the edge of the pool, although he did not do any actual fishing or exhibition casting. At the archery range, however, he made a bull's eye with a bow and arrow on the first shot, then laid aside the bow and declared, "The time to quit is when you attain perfection."

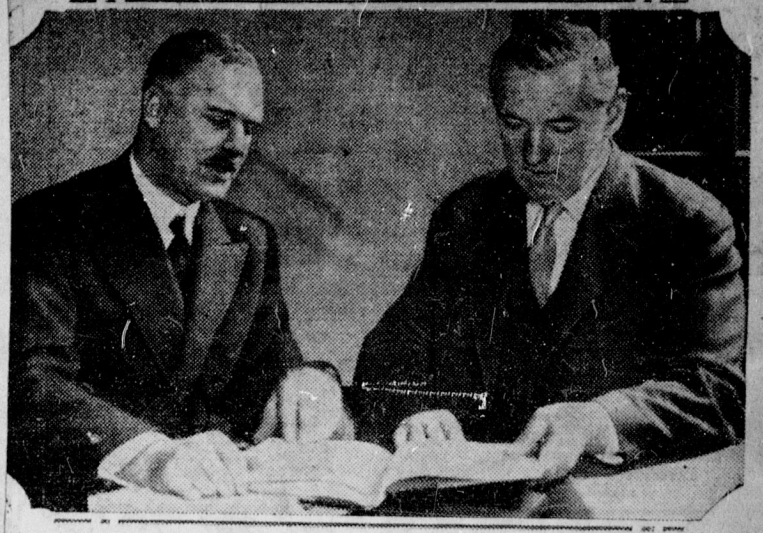
Young Francis Curley reported that the fishing at the sportsmen's show was good, but not nearly so good as when he caught an eight-pound salmon from a boat in Jamaica pond in July, 1931. The fish was one of several salmon released in the pond after the sportsmen's show of the previous spring.

In the tandem canoe tug-of-war last night, Samoset Canoe Club team won the right to enter the semi-finals Thursday night by thoroughly outclassing the Winchester Canoe Club entrants. The Crescent Canoe Club team scored a two-fall victory over the Winchester Canoe Club in the tilting contest, thus assuring itself a place in the semi-finals.

An added feature of the show is Chief Needahbeh (Great Friend), who has been appointed master of ceremonies. The chief is head of the famous Penobscot tribe and comes from Old Town, Me.

RECORD 2/8/33

British Parliamentarian Mayor's Guest



Lord Dudley Marley, left, deputy speaker of the House of Lords, of England, chairman of the parliamentary council of Ort, and ex-under-secretary of state for war, as he visited with Mayor James M. Curley yesterday at City Hall. He is here in the interests of the council, which is helping the Jewish population of Eastern Europe.

GLOBE

THRONG STATE HOUSE CORRIDORS

Bills to Investigate Hub Administration Up

With Gardner Auditorium in the State House filled to its capacity of 1000, and with 500 more persons crowded in the corridors, the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature began at 2:50 this afternoon a hearing on the resolve providing for an investigation by a special commission of the administration of the city of Boston, includin gthe Boston Finance Commission.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House presided and he limited the speakers to fixe minutes each.

Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Finance Commission was among those inthe audience, also City Councilors Dowd and Kelly. Many other men prominent in the official life of the city were present.

Mayor Curley was not present, but was represented by the Boston legislative counsel headed by Corporation Counsel Silverman.

The first speaker was Frederick W. Connors, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association.

POST

CURLEY'S BILL FAILS TO PASS

Sought Division of Expenses in Suffolk County

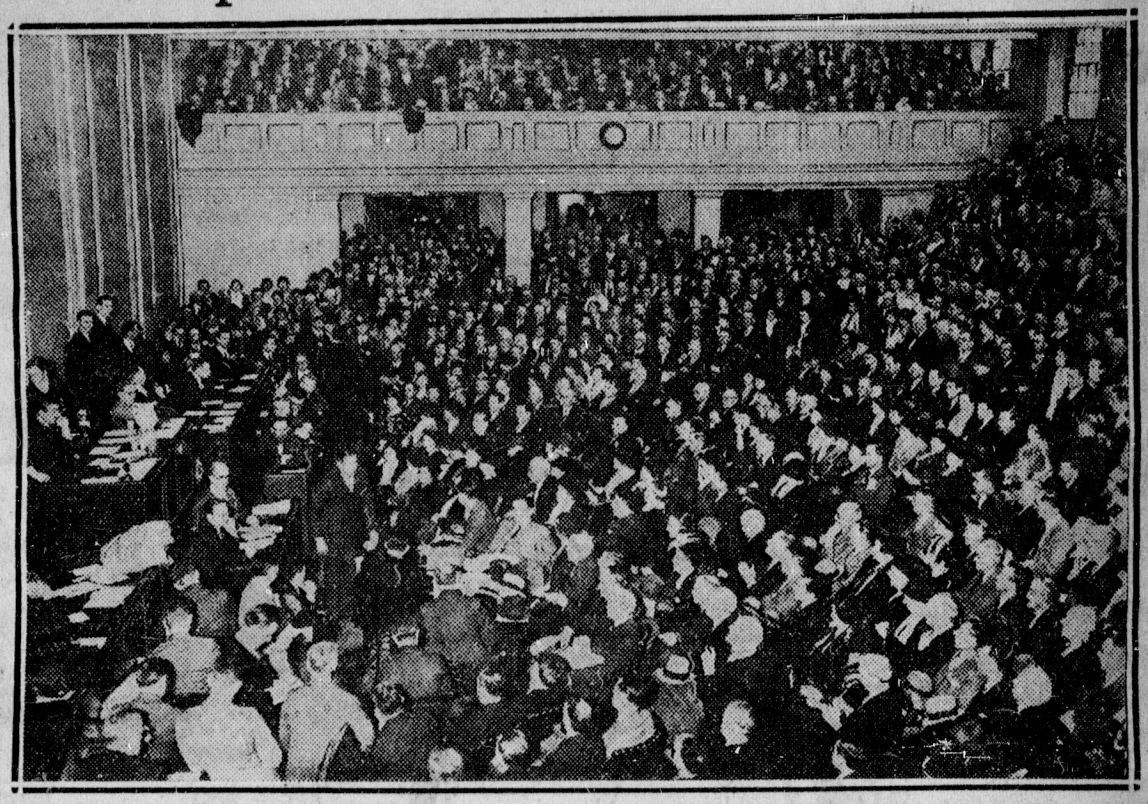
Attempts by Boston Senators yesterday to get a measure sponsored by Mayor Curley through the upper branch of the Legislature for equitable apportionment of expenses for Suffolk county failed on a roll call vote.

Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, who led the fight, said the time has come when Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere should pay their share, instead of Boston paying all, as now. Finnegan said he did not think it fair to make Boston pay the bills of other communities.

The roll call vote was 14 to 25 against substitution of the bill for an adverse committee report.

Post 2/8/33

Uproar at Hearing on the Proposed Probe of Boston Affairs



AUDITORIUM JAMMED FOR HEARING

Every seat was taken and only a few inches of standing room was left as this tremendous crowd packed the Gardner Auditorium at the State House for the opening hearing on the bill which would provide for probing the present city administration.

pany have even been consumed at the hospital before a price was put on them.

Curley-Dolan "Combine" Charged

Councillor Dowd then went on to enumerate several instances in connection with his charges, such as that 500 bags of potatoes were bought by the hospital department at a price of $3.10 a hundred-pound bag, when the market price per bag was around $1. He further charged there was "collusion" between a packing company and the "firm of Dolan and Curley." He charged a $1710 motor car one year old was "turned in by the city for $150."

The speaker declared that beef bought for the City Hospital was taken at 30 cents a pound when better beef was secured by the Phillips House of the Massachusetts General Hospital for 21 cents, while the going price of the day in question was 17 cents. Dowd likewise charged that the city paid $46,500 for the land taken in the widening of L street in South Boston. He said the assessed value was $16,000.

Controls Referred To

Councillor Dowd went on to charge that Coleman Brothers was given contracts at prices considerably higher than that of the lowest bidder and that the garbage disposal contract given that company was a "particularly flagrant misuse of the people's money." The speaker claimed that architect fees amounting to six per cent were allowed when "plenty of architects can be secured who are willing to work on a three per cent basis."

Toward the close of the hearing Councillor Kelly, who made further remarks, referred to street paving for 1932.

"There were 19 bids for this kind of work," Councillor Kelly said, "but only three contractors received them. More than $300,000 was let out in contracts for this type of work without advertising. They didn't want to advertise them because they wouldn't be able to make $150,000 for themselves."

Continuing, Councillor Kelly also remarked, "On Aug. 17, 1932, the city of Boston wanted a new fire station and they took a piece of property at Ruggles street and Huntington avenue. This land was assessed for $36,300. Real estate experts claim it is a worthless piece of property, yet the city paid $61,570 for it and it was assessed for $36,300. And has anybody the nerve to say that Boston is being administered honestly?"

Regarding Matthew Cummings, the contractor, Councillor Kelly pointed out that his company has received contracts from the city in three years amounting to $4,670,645 of which $324,659 represented contracts that were awarded him without competitive bidding.

Mention was also made during the hearing regarding Mr. Cummings that on several occasions he was given city contracts at prices above those submitted by the lowest bidders and that in addition he was allowed "extras" running into thousands of dollars, on which no bids whatever were called for.

Says Taxpayers' Money Squandered

In urging the proposed investigation, for which $100,000 would be allowed, Mrs. Connors, who owns considerable real estate in Dorchester, although a resident of Milton, insisted that the taxpayers' money has been "squandered" by the present administration. She called for the "right to find out who stole our money." Mrs. Connors said "honest government is wanted."

William J. Prescott of 155 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester, suggested that the committee find out who the instigators of the proposed investigation are and what their motives are.

Peter G. Adell of 43 Milwood street, Dorchester, one of the petitioners for the proposed investigation, told the committee that he feels real estate is over-assessed. He made reference to "extra payments made to contractors above the contract price in the construction of the Girls' High School in Roxbury." Mr. Adell said that when he went to City Hall to complain about what he declares to be over-assessment he received "no satisfaction."

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of it! Five plugs for $1700, when you get good horses now for $100 apiece.

"On Dec. 19, 1930, he approved a contract for $31,985 for lights in the traffic system. Does any one wonder why taxes are higher? The record for 1931 contains 115 instances where contracts for $1000 or more, amounting to close to a million, were awarded without competitive bidding. Just to show you that the mayor has not reformed, on May 4, 1932, he awarded a contract for a field house for $23,400 when the low bid was $22,000."

John F. Dowd, city councilman from Roxbury, alleged that the city treasury had been grossly overcharged for two years for meats purchased from the Mohawk Packing Company, of which Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer, was one of the incorporators. He further alleged that the city was overcharged to the extent of $125,000 on its purchases of meat; that there was collusion between a packing company and the firm of "Dolan and Curry"; that the Mohawk Packing Company was given "the lion's share of the city's meat business" and that the meat received was old and frozen.

PRICE OF POTATOES

He further alleged to the committee that 500 pounds of potatoes were bought by the city hospital department at a price of $3.10 a bag when the market price was $1; that a $1710 city owned motor car was turned in after a year for $150; that beef was bought for the city hospital at 30 cents a pound, when better beef was purchased by the Massachusetts General Hospital for 21 cents and the prevailing price was 17 cents; that $30,000 worth of automobile tires were bought at a price 27 per cent higher than the list rate; that 3800 pounds of turkey was bought at 41 cents when the market price was 36 cents a pound; that coal was delivered by the city to steam-heated apartments; that the expenditure of $14,000,000 by the city welfare department had no supervision by auditors or accountants; that an official at Deer island had food stuffs sent from the island to his home and that conditions in city institutions on Long island are so bad that in the last two weeks there have been two suicides.

Other speakers were Frederick Connolly, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association; William J. Prescott, of Dorchester, who briefly and loudly demanded who was back of the demand for investigation and why, and Peter G. Adell, in whose name the petition was introduced.

HEARING IS ADJOURNED BY UPROAR

Probe of Boston to Be Taken Up Again Tomorrow

The hearing on the bill seeking an investigation of Boston's city government was adjourned in an uproar late yesterday afternoon at the Gardner Auditorium, State House, when a crowd of more than 1000 ignored the warnings of Speaker Saltonstall by staging a tumultuous demonstration, during which hisses and catcals mingled with cheers and handclapping.

Three times during the hectic session Speaker Saltonstall threatened to call the hearing off altogether unless the audience refrained from applause or any other demonstration. His repeated warnings went unheeded, and he suddenly adjourned the hearing until tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

FEARS WORSE IS COMING

The demonstrations followed the testimony of Mrs. Hannah M. Connors of Milton, head of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, who contended that if an investigation were not ordered by the Legislature, the next administration would be "five times worse" than the present regime at City Hall.

The principal speakers at the hearing were City Councillors Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester and John F. Dowd of Roxbury, who were bitterly opposed by Mayor Curley in their last campaign for re-election.

Only four other speakers appeared at the hearing. Senator Henry W. Parkman, Jr., of the Back Bay, who filed the bill "on request," did not appear to speak in favor of the investigation.

Councillors Kelly and Dowd, who proved to be the central figures at yesterday afternoon's session, spent much of their time in producing public records in criticism of the present administration.

Goodwin Hears Charges

Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Boston Finance Commission, whose department would be abolished under the terms of the measure, sat throughout the hearing, smiling much of the time. Although Mr. Goodwin listened attentively to the remarks of the speakers, at the adjournment he anncunced he had no public statement to make, but that he would take the stand tomorrow when it is expected he will offer vigorous opposition to the proposed probe.

Mayor Curley and City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, both of whom were named at the hearing, last night likewise withheld any comment on the proceedings, pending, at least, completion of the hearing.

Matthew Cummings, prominent Boston contractor, whose name was also mentioned in a bitter attack Councillor Kelly made on him regarding contracts with the city, announced last night that he would go to District Attorney William J. Foley immediately and seek to have Kelly indicted on charges of criminal libel.

Record Crowd at Hearing

The hearing is being conducted by the joint rules committee of the Legislature. It easily attracted the largest crowd ever to attend a hearing in the State House. A special detail of State police officers had to be assigned with extra State House guard to help keep order. The auditorium was jammed full and several hundred men and women unable to gain admission lingered around outside, hopeful of eventually getting in.

Much conjecturing was taking place last night as to possible "surprise" speakers or "surprise" testimony likely to be introduced at the resumption, tomorrow afternoon, of the hearing.

Says Mayor Walker Outclassed

Councillor Kelly who opened his remarks by charging that the present administration "reeks with graft and corruption" declared this to be one of the main reasons for "unwarranted increased taxation." Kelly said an investigation of the affairs of this city "would make Mayor Walker, of New York, look like an innocent babe in his mother's arms."

The Councilor was bitterly critical of the powers of the Mayor. Kelly objected to the City Council having no word in the appointment of department heads, for example, and for the Council being unable, by a two-thirds vote, to override a Mayoral veto. Twice during Kelly's remarks outbursts of applause resulted in Speaker Saltonstall, who was presiding, banging his gavel down and warning that another outburst would result in adjournment of the meeting.

Councillor Kelly later made reference to various contracts he said the Mayor approved without advertising. The Councillor said on Dec. 29, 1930, the Mayor, without advertising, approved a contract for $3250 for cutting granite, another contract so approved for removing hard coal and ashes from the East Boston ferries, $2800; a contract for collecting garbage in East Boston, $39,900; contract for similar work including ashes in West Roxbury, $5700.

Contracts Without Bidding

The speaker declared that the record for 1931 contains 115 instances of where contracts for $1000 or more, amounting to $1,000,000 were awarded without competitive bidding. Kelly said the Mayor on Dec. 19, 1930, approved a contract for $31,985 for lights for the traffic system.

City Councillor Dowd charged that the city treasury over a period of two years, has been "looted" by the "exorbitant prices charged the city for meats purchased from the Mohawk Packing Company, of which City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan was one of the incorporators, for use at the Boston City Hospital."

Dowd later charged that the hospital has received frozen meats and chickens instead of fresh edibles and

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Speakers Urging City Probe Cheered at State House Hearing

Kelly Charges Many Contracts Let Without Advertising for Bids

MRS. CONNORS MAKES PLEA FOR TAXPAYERS

By RICHARD O. BOYER

Before an emotional crowd of 1000 which packed every available inch of the Gardner auditorium in the State House and overflowed into the aisles and corridors, the legislative rules committee was yesterday asked to authorize an investigation into the financial administration of Boston.

At times reaching the emotional pitch of a revival meeting, the prevailing note was sounded as the performance moved into its crescendo finale with the shrill defiance of Mrs. Hannah Connors of Milton, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association.

"Have pity," she cried, addressing the committee, "on these poor taxpayers. It is blood money, earned by the sweat of our brow, that the city has taken from us. Don't stand between us and honest government."

THREAT NOT TO PAY

"If you don't authorize this investigation," she concluded amid a burst of cheers and the thumping of the chairman's gavel, "we will not pay a cent of interest on taxes or mortgages!" As the swell of applauding human voices drowned out the gavel's protest, the hearing was adjourned until next Thursday at 3 P. M.

Sawing the air with tireless gestures, thick-necked, stocky Francis Kelly, city councilman from Dorchester, roared oft repeated charges against Mayor Curley and declared, "When you investigate the affairs of the chief executive of this city, he will make Mayor Walker of New York look like an innocent babe in his mother's arms."

In an effort to prove this thesis, the aggressive young councilman, his black hair slicked back and his chunky physique arrayed in trimly tailored gray, alleged that the city had let contracts "close to $1,000,000 in 1931" violating that portion of the city charter which stipulates that contracts of $1000 or over be subject to open bidding and be publically advertised before bids are received.

Declaring that the city "reeked of graft and corruption," Kelly read a long series of cases which purported to be instances when the low bidder was not awarded city contracts which were received, he alleged, "by favored high bidders." As he neared the end of his hour's address, Kelly attempted to toss a petition, upon which were 7200 names whose owners demand an investigation, upon the dias before which sat the legislative committee. He missed aim, however, and the lengthy roll landed in the audience.

As Kelly read his list of cases which he alleged were proof of graft, he would pause after each instance and sometimes from a crouching position would thunder, "What do you say to that, gentlemen?" Sometimes he would vary this interrogation with these questions to the committee, "Is that graft? Is that corruption? Or what is it?" When citing the difference between the amount asked by the low bidder and the amount received by the successful bidder, he would turn to the audience and remark, "It was your hard-earned money that went to the favored bidder."

Kelly's appearance virtually made up the performance. The gist of his charges was the allegation that there was little open, competitive bidding in the awarding of city contracts, that in many instances contracts went to "favored bidders" regardless of the bids offering lower prices. Moreover, he declared that in some instances specifications were so framed that only one firm could successfully meet the specifications.

The crowd, said to have been the largest which ever squeeed into the auditorium, was largely composed of elderly persons, most of whom were small property owners, and many of whom were members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association. Fully half of the crowd were women and here and there were Curley partisans who now and then raised the cry of "Throw him out!"

So vigorous were the outbursts that twice Speaker Leverett Saltonstall threatened to adjourn the hearing and clear the auditorium unless the vociferous remained quiet. The crowd, while aggressive in attitude, was cynical in mood, many of its members openly declaring that the legislative committee would not vote an investigation.

Although Kelly dominated the session, it was Mrs. Connors who struck the most responsive note when she addressed the legislators near the hearing's end. A large woman, dressed in brown, wearing spectacles, and terribly earnest in manner, her voice trembled and shot shrilly upward as she spoke.

"Is it any wonder that our boys become criminals and admire crime when politicians they admire, set them such examples? Don't"—and she pointed a finger at the committee—"stand between us and honest government. Perhaps our demand is a bitter pill for some of you to swallow. But remember that Franklin Roosevelt swallowed a bitter pill and now he is President of the United States.

"If you don't give us an investigation, the next mayor will say the taxpayers, the home owners, can get no redress from the Legislature and he will be five times worse than the present mayor."

The Kelly allegations included charges that Matthew Cummings, contractor, was given many contracts at prices well above those submitted by lowest bidders and that in addition he was allowed "extras" running into thousands of dollars; that the Coleman Brothers, contractors, were also given contracts at prices considerably higher than those of the lowest bidder and that the garbage disposal contract awarded that company was a particularly flagrant misuse of the people's money; that architects fees of 6 per cent. are allowed when numerous architects can be secured on a 3 per cent. basis.

L STREET WIDENING

Kelly further alleged that the city paid $46,000 for land condemned in the widening of L street, South Boston, although the assessed value was but $16,000; that although there were 19 bids for paving contracts in 1932, only three contractors received the work; that more than $300,000 in contracts of this type were let in 1932 without public bidding; that on Aug. 17, 1932, the city paid $61,000 for land at Ruggles street and Huntington avenue which was assessed for $36,300.

He further declared that on Dec. 29, 1930, the mayor, without advertising as stipulated by the city charter, approved a contract for $3200 for cutting granite; that he approved another contract for removing hard coal and ashes from East Boston ferries at a price of $2800 and did not advertise for bids; that he acted similarly in awarding contracts of $39,000 and $5700.

On Dec. 30, 1930, he continued, "with the force of clerks the city has in its employ the mayor approved a contract employing the W A. Dewell Company to do checking work for $15,000." Declaring that on Dec. 29, 1930, the mayor purchased two new automobiles for the city, turning in old ones at prices "outrageously low."

"You wouldn't mind," Kelly thundered, "if he stopped with automobiles but he went out and bought five horses, five old plugs, for $1700 without advertising as required by the charter. Think

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later that he had in his pocket all his contracts; that every one was in perfect legal form; awarded to him as the lowest bidder, in keen competition, and that he would demand a hearing.

Garbage contracts for 1930, 1931, 1932, and the present year for Dorchester, East Boston, West Roxbury and Hyde Park were discussed by Mr Kelly, who insisted that they had not been given to the lowest bidder, and charged favoritism as well as granting too high a price in some sections.

Mr Kelly noticed Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman making some notes and the Dorchester Councilor remarked: "Sorry your boss is not here." After calling attention to bridge construction and office equipment contracts, the latter without bidding, he turned his attention to contracts for fire apparatus, and said that apparatus was being purchased last Summer at a time it was not needed, and when economy was needed.

Mr Kelly also criticized purchase of land opposite the City Hospital at what he termed an exorbitant price, and declared the city paid a high price on Huntington av for what he termed "worthless land" for a fire station.

Petition Signed by 7100

There was a ripple of excitement when there was tossed into the air a petition. It unrolled and Mr Kelly said it contained the signatures of 7100 persons who seek an investigation. The gavel stopped cheering and after considerable trouble the petition was rerolled and handed to Speaker Saltonstall.

Clerical hire, purchase of five horses and other items were enumerated by Mr Kelly, who cited prices to indicate extravagance. Mr Kelly also criticized recent loans made by the city in anticipation of taxes.

In closing Councilor Kelly told the committee members they had a chance to make themselves great men by not letting one or two groups of rich men control them.

Mrs Connors then spoke until the hour of adjournment.

HEARING ON INSPECTION OF CITY RECORDS FRIDAY

City Councilor Francis H. Kelly appeared before Judge Fred T. Field in Supreme Court yesterday morning and obtained an order of notice directing Edmund L. Dolan, Treasurer of the city of Boston, and his assistant, Horton G. Ide, to come into court next Friday and show cause why they should not be compelled to make available for inspection by City Councilor Kelly certain books and records of the office of the city treasurer.

Councilor Kelly asked that the order of notice be made returnable yesterday afternoon and informed the court that the reason he asked for such immediate action was that he wished to look at the records of the treasurer's office before speaking at the hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules.

Judge Field said that only in the case of great emergency would he order notice returnable the same day, and set the date for next Friday.

RIOT QUELLED AT CURLEY HEARING

State police quelled a near-riot at the State House late yesterday, as more than 1000 men and women jammed the Gardner Auditorium for the first hearing on the petition for an investigation of Mayor Curley's administration, and charges of alleged graft and corruption were hurled by proponents and booed by the opposition.

Alternate cheers and catcalls greeted speakers for and against the petition and several times Speaker Saltonstall, presiding as chairman of the joint committee, threatened to have the auditorium cleared. Hundreds unable to gain admission milled about the corridors outside.

The state police were sent to keep order when the noisy, unruly crowd threatened to get beyond control. The threat to clear the auditorius had a quieting effect.

ASK $100,000 FOR PROBE

The petition, sponsored by Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association; Peter G. Adell and other Boston residents, provides for the appointment of an inquiry committee composed of the attorney-general, one member of the Senate and one member of the House.

The committee would be invested with extraordinary powers to summon witnesses, compel testimony under oath and grant immunity. The sum of $100,000 is asked for expenses of the investigation.

Among charges voiced by various speakers were allegations that contracts had been let without advertising and were not awarded to lowest bidders, and that the city had paid $46,500 for land taken in the widening of L st., South Boston, that was assessed for only $16,000.

City Councillor John F. Dowd charged the city was "under the thumb of a one-man government" and declared the city treasury had been looted by exorbitant prices charged for meats purchased for city institutions.

"JIMMY WALKER A BABY"

The assemblage was thrown into a turmoil when City Councillor Francis E. Kelley, speaking in favor of the probe, said:

"We intend to prove conclusively that the city of Boston reeks with graft and corruption and that this is responsible for the increase in taxes.

"When you investigate the affairs of the chief executive of this city, Kelley shouted, "he will make former Mayor Walker of New York look like an innocent babe in his mother's arms. We are going to show you concrete instances of graft and corruption that warrants this investigation."

The uproar that followed was the noisiest of the session. Speaker Saltonstall rapped repeatedly with his gavel and when some semblance of order had been restored he gave Councillor Kelley only 30 more seconds to speak.

DEMAND PROBE MOTIVE

Frederick W. Connolly of Dorchester, chairman of the real estate owners' association, provoked the first demonstration when, favoring the petition, he said:

"When we consider that $150,000 was paid a builder on one contract price, our appeal for $100,000 for this investigation seems too insignificant to mention."

He did not name the contract job.

"Opposition to this bill will be confession of guilt by someone," Connolly declared.

William J. Prescott of Dorchester demanded to know whether the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association held a charter and what its motives were in pressing such an investigation. Cheers and catcalls greeted his demand.

Peter G. Adell said the recent Girls' High School job in Roxbury, where the contractor was relieved of liability because of soil conditions not determined before the work started, indicated "something very wrong."

The hearing adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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1500 APPLAUD CALL FOR INQUIRY

Kelly, Dowd and Others Charge City Graft

Mrs Connors for Real Estate Folk Asks "Square Deal"

Contracts Denounced at Legislative Hearing

An audience of 1500, said to be a record for such affairs on Beacon Hill, assembled at the State House yesterday afternoon when the Joint Committee on Rules opened the hearing on the much-advertised petition for an investigation of the Boston City Government.

Sponsored by Peter G. Adell and others, the petition's most conspicuous advocates at yesterday's session, over which Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, presided, were City Councilors Francis Kelly of Dorchester and John F. Dowd of Roxbury, ardent foes of Mayor Curley, and Mrs Hannah M. Connors, a resident of Milton but an extensive real estate owner in Dorchester, appearing for the Massachusetts Real Estate Home Owners' Association.

Bursts of Applause

In response to a question by Speaker Saltonstall, Pres Fred W. Conners and Secretary Henry Dixon of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association and Ex-Representative Thomas Niland of East Boston were recorded in favor of a Legislative investigation of Boston municipal affairs, to include the Finance Commission as well as the city administration.

The crowd, which overflowed the Auditorium, largest available room for the hearing, was in a demonstrative mood. Bursts of applause caused Speaker Saltonstall to bang his gavel on several occasions, and to give notice that he would end the deliberations if there were repeated interruptions.

Henceforth, emotions were held in check, to find expression in yells and cheers when the gavel banged for adjournment at 5 p m as Mrs Connors closed her fervid appeal for an investigation. Unless it is forthcoming, she told the committee, she and others would refuse to pay a dollar of real estate taxes to the City of Boston for a dime of mortgage interest.

Mrs Connors Asks Square Deal

Adjournment of the hearing was taken until 3 p m tomorrow, after the committee had heard the five proponents of the investigation, most of the time being allotted to Councilors Kelly and Dowd.

Mrs Connors said she asked for no favors, but only for a square deal. An investigation, she said, would be a bitter pill to swallow, but that Franklin Roosevelt did it and became President. She said that if an investigation was not held the next administration would be five times worse than the present one.

The first speaker was Fred W. Connors, 7 Fenno pl. He said he was president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Home Owners' Association that recently at a meeting attended by 2000 persons demanded that Boston affairs should be run in an economical manner and for that reason the investigation was asked for.

The amount asked as an appropriation for the conduct of the investigation, $100,000, Mr Connors admitted was a large one, but amounts he claimed were paid the builder of one school would make the appropriation insignificant. He invited the committee to investigate beyond the present administration and if the records were [illegible] help the city anyway.

Adell's Grievances

There was a break in the proponents' presentation at that point when a man giving his name as William J. Prescott, 175 Savin Hill av, Dorchester, got the floor and suggested that the committee ascertain the identity of the instigators of the proposed investigation and their motives before proceeding further with the hearing.

Peter Adell, sponsor of the petition, said that he had read newspaper reports about a high school in Dorchester; soil tests, extra payments, etc; that his real estate was over-assessed, that he was unable to get any relief and thought it would be a good thing to have the City Government investigated.

Kelly Cites Mayor's Power

Councilor Kelly appeared with a heap of papers and bound volumes of the City Record for the year 1930, 1931 and 1932. He referred to the City Record from time to time, which contained charges and allegations made by Mr Kelly during those years in the City Council.

He called attention to the fact that the Mayor was paid $20,000, twice the Governor's salary; that his term is four years, twice that of the Governor; that the term of the City Councilor is but two years.

Mr Kelly complained that under the charter the Mayor has more power than the President or the Governor, whose veto can be overridden, while the Council cannot override the veto of the Mayor.

Charges Corruption

Previously Speaker Saltonstall had announced a five-minute period for each speaker. Mr Kelly appealed to Mr Saltonstall, declaring he had but four other speakers for the petition. Mr Saltonstall inquired who was going to speak in favor, and five men and Mrs Connors arose, not including Mr Adell, the sponsor. The presiding officer then announced that 20 minutes to a speaker would be permitted, thus keeping within the announced closing hour of 5 p m.

Mrs Connors and two others waived all but five minutes of their time in favor of Mr Kelly.

Resuming, Mr Kelly said the City Council had no power over department heads; that the Mayor can hire and fire without consulting the City Council and the latter must stand by. He said graft and corruption would be proved beyond doubt or the committee need not grant an investigation.

Dowd Criticizes Purchases

Councilor Dowd said he did not represent any individual or organization; had no selfish interest and was there only as a representative of the city government.

If an investigation was held, said Mr Dowd, and did no more than change the city charter and abolish the present body of the City Council, it would have accomplished something worthwhile. Under the present city charter, said Mr Dowd, the Council is powerless. He advocated the change even though "it meant the end of Dowd."

He summed up the present powers of the City Council in the words of former Councilor, now Senator, Parkman, "that after the Council passed the budget it might just as well go home."

Mr Dowd criticized the purchasing department of the city, and recited his efforts which culminated in competitive bidding on supplies. He quoted from published reports of investigations by the Finance Commission. Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Commission was seated a few feet from Mr Dowd.

Sought Hearing on Contracts

Mr Dowd said he asked for a public hearing on meat, tire and other contracts but did not get it.

He charged there was evasion of the charter concerning contracts of $1000 or more. Mr Dowd said it was after six months of effort on his part that the Finance Commission finally investigated the Public Welfare Department, which cost $12,000,000 to support last year. He declared the Finance Commission reported that there is not trained bookkeeper or auditor to keep track of the cash.

An unnamed official at Deer Island was accused by Mr Dowd of having prisoners "cobble" the official's shoes. He said prison farm products are shipped to the official's home. Conditions at Long Island, according to Mr Dowd, are deplorable. He attacked road building at Castle Island and working of welfare men on the new golf course.

"The charter is such," said Mr Dowd, "that we should have relief. At least give us a commission at some future date to study and remedy it."

Kelly Alleges Favoritism

Mr Kelly then enumerated contracts awarded to Mathew Cummings, who, he said, received in three years contracts amounting to $4,670,000, as well as large amounts for additions and extras.

Mr Cummings was present and attempted an explanation, but was pre[illegible]

ANTI-CURLEY LEADERS PLANNING DRIVE FOR PROBE



HENRY DIXON. COUNCILLOR KELLEY. MRS. HANNAH M. CONNOR. COUNCILLOR DOWD.

Henry Dixon, author of the bill which asks for an $100,000 appropriation for a probe of Mayor Curley's administration, snapped as he conferred with Mrs. Hannah M. Connor, executive secretary of the Masssachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association; Councillors John F. Dowd and Francis E. Kelley at the State house, where a public hearing on the measure yesterday afternoon was featured by a near-riot. (Boston American photo.)

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DEMAND GROWS FOR CITY PROBE

Whiteside Says Move Cannot Be Denied—Taxpayers Strike Threatened

CURLEY FORCES TAKE OFFENSIVE TODAY

By RICHARD O. BOYER

A sequence of swiftly moving events characterized the demand for a legislative inquiry into the administration of the city of Boston yesterday, when a taxpayers' strike was threatened for the purpose of refusing to pay taxes or interest on mortgages until an inquiry was authorized, and Alexander Whiteside, prominent attorney, said there should be and probably would be an investigation.

Mr. Whiteside, vice-president and counsel for the Massachusetts Tax Association, described the demand for an inquiry as a "great popular movement which should not be denied," and declared that he would argue for such an inquiry at 3 P. M. today before the legislative committee on rules. This hearing will be the second on the petition for an inquiry and 2000 persons it was said yesterday, will fight to obtain seats in the Gardner auditorium at the State House, which seats but 900.

TAXPAYERS' STRIKE

As Mr. Whiteside made his statement, the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, with a membership of 10,000 and headquarters at 208 Adams street, Dorchester, was having 2,000,000 circulars printed which demand a taxpayers' strike. According to Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, secretary of the organization, the circulars, some of which will be mailed today, read as follows:

New deal, Taxpayers! Here's your chance to get a new deal promised by the politicians. Fight for lower taxes and less squandering of our money by politicians. We urge the taxpayers to pay no interest on mortgages to any bank nor pay any taxes until we get an investigation of the waste of our money for the past six years in Boston.

Millions of our dollars have gone to crooked politicians. Why let them sun themselves down South while we shiver in Boston? Now is the time for lower taxes. Demand that the Legislature investigate Boston. Show your spunk. Pay no interest to any bank until we learn what has been done with our money.

At the same time a police guard was given Francis E. Kelly, city councilman and a leader in the demand for an inquiry, who said that he had heard that "gangsters and gunmen were out to get" him.

$100,000 ASKED

Speaking of the demand for an inquiry, Mr. Whiteside asked, "What is to be the result? I believe it will be important. This is not a gang of 'reds' out to overthrow our government, but a large group of substantial and respectable people who hate to see their money squandered by extravagance, and perhaps worse. They demand an investigation of Boston. In my opinion they ought to have it. Everybody who knows anything about the city of Boston knows that it ought to be investigated. If we could have a Boston Hofstadter commission and a Boston Judge Seabury we could make a fresh start. One hundred thousand dollars which the petitioners ask to have appropriated for the purpose is none too much and will, as a result, be saved to Boston many times over."

With the Curley forces prepared to take the offensive at today's hearing at the State House in refuting the charges made against the mayor, today's session is expected to be noisy, unruly and difficult to control. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, will be the spokesman for the administration and contend among other things that all city contracts have been let in strict accordance with the law.

Matthew Cummings, contractor whom Kelly alleged was "favored" by Curley, said yesterday that he expected to file libel proceedings against Kelly and that he, too, would appear at today's hearing and demand the floor. In a letter to Cummings yesterday, Kelly said, in part:

I notice from published reports in the papers that you are going to prosecute me through the district attorney's office. Perhaps you should go to the district attorney and tell him how you received over $5,000,000 of the money of the citizens of Boston and over a quarter of a million dollars in extras. . . .

If the hired gangsters and gunmen . . do not get me before tomorrow at 3 P. M., I shall again appear at the State House and give the legislative committee further evidence concerning your many transactions with the city of Boston.

Describing the movement for an inquiry as "one of the most important that has taken place in Boston during my business lifetime, a period of well over 30 years," Mr. Whiteside said that Mrs. Connors was the driving force behind the movement.

LAUDS MRS. CONNORS

He said:

For over a year now I have known Mrs. Connors and have followed the work of her organization. Her methods are not in all respects the methods I should adopt. She is frank and blunt, not always tactful or diplomatic, but she is honest, intelligent, fearless, and she has the vitality of a dozen men rolled into one.

For years I have taken part in movements relating to taxes in the commonwealth or its municipalities, and for about three years now I have been engaged in a strenuous effort toward economy in public expenditures and a reduction in taxes. I have worked closely with many organizations, such as chambers of commerce, tax associations and other bodies who conduct their programs in perhaps a somewhat high-brow and dignified way. Mrs. Connors's organization is of a different sort and its methods are perhaps less high-brow. I have, however, seen nothing that it has done or sponsored that was in the slightest degree unethical or in the slightest degree ultra radical. It is a fact that this woman has worked up an organization of probably nearly 10,000 members. She has a driving force that I have never seen before. The members are people of small means, owners of small parcels of real estate, just the sort of people for whom Mayor Curley pretends so much concern. They are terribly up against it. Their tenants are largely taken care of by the public welfare, and can pay no rent. Taxes have increased, and mortgage interest has to be paid. They are crushed by a load

CITY PRINTING PLANT PLACED ON 5-DAY WEEK

The municipal printing plant will be placed on a five day week and six hour daily schedule, beginning Monday, in order to make possible an equitable distribution of work among 140 employes.

This plan was adopted yesterday by Maj. William J. Casey, plant superintendent, with the approval of Mayor Curley, and ended the dissatisfaction resulting from the inauguration Monday of the practice of employing one-half the force every other week.

In explaining the reasons for the curtailment of work at the plant Maj. Casey laid much of the trouble to county department heads and named William M. Prendible, clerk of the superior criminal court, as one official who places printing orders with stationers who in turn patronize privately owned plants. Casey said that the municipal plant has served the needs of the criminal court for 30 years.

CURLEY APPROVES CONTRACT BOOST

Mayor James M. Curley yesterday approved the recommendation of the school committee for an additional $29,703.40 in the construction of the new Jeremiah J. Burke School in Dorchester. Matthew Cummins, contractor, found soil conditions where the school is being constructed different from that named in the specifications and requested the extra money be added to the contract.

TRANSCRIPT 2/9/33

Distinct from the City's Welfare Work

One mistaken idea continues prevalent regarding the current relief campaign. Thousands of people suppose that the welfare department of the city of Boston will have a share in the proceeds. This is not true. The cause of the mistaken notion is, however, very easy to trace. Last year a large part of the community fund raised by private subscription was indeed given to the city's welfare department. Naturally the public remembers this fact and, in the absence of strong advices to the contrary, tends to suppose that what was true in 1932 is still true in 1933. Whenever an average group of people discusses the subject, three of four persons are likely to show that they have not understood the distinction. Yet the truth is certain and clear. The proceeds of the present Emergency Relief Campaign are to go wholly to the work of Boston's old-established private institutions for social welfare, and not in any part to the city.

This fact deserves very definite notice, it would seem, on the part of all persons who have thus far been inclined to withhold full co-operation from the current campaign because of a belief that the city treasury would share in the proceeds. As matters now stand in Boston any idea that the public welfare department is involved is bound to operate as a heavy handicap upon the enthusiasm of givers, for there is no use denying the fact that public confidence in the city work has been very seriously shaken.

That loss of faith has resulted from a combination of causes. In the first place, it is, to a degree, definitely justified by the fact that the city's welfare department does require reorganization of certain important features of its executive plan, if it is to administer with due efficiency and economy the greatly increased work and the much enlarged budget now assigned to it. The fall of popular faith results also, however, from the flood of sensational publicity given the subject some months ago, when the word of any police desk-sergeant who chose to speak charges against the welfare department was immediately printed in Boston, even though the sergeant remained anonymous and the high executive officers of the police department constantly affirmed that the information issued at the station houses was "not within their control."

Today that water has gone over the dam, and none of it can be called back. The significant truth is that the deficiencies of the public welfare department do not relate in any manner to the work of Boston's great private philanthropies—hospitals, relief services, and character-building agencies. They are as richly deserving of full faith and support as they ever were, and the present

POST

WHITESIDE TO DEMAND CITY PROBE

Will Appear Before Solons Today as a Private Citizen

Former Corporation Counsel Alexander Whiteside last night told the Post that he would appear before the legislative committee on rules this afternoon at the State House and ask for an investigation of Boston.

AS A CITIZEN

"I will appeal to the committee as a citizen, not representing any association," said the former head of the city law department, who is now the vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Tax Association. He made it clear that he was not representing the association at today's hearing.

"There ought to be an investigation. Anybody knows that there ought to be an investigation," he said. "And I think that the rules committee will give it, because the members are fair and intelligent men."

KELLY ASKS POLICE GUARD

Councillor Claims Life Was Threatened

Claiming that his life was endangered because of his demand for an investigation of the Boston city government, City Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Ward 15, Dorchester, last night announced that he was forced to have an armed bodyguard.

With a denial by police of reports that an officer was assigned to protect him, he promised that he would appear again this afternoon at 3 o'clock before the legislative committee on rules, headed by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, at the State House, to resume the arguments urging the probe.

HERALD

CURLEY PREDICTS $14,000,000 RELIEF

Increase of $2,000,000 Over Last Year Foreseen

Speaking last night at the ninth annual banquet of the Brighton Women's Club, at the Hotel Lenox, Mayor Curley predicted that unless some helpful factor speedily intervenes to relieve economic stringency, the city of Boston will spend $14,000,000 this year for public welfare work.

This, he said, will represent an increase of $2,000,000 over last year, and contrasts sharply with the expenditures of the two previous years, $7,500,000 in 1931, and $3,500,000 in 1930.

The only sound remedy for the depression, he said, "is work and wages." The times, he asserted, "call for courage and intelligence and sound leadership, and the man you have elected as our next President possesses all these qualities, and what is more he has the love of his fellow man which will lead him to restore once again the equality of economic opportunity which so long characterized the life of the wage earner in this country and which is so necessary a part of any sound program of recovery."

The mayor warmly lauded the Brighton Women's Club for its philanthropic activities, and in recognition of her leadership in the club's work he presented a key to the city to the president, Mrs. Edward M. Gallagher.

The banquet, attended by more than 225 persons, was the most successful in the club's history. A feature was the presentation of a check for $220 to the Rev. James M. Murphy, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Presentation, Brighton, completing donations totalling $1000 given by the club during the last four years to finance a classroom in the parochial school connected with the church. The check was presented by Mrs. Edward Drugan, chairman of the bridge and whist committee which raised this year's fund.

Mrs. Gallagher presided, and the speakers, in addition to Mayor Curley, included the Rev. Fr. Murphy, the Rev. Daniel J. Donovan, curate at the Church of Our Lady of Presentation; State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Representative Leo M. Birmingham, Joe Toye of the Boston Traveler, former Dist.-Atty. Thomas C. O'Brien and City Councilman Edward M. Gallagher.

FIREMEN'S BAND MAY GO TO CAPITAL

The Boston fire department band which will be one of the features of the firemen's ball at the Boston Garden Feb. 27, may be present in Washington at the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt if plans of Mayor Curley and Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin are accepted. Heads of other fire departments in Greater Boston are said to also favor the plan.

Gov. Ely, Mayor Curley and other prominent men of the city and state are expected to attend this year's ball, the proceeds of which are devoted to the fund for injured firemen and their families. The grand march will be led by Mayor Curley and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, and Fire Commissioner and Mrs. McLaughlin.

Post 2/9/33

CUMMINGS INDIGNANT

Threatens Suit for Libel and Slander Against Councillor Kelly

Prosecution of City Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester on charges of slander and libel as a result of his testimony yesterday at the State House was promised last night by Matthew Cummings, Sr., head of the Cummings Construction Company.

Contractor Cummings sought to question the Dorchester councillor at the hearing, but Speaker Saltonstall did not observe his efforts to obtain the floor and recognized another speaker. But the contractor promised to attend the next meeting of the committee on rules to present his case.

"Kelly's statements in reference to my company's work for the city of Boston were slanderous, libellous and untrue," Cummings stated last night. "My company has done $15,000,000 worth of work not alone for the city of Boston, but also for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the county of Middlesex and municipalities far and wide. To obtain these contracts I have had to submit the lowest bids under the stiffest kind of competition.

"Forty-five years a resident of Boston, my word is good and my reputation for honesty and integrity is respected by every business man in the State with whom I have come in contact.

"I propose to protect this reputation in this city from irresponsible men who have been running wild.

"I went to the hearing today with public stenographers who took down what he said. I was there with all my contracts in my pocket to show the rules committee and those people there that what Councillor Kelly said was not alone misleading, but maliciously false.

"Forced to protect my reputation against such a man I will place the evidence before my counsel and then go to the district attorney to present the matter to the grand jury for the purpose of securing an indictment for criminal libel, if it can be done."

Curley Declines Comment on State House Hearing

Mayor Curley declined last night to comment publicly on the testimony offered yesterday at the State House by City Councillors Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester and John F. Dowd of Roxbury, although he remained at his City Hall office until the hearing had been adjourned shortly before 5 o'clock.

The Mayor himself did not attend the hearing, but two of his stenographers were there taking down a verbatim account of the testimony presented by the four speakers who supported the petition for a municipal investigation.

Record 2/9/33

Anti-Curley Forces Marshal for Probe



Henry Dixon, left, author of the bill which asks for a $100,000 appropriation for a probe of Mayor Curley's administration, confers with Mrs. Hannah M. Connor, executive secretary, Mass. Real Estate Owners' Association, and Councillors John F. Dowd, right, and Francis E. Kelley, second left. Public hearing on the measure at State House ended in a near riot.

Herald

HUB FIRE BAND MAY GO TO INAUGURAL

A movement to have the Boston Fire Department band represent the city at the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt was revealed yesterday. Fire Commissioner McLaughlin has been urged to take the matter up with Mayor Curley. The band, largest of its kind in the country, will appear at the Firemen's Ball in the Boston Garden, Feb. 27.

FIREMEN'S BAND MAY GO TO CAPITAL

The Boston fire department band which will be one of the features of the firemen's ball at the Boston Garden Feb. 27, may be present in Washington at the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt if plans of Mayor Curley and Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin are accepted. Heads of other fire departments in Greater Boston are said to also favor the plan.

Gov. Ely, Mayor Curley and other prominent men of the city and state are expected to attend this year's ball, the proceeds of which are devoted to the fund for injured firemen and their families. The grand march will be led by Mayor Curley and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, and Fire Commissioner and Mrs. McLaughlin.

Post

CLAIM CITY COULD SAVE $3,850,000

Claims that Boston could save $3,850,000 for the treasury over a period of 15 years by establishing municipally-owned lighting plants for its public buildings, were made last night by the City Council investigating committee in a report issued by Chairman John F. Dowd.

At yesterday's meeting the committee discussed with officials of the Boston City Hospital a proposal to install air ventilation and electric plants at the Boston Sanatorium at Mattapan.

Globe

MAYOR ADDRESSES BRIGHTON WOMEN

Praises Work of Club for Charity

Public welfare work, with one out of every seven of the population in the city receiving help, will cost Boston $14,000,000 before the year is over, an increase of $2,000,000 over last year, Mayor Curley told the members of the Brighton Women's Club last night at their ninth annual banquet in the Hotel Lenox.

He praised the club for its benevolent work and said the members are offering a worthy contribution to the welfare work of the city.

"The hour calls for courage, intelligence and leadership," he said. "Our President-elect, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has the requisite qualities and the necessary love of his fellow men to prompt him to restore once more to this country the equality of opportunity."

Other speakers were State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Representative Leo M. Birmingham, Joseph Toye, Ex-Dist Atty Thomas C. O'Brien and City Councilor Edward M. Gallagher.

The fourth and final contribution of the club to the Church of Our Lady of Presentation for a parochial schoolroom was given Rev James M. Murphy, pastor of the church, last night. For four years the club has been holding bridge and whist parties to raise $1000 for this purpose.

Mrs Edward M. Gallagher, the president, was the toastmaster. The banquet committee comprised Mrs Patrick H. Cannon, chairman; Mrs Frank Garvin, Mrs John Pettitt, Miss Mary Twigg, Mrs Thomas Woods, Mrs Edward Ryan, Mrs James Regan, Mrs Thomas Tuohey, Mrs J. H. Thornton, Mrs Joseph Taytasac, Mrs William Shanley, Mrs Fred Robinson, Mrs J. H. Muldoon and Mrs J. J. Broderick.

TRANSCRIPT 2/9/33

Curley Approves $29,703 Extra for Burke School

The order of the School Committee granting Matthew Cummings, Inc., an extra of $29,703.40 in the contract for the erection of the Jeremiah E. Burke School for Girls in Grove Hall, has been approved by Mayor Curley. The allowance was "reluctantly" voted by the School Committee because it was necessitated by soil conditions which were not noted in the specifications given contractors.

POST

"DOLE" IN HUB, SAYS CURLEY

One Out of Every Seven Receiving Aid

Stating that Boston is actually "on the dole" despite the use of the sugar-coated term "welfare aid," and that one out of every seven of her citizens is receiving the dole, "and nothing but," Mayor Curley in an address last night at the ninth annual Brighton Women's Club banquet at the Hotel Lenox, reaffirmed his confidence in the ability of President-elect Roosevelt to lead the nation out of her present predicament.

One of the high lights of the evening was the gift of a $1000 check to the Rev. James M. Murphy, rector of the Church of the Presentation in Brighton for use in the work at the School of the Presentation. Mrs. Edward Drugan, chairman of the committee in charge of raising the money this year, presented the check.

PRAISE FOR CURLEY

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—One of the great troubles of this city is that the citizens put a man in the office of Mayor and then pile on him more trials and tribulations than any one human being can stand. When he tries to do his best, under the strain of depression, they proceed to criticise him at every angle. Has any man in public office done as much for charity in a personal way as his Honor Mayor James M. Curley?

He has held office as our Mayor longer than any other citizen and who has the ability to keep us out of the "red" as well as he has done? After all these years of faithful service I believe him beyond reproach.

Let the people who are so eager to unjustly accuse him have their connections with the city looked into also.

In closing, I would like to add, why not publish some of the wonderful things our Mayor has done; you would do this if he passed on out of this life! Why not say them so he may hear them and enjoy them while he is with us?

ALICE S. KNOX.

35 Revere street, Boston.

POST 2/10/33

CURLEY MAY GO TO U. S. SENATE

Would Take Place of Marcus Coolidge, Said to Be Slated for Ambassador to Paris or Rome

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

President-elect Roosevelt is giving strong consideration to a proposal calling for the resignation of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge and the appointment in his place of Mayor Curley.

It is expected that he will discuss the matter of appointing Curley with Governor Ely when the latter is at the White House to attend the Governor's conference the day following the inauguration.

COOLIDGE AN AMBASSADOR

Under the proposed plan, Senator Coolidge would be rewarded with an important diplomatic post, probably as ambassador to either France or Italy. It is said that Senator Coolidge would like to represent the United States abroad. Those who have talked with the junior Senator about his experiences in Washington say that he is not enamoured of life in the Senate.

Coolidge is practically retired from active business and is a man of considerable fortune. His business experience has made him restless and dissatisfied with the methods of conducting business in the United States Senate, so it is stated.

Curley Useful in Senate

The appointment of Mayor Curley to the United States Senate would place an active vigorous man in that place. If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in bringing about the resignation of Coolidge the naming of Curley would not only constitute a recognition of his services in the past campaign but it would give the President-elect a forceful and skilled advocate in the Senate.

The appointment of Mayor Curley would also serve to weld together the Democratic party in the State and make it easier to elect a Democratic Governor two years hence. It would mean that both Curley and Senator Walsh would run for the Senate in 1934, since under the law it would be necessary to hold an election at that time for the Coolidge seat.

Would Resign Before Special Session

If the plan is carried through, Senator Coolidge would resign previous to the calling of the special session. Under the law, Governor Ely would be called upon to fill the vacancy by appointing a successor to Coolidge whether or not the Legislature is in session.

It would not be necessary for Curley to resign from the Mayoralty since the special session is not expected to last more than two months and the regular session of Congress is not held until December. The city election will be held in November.

CURLEY AND CUMMINGS DECLINE TO COMMENT

Mayor Curley, at his home last night, declared that he had nothing to say about the Cummings contracts or any of the charges made at the Legislative hearing at this time. Matthew Cummings, at his home, declared also that he had nothing to say about the charges made, and would wait until later to answer City Councilor Kelly.

unit

Globe 2/10/33

negan, "was voted by the Boston City Council, a body of which you are a member."

Kelly: "I disagree with you. I am a member of the Council, but the Council does not pass upon contracts, nor vote upon contracts for school buildings."

Finnegan: "Do you mean to say that the Mayor can spend money without your consent?"

Kelly: "The Council has nothing to say about appropriations for school buildings."

Finnegan: "Didn't you vote on the last high school erected?"

Kelly: "No, sir, you're very much mistaken."

Finnegan: "You certainly did. I was present in the Council Chamber on the day you voted for it."

Kelly: "No sir."

Finnegan: "Sure about that?"

Kelly: "Positive about it."

Kelly went on to declare that the Eaton-st side of the building was not properly faced; that a cheap grade of material was used; that the playground was full of hollows when it should have been level.

"Ask Mr Cummings how many health units of the White Fund were erected under Curley's Administration," Kelly said, and answered: "He will tell you two. Ask him who got the contracts. He will tell you he got both of them. Then ask him if he was the lowest bidder and he will tell you he was the third bidder."

Cummings, he declared, got the Roxbury health unit $295,000 contract, and received $53,000 in extras; that he got a contract for a second unit in 1932 for $300,000 and $9500 in extras.

"Ask Mr Cummings about the East Boston courthouse he constructed in 1930. On April 22, 1930, a group of contractors, who had filed certified checks of $5000 with their bids, submitted offers. The lowest bid was $207,000. But Cummings came in too late to bid, and what did the Mayor of Boston do?—he ordered a readvertising of bids and Cummings was awarded the contract for $216,000. Do you call that honest government? And then he got $54,410.55 in extras. Is that honest government? We demand honest government. The construction was not up to specifications and the extras were for blastings and excavations that you would have to remove the building to find.

Recalls Hospital Contracts

"Ask Mr Cummings about a contract, May 12, 1930, for construction at the City Hospital. The lowest bidder was Ruggo Brothers, reputable contractor with a bid of $224,330. Ask him who got the bid and he will tell you he did for $231,000 and then $8000 was handed him for extras. Why was the first bidder skipped?

"On Jan 3, 1933, bids were submitted for the extension of the tunnel system at the City Hospital. Who got the contract? Cummings, of course, and he was the fourth bidder. In three years he got $250,000 of the people's money without bidding. He has built seven new school buildings and got $222.000 in extras. And he isn't done yet. He is out at Grove Hall working on a new school bui'ding and he now wants some extra money for supposed ground defects.

"And then we have the situation of the Mayor of Boston, for publicity purposes entirely, refusing to grant 10 policemen who had risked their lives to protect the public a $25 increase in salary recommended by Commissioner Hultman. In the interest of economy the Mayor of Boston refused to grant these men $250 more a year and look what he gives to Cummings.

"They will come in here with feeble excuses for what Santa Claus, Mayor Curley, has done with the taxpayers' money.

Kelley complained that the city had placed $120,000 in the Industrial Bank and Trust Company, a bank with only $200,000 capital stock, and said when the bank closed there was $116,000 of the city's money in it.

"While people are starving and others are fighting for existence what does Mayor Curley do? said Kelley" He goes out to Franklin Park and spends $50,000 to build a new antelope house. He spends $50,000 of the people's money, money that they earned with the sweat of their brow.

"The Finance Commission should recommend an investigation of the city, but I have in mind that the present chairman, Mr Goodwin, was at one time appointed Street Commissioner by the present Mayor of Boston. I also have in mind the Mayor was instrumental in having the former Governor, Frank G. Allen, appoint Mr Goodwin as chairman of the Finance Commission. For these reasons I think he will be careful what he says about the Mayor of Boston."

Turns to Coleman Brothers

Kelly asserted that Coleman Brothers got $2,000,000 in contracts, including the contract for collection of garbage in Dorchester, though it was not the lowest bidder.

"Have in mind," said the Councilor, "that although the city charter provides that all contracts of $1000 and up shall be open to bids, 115 contracts, totaling more than $1,000,000 were let without advertising in 1931 and the same took place in 1932.

He charged that the Mohawk Packing Company, which he referred to as "the pet concern of City Treas Dolan" was paid $606,934.10 for supplies in a period of years, and declared the prices were "outrageous."

He insisted that Mayor Curley should come before the committee and explain why the city paid $125,000 for a piece of land for hospital purposes which, according to Kelly, could have been obtained by eminent domain for $50,000.

He asserted that the city had paid $110,000 for a poor grade of tire, and called this "the tire racket."

He charged that the American La-France Company received all the contracts for fire apparatus "because the Mayor fixed the specifications so that no other contractor could live up to the contract."

"We need you to come in," said Kelly to the committee. "See what is going on in the Supply Department that spends $5,000,000, with the removal of the head of the department in the hands of the Mayor. We are crying for relief."

Other Kelly charges were that $107,000 was paid for land worth only $26,000 in the development of the Boston Airport and that only three low bidders were given contracts for street paving work.

"Give us what they gave the people in New York city—a real investigation," shouted Kelly. "Remember what happened in New York city; Walker was ousted. They cut the budget materially. If you come in here and the Mayor is ousted, as he will be, we can save 15 percent this year and do it without having to cut the salaries of employes. Only give us what we most humbly ask for. I hope that you will remember the overburdened taxpayers of Boston."

Someone in the crowded auditorium shouted "Three cheers for Kelly!" when the Councilor completed his argument. The hearing was in an uproar, with some joining in the cheering, others whistling and a smaller group engaged in booing.

While the State patrolmen, State House guards and court officers attempted to quiet the assembly, a short white-haired man was pounding on his chair, demanding recognition. As a court officer walked toward him to direct him to be quiet the man identified himself as Cummings.

Pres Fish of the Senate, presiding informed Cummings that, although he sympathized with him, he could not be heard at this time because the proponents were presenting their case.

"You haven't manifested that sympathy these last two hearings," Cummings replied.

"I am sorry," Pres Fish declared.

Post

VICE DRIVE HITS SNAG AT SPEAKIE

Patrons Give Names, But Oh, Such Names

A swanky speakeasy in Copley square, Back Bay, which has refused to close in the liquor and vice drive being staged in that section, is being patronized each day by hundreds of the most prominent men in world affairs, if police are to believe the names that are given by the thirsty customers as they hurry by the blue-coated guardians of the law on the way to the barricaded door with its shielded peep-hole.

EVEN ANDY VOLSTEAD

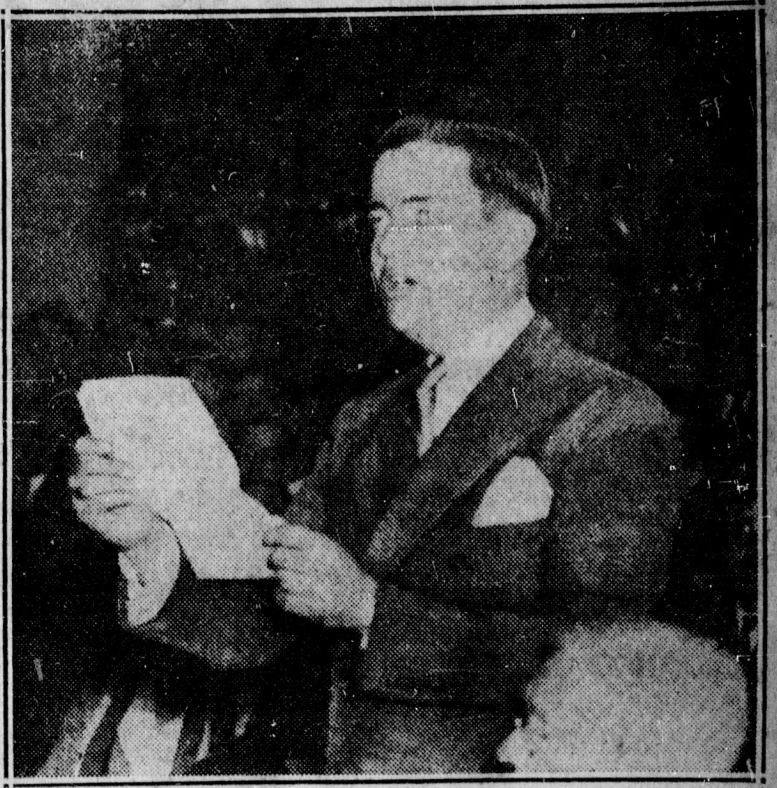
Each night as they return to Back Bay station with the list of names smilingly supplied them by customers, which are not always the same coming out as when they enter, the officers shake their heads and with a grin pass them over for the edification or amusement of their superiors.

Siuch names adorn the lists as Henry Ford of Detroit, Andrew Carnegie, Al Smith, Andy Volstead, Eugene C. Hultman, Joe Ely, Jim Curley and even Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

For the past three weeks this comedy has been going on with the place instead of closing down under the pressure, seemingly adding new [illegible] every day. Police last night that between [illegible]

unt Globe 2/10/33

KELLY MAKES CHARGES TO STATE HOUSE GROUP



THE BOSTON CITY COUNCILOR SPEAKING IN THE GARDNER AUDITORIUM YESTERDAY

investigation.

"It isn't the expense," urged Niland. "It's the exposure."

Mr Whiteside first addressed himself to Finance Commission Chairman Goodwin, saying:

"Concerning Frank Goodwin, I have little to say. His digs just roll off my back like water from a duck's. A good deal of what he says is untrue and most of the rest is wrong. I have great respect for his energy and no regard for his judgment. His theories are ridiculous and anybody with any sense would not take him seriously at all."

Whiteside disclaimed any desire to enact the role of a prosecutor, adding, however, that there were several competent lawyers in Boston who could do a satisfactory job and at the same time not put the public to the expense which developed in the New York city administration inquiry.

In this connection Whiteside again cautioned the committee that if any investigation were started, a sufficient appropriation should be allowed. "It costs money," he went on, "to employ council, investigators, detectives, etc."

Denies Court Move Possible

Crossing swords with Whiteside, Senator Finnigan asked him if the end sought by the petitioners could not be achieved through taking advantage of the provisions of Chapter 44 of the General Laws, which recites the things which a municipality can or cannot do, and the means to do them.

The Senator read a section of the chapter relating to the right of persons interested in the operation of Government to apeal to the Supreme Court and he asked Whiteside if he had contemplated such a step.

"No," replied Whiteside.

"Well, why haven't you" asked Finnigan.

"Have you read the court opinions on the subject?"

"Yes, most of them," replied Senator Finnigan.

"Well if you had read them all you would have found that the chapter is not applicable," remarked Whiteside.

Whiteside then referred to the gossip to the effect that there is irregularity in the conduct of the city administration.

"An investigation," he went on, "would clear the atmosphere and I should think that both Mr Curley and Mr Goodwin would be willing to have it put through."

Near Whiteside sat Goodwin who nodded his head apparently in approval.

Reveals That He Has Leads

Continuing, Whiteside said, "You gentlemen probably have noticed the scale of living indulged in by the city officials and you know the compensation they receive. You have heard these charges. Where there is smoke there may be fire. And in speaking about the affairs of the city officials it might be well to quote from Martin Lomasney when he said, 'Where did they get it.'"

Whiteside went on to say that it is impossible for a group of private citizens to make an investigation, and that the only body which can get meaty information is a public one. In this connection the speaker said he had been given information as to alleged acts of city officials which might well be looked into.

"After every attack on me by Mayor Curley or Goodwin people have either written me or told me of things which they believe to be wrong. I've got a lot of these leads, in fact, I've saved them up. I will turn these over to a duly appointed committee, and will be glad to."

$31 Tax Rate Enough

Whiteside referred to the attacks made upon him by Mayor Curley for his appearance before the State Board of Tax Appeal, saying that such work came to him unsolicited and that in performing it he believed he was performing a public service.

"The assessments in the city of Boston could be reduced by $450,000,000 and there could be a tax rate of not over $31," he said.

The specific charges were for the most part sponsored by Councilor Kelly.

"It is impossible to discuss three years of the administration of Mayor Curley in a half-hour," he said as he began. "It is impossible to come before you and present an intelligent case unless I am given the proper time. Addressing myself to this committee last Tuesday, I stated that the Matthew Cummings Company had received more work and more extras than any other concern in the city of Boston. Cummings has said since that he was going to the district attorney to have me indicted for criminal libel.

"I went to the Department of School Buildings at 11 Beacon st the other day and got the specifications of the Clarence R. Edwards School in East Boston. These specifications are very important. The contractor was supposed to live up to them in accordance with the wishes of the School Department. Every contractor uses these specifications. I am a layman, not a building expert. The plans didn't mean anything to me. I couldn't read them.

Lists Things He "Spotted"

"I looked at several items at random and checked up on what I could simply as a layman. Even I could see the discrepancies. Here are just a few of the things I spotted against Matthew Cummings."

Kelly declared that he discovered that cement plaster was used in walls where it was prohibited; that the wrong kind of brick was used; that certain materials did not come up to measurements or standards; that the colors were wrong because the colors desired were more expensive. Arches, he found, should have been ground, and were not. The wainscoting did not meet the specifications, he declared, nor did the brick tile, which, although it should be dark red, he found to be four different colors.

Senator Finnegan interrupted.

"We are not concerned as I understand it," he said, "with an investigation of Matthew Cummings. This committee is hearing a bill concerning the administration of the city of Boston."

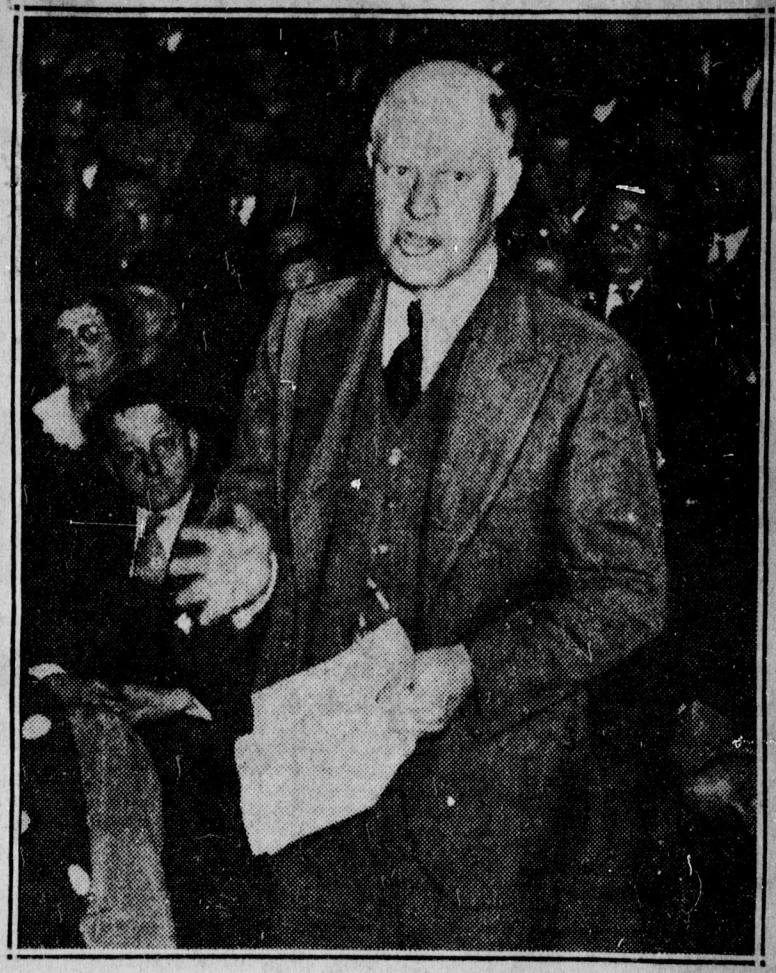
"There is something about an investigation of Mayor Curley of Boston," said Kelly. "Matthew Cummings is a contractor and that contract must have been signed by the Mayor of Boston. I am just showing up a few of these discrepancies about Matthew Cummings to show that the Mayor ought to be investigated."

Denies Voting School Funds

"But the mayor..."

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WHITESIDE PRESENTING ARGUMENT FOR INQUIRY



"WHERE THERE IS SMOKE THERE MAY BE FIRE."

proponents and outlined the purpose of House Bill 30 to provide for an investigation of the City of Boston and the Boston Finance Commission, by a special Legislative Committee empowered to get all of the facts at a cost not to exceed $100,000. The committee would investigate all the acts of Mayor Curley during his present administration; of Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols during his administration, and the activities of the Finance Commission, of which Frank A. Goodwin is chairman.

Mr Dixon explained that what he wanted was an investigation similar to the Hofstadter investigation of the affairs of New York city—an inquiry into city government, its expenses; a study of the city charter, and legislation to compel an honest and efficient administration to reduce the tax rate.

He said that he and his organization believed that there had been waste, corruption and graft during the administrations of Curley and Nichols; that the Mayor had refused to cooperate or listen to citizens who cried for relief from taxation and that he abused and insulted those who differed with him.

Welfare Inquiry "Choked Off"

Curley, he said, choked off the investigation into those who received aid from the Welfare Department, leaving the taxpayers in doubt as to what had become of the money. He asked that Curley's administration be subjected to a clinic because charges have been made for years by responsible men that there has been graft throughout the administrations of both Curley and Nichols.

He declared that a committee should inquire into lavish expenditure of money in the present administration and the widening of Exchange st in the previous one.

At the conclusion of his address, State Senator Joseph Finnegan of Boston asked Dixon what his organization had done about graft and corruption in city administration before coming to the Legislature.

Dixon answered that his organization had appeared before the Finance Commission; before Dist Atty William J. Foley and Gov Joseph B. Ely and had received no encouragement anywhere.

"Have you gone to the Supreme Court?" asked Finnegan.

"We have not," Dixon answered.

Action at Law Provided For

"Then it seems to me that you should have gone to the Supreme Court before you came to the Legislature. You already have an adequate remedy at law, and it would not cost $100,000 of the people's money to invoke it." Finnegan quoted the law from a book before him, reciting a provision where by 10 taxpayers could bring such a case to the Supreme Court.

Dixon declared that he did not believe the Supreme Court provided an adequate remedy.

"In other words," said Finnegan, "you want to come before the Legislature to present facts which the court would not sustain in the hope that the Legislature would find upon them."

Momentarily Finnegan himself took charge of the hearing by cross-examining Dixon.

"Do you realize," he said, "that Boston is paying part of the expense of Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop?"

"Yes," Dixon answered.

"Did you, or your association, appear before the Legislative committee considering a bill which would terminate this and thus save Boston taxpayers money?"

"No," Dixon answered.

"That bill was defeated," said Finnegan.

"Did you, or any of your members, appear before the Legislature on the bill paying out $250,000 a year to the stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway?"

Dixon said that he had not. Finnegan continued questioning him about bills that had come before House and Senate committees, discovering that Dixon had done nothing about each, and adding after each question, "That bill was killed."

"Is there anything in this bill," continued Finnegan, "that will directly correct the present situation? Is there anything specific in the resolve except a provision for the payment of $100,000 to investigate? Just what will it accomplish?"

"It will find out all about graft," Dixon answered.

"But I thought you already told this committee you knew all about graft in Boston. Why spend $100,000 to find out what we already know." The audience laughed. "Why don't you go to the Supreme Court with your evidene if you've got it?" he asked.

Cheers and Boos Greet Kelly

"We want to provide specific instances of graft," Dixon explained. "We want to bring to light informa-

Hofstadter committee in New York."

Dixon presented Councilor Kelly.

"Three cheers for the next Mayor of Boston," an enthusiast called.

The call was greeted with mixed cheers, boos and hisses. Pres Fish rapped for order and, when it was restored, declared: "I'll clear those galleries if this hearing is not conducted in an orderly manner."

Kelly waved his hands toward the audience for silence. Mrs Hannah Connors, secretary of the smaller taxpayers' association, joined him in a mute appeal to the audience for order. State troopers went through the hall to quiet the crowd. People outside at the glass doors joined in hammering the doors and police went out and escorted them to the street.

Kelly began by saying that he understood that hecklers had been planted in the audience and that the hecklers might cheer as well as jeer, so he would regard any interruption as heckling and asked the chair to so regard it. He asked the audience to refrain from handclapping and cheering and asked the chair to remove anybody who did so from the hall.

Whiteside Dismisses Goodwin

Alexander Whiteside was introduced after Ex-Representative [illegible] Niland of East Boston

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HUNDREDS CHEER, BOO CITY GRAFT CHARGES

Wild Excitement Marks Hearing on Demand For Inquiry—Cummings Takes Floor to Deny Kelly's Accusations—Latter Brings Guard

Whiteside Hits Living Scale of Officials

Charges and countercharges of graft and corruption in the administration of the city of Boston, with glaring and shouting, finger-pointing accusers, cheers and hisses, men ejected from the gallery and threats to clear the Gardner Auditorium of spectators yesterday afternoon marked one of the most exciting hearings ever held at the State House.

Every seat in the auditorium was taken. Crowds stood in the doorways; more than 1000 persons were turned away and 14 State troopers patrolled the aisles. Organizations representing the biggest taxpayers in Boston and an organization representing the average home owner and smallest taxpayers asked the joint Committee on Rules for an investigation of Mayor James M. Curley similar to the Hofstadter Committee investigation of Mayor James J. Walker in New York.

Kelly Appears, Guarded

Chief among the accusers of the Mayor was Councilor Francis E. Kelly, bitter Curley foe in the Boston City Council, who demanded a seat at the witness table for a police in- [illegible] accompanied him for protection. He referred to Mayor Curley as a "Santa Claus" who gave money to contractors for "extras," distributing the city's money freely to them, and "built antelope houses with the people's money at Franklin Park while people starved."

In his indictment of the Curley regime he specified numerous concerns and people whom he charged were beneficiaries of the city's bounty. He discussed at some length real estate deals in which, he charged, the Mayor bought property from his brother, John Curley. The greater part of his arraignment of Mayor Curley and his administration was devoted to an attack upon Matthew Cummings, a Boston contractor, to whom he referred as Mayor Curley's pet.

Kelly told the legislators that the evidence already public in the reports of the Finance Commission proved that the Mayor and Cummings had negotiated a number of questionable transactions. His characterizations of Cummings for participation in these deals were forthright and lusty.



"I DEMAND . . . THE RIGHT . . . TO ANSWER THESE SLANDEROUS STATEMENTS"

Matthew Cummings, the Contractor, Makes a Dramatic Appeal For a Hearing to the Committee at the State House.

Cummings Demands Floor

The first outburst that called the State Police into quick action to control the unruly came at the close of his remarks when a silver-haired gentleman, his eyes blazing, arose and addressed the committee saying: "Mr Chairman, I am Matthew Cummings and I demand right here and now the right to be heard and to answer these slanderous statements."

The declaration so surprised the hearing that Cummings walked to the center of the room and faced the committee, ready to defend himself.

"You'll be given the opportunity later," Pres Erland F. Fish of the Senate assured him.

"But it isn't fair," Cummings protested, "that this man should go about making these charges and yet go unanswered."

"I'll put you in jail yet!" Kelly called from the witness table.

The crowd booed, hissed and catcalled.

H. J. Dixon Outlines Aims

Henry J. Dixon, counsel for [illegible] chusetts [illegible]

cut

TRANSCRIPT 2/10/23

showed that Boston concerns had lost between 80 and 90 per cent in business income, that they were utterly unable to pay their rent in a majority of cases, and that some of them had been forced out of business by the reflected hardship of excessive taxation.

"The result of this has been that income from real property in Boston has dropped 25 to 100 per cent," said Mr. Codman. "Taxpayers have gone to the city authorities and asked for relief. But from the beginning the attitude of city authorities has been hostile.

"Right now they are very much exercised over the fact that there were so many cases before the State Board of Tax Appeals. They are trying to get the board abolished. If this should happen it would throw all these cases into the courts and great delay would result. Nearly everybody today is paying his taxes under protest."

Kelly Reiterates Charges

Reiterating his previous charges that the city of Boston under the administration of Mayor Curley is "reeking with graft and corruption," City Councilor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, who has led the fight for the investigation, told the committee that if it were opposed to the inquiry because of the expense conected with it he would raise the money through public subscription in two weeks.

"The main argument used to thwart and befuddle the people," he said, "is that it would cost $100,000. The mayor of Boston and his law department may compare it with the New York city investigation and declare that it would maybe cost five or ten million dollars. I have supplied your committee with the necessary data and no investigation is necessary. Such an inquiry is not necessary. I have furnished you with the evidence, and all that is needed is to have the committee delve into the charges."

Referring to Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, a member of the committee, who stated at a previous hearing that he was opposed to the investigation because of the cost, Councilor Kelly declared: "One member of this committee has said that he was opposed to the inquiry because of the expense connected with it. If he were serving as a grand juror and made such a statement he would be thrown out.

"An appropriation of $100,000 would mean only five cents on every $1000 of valuation, and I know that the taxpayers of the city would not mind paying such a small sum for this investigation. If you feel that the cost is too much, give me two weeks and I will raise the money necessary to carry on such an investigation. I will place the money I collect in a depository. I know the taxpayers will be willing to pay fifty cents or a dollar. Give them what they want and they will prove that the present administration reeks with graft and corruption at the expense of the over-burdened home owners."

Woman Questions Finnegan

A sensation was caused at the hearing when a woman in the gathering arose and insisted that she be given the opportunity to question Senator Finnegan. She had started to question the legislator on what action he had taken to protect the interests of the taxpayers of the city and when Senator Finnegan replied "I have been fighting for seven years for your rights," the remark was greeted by loud boohs and hisses.

"I gave you evidence at the previous hearing that I was opposed to this bill," Senator Finnegan said, "and in doing so I gave you ample opportunity to come in here again and present further evidence in the matter."

"I voted for you," the woman replied, "and I thought you were honest, but I now apologize to the people present here at this hearing."

Senator Finnegan flared up and shouted in a loud voice "Do you doubt my honesty now? If you do you can get my legislative record for the entire services I have given here and then determine for yourself if you think I am honest."

William J. Paul, who described himself as "a taxpayer, only a taxpayer," declared that the city has spent money unwisely. "As an instance of waste," he said, "the city built a $50,000 'bathtub' in the Roxbury Memorial High School. It was supposed to be a swimming pool, but it was never used. They now use it to house an airplane. It is the most expensive garage in the world."

"How far back would you want to investigate?" inquired Senator Finnegan.

"As far back as Adam if necessary," Mr. Paul replied. "I do not say that all the errors have been made in this administration."

"Well, the Memorial High School was erected under Mayor Nichols's administration," Senator Finnegan said, "and did you ever hear of the man who closed the stable door after the horse was stolen?"

"Yes, I have heard of the man," the witness replied, "but I think that he keeps on closing that door."

Senator Parkman Explains

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, who filed the bill for the investigation, told the committee that at the time he filed it he knew nothing about the petitioner, but that other members of the Legislature had refused to file it and that he thought it his duty to do so, as he felt that every citizen had a right to be heard.

"This bill represents the crystallization of the hopes of thousands of smell home owners and other taxpayers. It represents no one person's ideas. The present situation is so serious to the home owner as to be beyond belief. He is desperately in earnest about this matter. It is a case where personalities and politics have no place," said Parkman.

"There is much more involved than an investigation of past misdeeds. This Legislature looks to the future. It has opportunity for reconstruction of the governmental structure. The money required would be quickly saved by the improved purchasing methods and budget and auditing control which it would be possible to install as a result of the investigation. This bill is a necessary means to an end. It is not the end itself."

"If you look over the history of municipal Government you can't help being struck by the fact that in every period of hard times there has been an aroused interest on the part of citizens which has often resulted in the cleaning of the stables and getting the municipal Governments on a higher and more efficient plane. This is the opportunity that hard times bring. An investigation will lay bare the abuses of the present system and point the way to cure them in the future."

Speaks for Taxpayers

William A. Davidson was another who spoke, representing the taxpayers' association. "We're hoping to get something now we should have had years ago," he said. "We would have got it sooner, but we were too busy. We're not busy now and haven't been for four years."

Mr. Davidson described the present methods of the Boston CityGovernment as resembling those of the Spaniard who boasted "I kill them in a gentlemanly way." He said that was what was happening to the real estate owners.

"I have a sneaking suspicion," he declared, "that we have a member on this committee who shouldn't be allowed to serve. He told us the other day that he had his mind all made up and that he would not vote for an investigation. That ain't right, Mr. Chairman."

Davidson obviously had reference to Senator Finnegan, who sat with a broad smile as a wave of laughter swept the audience.

The firsr speaker at today's hearing was Edward L. Schoenberg, a member of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association. He was the one who said he wanted to know why the city government stopped the Boston police from investigating welfare cases "when danger appeared that certain things such as graft and favoritism might be exposed."

Senator Finnegan asked Schoenberg if he knew of the existence of any law that allowed the city authorities to order the police department to do anything, and Schoenberg said he did not. Then Finnegan told him that there was no such law but that he had introduced a bill to put control of the police in the hands of the mayor and that he hoped Schoenberg and his friends would be on hand to support it when it was heard, if they were sincere in their desire to reduce the expense of the department. Schoenberg promised that they would attend.

Just before the hearing opened, Mrs. Connors, talking to Russell S. Codman, who was one of the speakers, said:

"There's got to be a bit of highbrow stuff injected into this."

Post

ADMIRES MAYOR CURLEY

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I thoroughly agree with Miss Kent of Revere in regard to Mayor Curley. We've never had a man in office who has done so much to relieve the sufferings of the poor and unemployed as he has. The very ones who are criticising him had better look home and correct their own faults. I have always been a great admirer of Mayor Curley and his beautiful family and will not believe anything to his discredit.

MARY K. McKEON.

147 West Canton street.

TRANSCRIPT 2/10/33

Silverman in Rage Towards Curley Foes

Corporation Counsel Fights Back at Accusers of City Administration

Cheers and Jeers Greet Declarations

Large Crowd Again Attends Proceedings Seeking Investigation of City

By Richard D. Grant

His voice trembling with rage and with clenched fists frequently upraised as though to smite down the enemies of Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman today made answer to critics of the city administration who seek to bring about an investigation by the Legislature of its financial transactions.

Mr. Silverman was deeply stirred and at times became very excited. He categorically branded all of those responsible for the move to investigate the city government as "slanderers, character assassins, vilifyers and the meanest type of person."

"No matter what the committee does," said Silverman, " still have faith in Massachusetts and its legislators."

This statement the large crowd in attendance met with jeers, hisses and catcalls with a strong undercurrent of booing. The same treatment was accorded the speaker on numerous other occasions and brought frequent calls to order from President Erland F. Fish of the Senate, presiding, in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

"Despite everything that has been said here about graft and corruption," Silverman continued, "there isn't a single bit of direct evidence of graft anywhere. These irresponsible councilors get up and say: 'We find the city is spending so much for extras on its contracts. How's that for graft?' Well, gentlemen, did any of you ever build a home, and if you did you know you had to pay for certain things the expense of which was not foreseen in the beginning? But did you accuse yourself of being corrupt or a crook becaue you paid the contractor who built the house for the extras? Really, it's laughable, if it wasn't so serious.

"It's easy enough to start yelling 'graft' and 'corruption.' No man in public office is safe from that accusation. You men on the committee know how it is. You know there are many decent men who are afraid to go into politics for fear they would be accused of being crooked."

Mr. Silverman, referring to Mrs. Hannah Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Tax Payers' League which is sponsoring the investigation move, said: "I just want to show you how far into the gutter some people may go. This woman sent President-elect Roosevelt a letter and told him that his son James was getting business from the mayor of Boston and that she thought his dad ought to look into it. Good God, isn't there a limit on how far we can drag people in the mud?"

"Born of Poisoned Mind"

Silverman declared, with reference to the proposed investigation, that "the whole proposal was born of a poisoned mind in order to injure the mayor of Boston." He said he sympathized with the poor home owners, but that one of the reasons that the home owner had to pay more than his share of the cost of government was be ause the "big fellows" were going to the State board of tax appeals and getting big abatements, thereby throwing that part of the burden on the small home owners, who do not go to the board. He urged the Legislature to get behind the mayor's proposal to tax intangibles, which, he said, represent five-sixths of the wealth of Massachusetts and do not pay anything at present.

Another speaker at the hearing had alleged that Mayor Curley had forced the Boston police to stop their investigation of welfare cases. "I'll tell you why the polic edepartment was asked to cease its investigation," said Silverman. "It was in order to save the fair name of the recipients of public welfare from being tossed around like a political football by police officers to help the political ambitions of a public official. If the police had continued these people might have been incited into riot. They had irresponsible counselors inciting them on, the same men who come up here with a halo. I'm not so sure that the irresponsible men who make these charges of crime and conspiracy ought not to be brought before the bar of justice and made to prove it."

"Well, why don't you?" asked Councilor Kelly who was sitting a few feet away. Mr. Silverman ignored the sally.

Easy to Condemn

"In any depression you will find an aroused people. It is easy to arouse them in times of economic distress and depression. In such times public office holders must have the guts, courage and fortitude to stand the strain of criticism and condemnation. I'm tired of holding public office. It is easy, in times of stress, to condemn all public officials. It is especially easy with the mob psychology for this city councilor (Kelley), to abuse everyone in the city service. He has condemned everyone with his scurrilous and filthy remarks. These could only come from an irresponsible person," said Mr. Silverman.

"Every large city in the country has written to Boston, asking for information about our public welfare system. They all want to know how we have been abde to take care of these thousands of people who might be easily incited to riot. This is what we have done but this irresponsible councilor goes down to Hawkins street and to the long line of those waiting for aid incites them to demand more money and quicker payments. He is a man who has done more diabolical things to injure his city than anyone else."

Somebody in the crowd said something about Mr. Silverman's salary.

"Yes," he said, looking around, "it's true that I get $10,000 a year, but. . . ."

"No wonder you love the city," hollered Councilor Kelly with a big grin on his face, as the crowd roared, hooted, jeered and applauded.

"Mr. Chairman, I don't want this to get onto the level of gutter politics," said Mr. Silverman. "If Mr. Kelly believes that there is graft and corruption in the city government, why doesn't he go before the proper tribunal and get his indictments?"

Turning to where Kelly sat, Silverman

"A Big Bluffer"

"You've got your remedy if what you say is true. But no, you won't do that because you know it isn't true. You're just a big bluffer!"

A roar of laughter burst forth as the corporation counsel pointed an accusing finger at Kelly. Then booes and hisses.

Discussing the charge that the city let a large number of contracts without advertising for bids, Silverman said this was done because in many cases there was no sense in seeking bids. He was asked by Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton to read the statute under which the city was given power to do this. Silverman asked if it was desired to have him read the whole section or just that part relating to the letting of contracts without advertising.

"Read the whole of it," said Kelley.

"I'll read the whole section if the committee wants me to, not because Councilor Kelly wants it," said the corporation counsel.

Asked by Hollis if he knew of any other city which had such a provision in its charter, Silverman said he did not know.

"But I'm grateful for this provision of law and grateful for the provision that allows us to give a contract to other than the low bidder," he continued, as the crowd laughed. Mr. Silverman cited the failure of a garbage collecting contractor in Dorchester, which he said had cost the city money because there were 4000 complaints from people whose garbage had to be collected after the contractor had blown up.

Representative Leo M. Birmingham of Brighton broke in to ask Silverman whether the city lost any money when a contractor, who was bonded by an insurance company, failed on the job. Silverman attempted to show that the city lost in such cases as the Dorchester garbage collection case and Birmingham kept telling him tha the was not giving him a direct answer to his question. The corporation counsel finally said:

"No the city does not lose money on a contract in which the contractor is protected by a bonding company."

Warns of Taxpayers' Strike

Stern warning that Boston may witness a taxpayers' strike in the near future unless something is done to curb the spending proclivities of the city's officials was given the committee by Russell S. Codman, Boston property owner.

There was a large crowd in attendance at the Gardner auditorium at the State House, although the spectators were not so numerous as they had been at the two previous hearings. Some of them, however, arrived as early as eight o'clock in order to get seats and sat around reading newspapers until President Erland S. Fish of the Senate opened the proceedings at ten o'clock.

"There is no question but that Boston's revenue source is drying up. It simply isn't there," said Mr. Codman.

"There will not be nearly enough money," he continued, "received in taxes to meet the operating expenses of the city next year. Don't be surprised if you wake up some morning and find that the city of Boston is in default."

Mr. Codman said that he and his associates had been called tax dodgers, for daring to protest against unequal treatment and regardless of the fact that they had been paying the bills of the city for years.

"When we ask for co-operation of the city authorities all we get is abuse," he said. "This condition cannot go on indefinitely. If it does there may be a taxpayers' strike which would, of course, be unfortunate."

Codman told the committee [illegible] estate conditions in Boston [illegible] appalling." He said [illegible] hundreds of

unt TRAVELER 2/10/33

graft in business and government, bu we cannot now.

"When the cost of the city govern ment is attacked, the representatives o the administration give us analyses t show that some of the costs, such as i the school and police departments, are out of control of the city.

HITS AT ADMINISTRATION

"It makes no difference to the taxpayer which department is extravagant, or who spends the money. What we would like to know is why, in a falling commodity market, and with incomes cut, the city government continues to expand its budget.

"Why did the present administration have the police investigation of the welfare department stopped? It was because things were getting a little too close to the administration.

"Favoritism, graft, and gross inequalities have been allowed to exist i the payment of the dole. The taxpayer expects to care for the needy, but he has a right to demand that the $12,000,000 be not scattered broadcast.

"It should have an equitable distribution.

"Did the administration consider the taxpayer when it awarded the contract for traffic signals to the highest bidder?

"And how about the land purchase for the approach to the East Boston tunnel? We are told by the finance commission that it was obtained by a confidential representative of the transit department.

"If the transit department needs an investigation, let's have it. Let's have the whole thing, so the taxpayer will know why he is being crushed by burdens of taxes.

"The backers of this investigation are not irresponsible people. It is not a group of mattress voters which is asking this probe. It is the backbone of the community, the responsible small taxpayer."

The second speaker in favor of the petition was Russell S. Codman, prominent Boston real estate dealer. Declaring that the attitude of the city toward those seeking relief had been hostile rather than sympathetic, he declared:

"It is very likely that there will be a taxpayers strike in the city of Boston, and that the Boston taxpayers will wake up some fine morning to find the city in default."

SENATOR PARKMAN SPEAKS

He charged the city administration with attempting to abolish the state board of appeals, "the only tribunal to which taxpayers may bring their troubles."

State Senator Henry Parkman of Back Bay said that he had filed the petition by request, and that he believed the taxpayers had a right to present their case.

Stating his belief that the investigation would be a necessary step toward improvement of city government, he said that the $100,000 which it would require would be made up many times over in savings that would be instituted.

"We hope to do something which we should have done years ago," declared William A. Davidson, member of the Real Estate Owners Association.

"If we don't get relief this way, we will get it another way. Taxation in this city is robbery of the lowest type. Taxpayers are robbed with their eyes wide open."

William J. Paul, who announced himself as a taxpayer, was the next to speak in favor the bill. It was during his address that heckling of Senator Finnegan began.

FINNEGAN GETS ANSWER

"How far back would you want this probe to go?" Finnegan asked.

"I'm satisfied to have it go back to Adam if necessary," was Paul's reply.

"Did you ever hear of the man who closed the stable doors after the horse was stolen?" Finnegan asked.

"I've heard of him, but I think they keep on closing those doors," Paul replied amid gales of laughter from the crowd.

The final speaker for organized proponents of the bill was City Councilman Francis Kelly, who repeated his former charges that "the present administration reeks from top to bottom with graft and corruption at the expense of the taxpayer.

As a final move, all those present in favor of a legislative investigation were asked to rise. About three-fifths of the estimated crowd of 800 rose.

AMERICAN

CURLEY TALKS WITH ELY ON TAXATION

Mayor Seeks to Prevent New Boost in Rates in '33

Mayor Curley called on Governor Ely today and urged that something be done to save Massachusetts cities and towns from another ta xrate increase this year. The mayor was accompanied by Budget Commissioner Fox and City Audi or Carven.

"In common with mayors and chairmen of the boards of selectmen throughout the State, I am fearful of an increase in municipal taxes this year," said Mayor Curley to newspapermen.

"Practically every economy that can be made has ben put into effect. It is now a question of getting some kind of relief or abandoning necessary projects and services.

"I have asked the Governor to call a conference of mayors and chairmen of the boards of selectmen to formulate some kind of program for relief, somewhat similar to the conference of Governors that Franklin D. Roosevelt is calling.

"The tax rates are advancing all over the State by from $3 to $8 or $9. In Fall River they have cut out all sorts of services formerly supplied by the city, yet the ta xrate advanced $3.70."

COOLIDGE SAYS HE'LL STAY PUT

Washington, Feb. 10—Senator Marcus A. Coolidge today denied with emphasis the published reports in Boston that he intends to resign from the Senate and accept an ambassadorship abroad

"I am not interested in any ambassadorship," he said. "The Senate is entirely satisfactory to me. This is just another of those stories."

"Nothing to Say About It," Curley's Answer

Mayor Curley declined to comment today upon published reports that he would become a United States senator by appointment after President-elect Roosevelt takes office.

"The matter never having been presented to me officially, I have nothing to say about it," he said.

He admitted having read a speculative ctory predicting the resignation of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge to accept an ambassadorship to Paris or Rome and his own appointment to complete Senator Coolidge's unfinished term.

TRANSCRIPT

Asks Ely to Call Relief Conference

Curley Urges Meeting as Means of Preventing Increase in Taxes

Governor Joseph B. Ely today was requested by Mayor Curley of Boston to call a conferenceof mayors and chairmen of boards of selectmen for the purpose of formulating a program of relief for cities and towns which are faced with local tax increases. The mayor was accompanied to the executive offices by Rupert S. Carven, city auditor, and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox.

Following the conference with the governor, which lasted for nearly an hour, the mayor told newspapermen that the mayors and selectmen are fearful of increases in local tax rates and although various esonomies have been practised by the municipalities, it is the belief that the State will have to provide relief to prevent such increases. "It's everybody's problem today," the mayor said. The term of taxation relief desired, whether a $20,000,000 bond issue or something else, the mayor was unable to state.

The governor, in considering the proposal, expressed the opinion that such a meeting might be deferred until relief measures which are pending before the present ssion of th Legislature are disposed of.

TRAVELER 2/10/33

ROOSEVELT IS BROUGHT INTO INQUIRY DEBATE

Silverman, Condemning Proponents of Investigation, Reads Letter Sent President-elect, in Which He Is Informed His Son Is "Linked with Boston Administration"—Denies Any Graft Evidence Has Been Introduced

In a session marked by heckling and hisses, forces of Mayor Curley took the floor today before the legislative committee on rules, to lead a sensational counter-attack against the petition for an investigation into the administration of the city of Boston.

With the mayor himself close at hand, in conference with Gov. Ely, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, spokesman for the opposition, flayed proponents of the bill for the methods they have pursued.

CITES ROOSEVELT NOTE

Before more than 800 persons, who thronged the Gardner auditorium at the state House for the morning session, Silverman brought the name of President-elect Roosevelt into the discussion.

Silverman produced a letter which he declared an official of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association had sent to newspapers and to President-elect Roosevelt, and, in which, according to Silverman, a son of Roosevelt was said to be connected with Boston's administration.

This letter, Silverman declared, asked Roosevelt as a father to look into the activities of his son. "Good God," Silverman cried, "isn't there a limit to which people may be dragged into the mud?"

CHARGES SLANDER

In opening his address, Silverman said that he was appearing as a citizen and as a taxpayer, as well as corporation counsel, to defend the good name of the city of Boston.

Railing against conduct of those favoring a legislative investigation, he shouted, "It has been slander, character assassination, vilification and abuse of the meanest type.

"And the meanest thing they could do," he continued, "they did when they attempted to threaten and blackjack [illegible] committee in [illegible] rity of one of its members as they did but a few moments ago."

Here Silverman referred to attempts to heckle Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, member of the committee. At one time a woman rose from the audience to declare that she doubted the honesty of Finnegan.

"Any man who challenges the honesty of any member of a legislative committee," Silverman declared, "should be denied the right of free speech.

"The question under consideration should be approached in a dispassioned manner, and a conclusion reached after a logical review of the facts, unswayed by emotion or by mob psychology.

AGAINST MOB PSYCHOLOGY

"Yet here we have a packed hall—mob psychology. I could easily bring a crowd of my friends to this auditorium, but I do not believe this is the way to consider the question at issue. I want no mob psychology. I want a logical presentation of the case."

At this point, Silverman turned to address the audience. He produced the letter which he said was sent to President-elect Roosevelt, and was loud in his denunciation of such tactics.

Silverman declared that he was ready to prove that all charges against the administration were baseless.

"Despite everything that has been said, despite charges of graft and [illegible] shred of direct evidence of any such graft or corruption."

Frequently levelling his finger at City Councilman Francis Kelly of Dorchester, Silverman was bitter in his denunciation of Kelly's part in urging an investigation.

SCORES KELLY

"It is easy with mob psychology for this city councilman," Silverman declared, pointing at Kelly, "to abuse every one in the city service. He has condemned every one with his scurrilous and filthy remarks. These could only come from an irresponsible person."

Speaking of charges that the investigation into the city welfare department was halted because it was getting too close to city officials, Silverman declared: "They say this because they don't know the facts."

"I know the facts, and he doesn't," Silverman cried, again pointing out Kelly.

"The investigation was stopped to protect the fair name of recipients that would be tossed about like a political football by a head of the police department who was seeking higher political office."

Siverman charged Kelly with inciting recipients of aid from the welfare department to demand more money and quicker payment.

QUIZZED ON CONTRACTS

"This is the man," he cried, "who comes here with a halo over his head and pleads for his fair city, the man who has done more diabolical things to injure his city than anyone else."

Two members of the committee, Rep. Leo M. Birmingham and Senator Finnegan, interrupted Silverman to question him concerning the awards of certain contracts.

"If there was graft or collusion or corruption in giving these contracts out, then Kelly should have gone to the proper tribunal indictments those implicated.

"But there was nothing unlawful, it having been given by the legislature to the mayor in the city charter, the authority to give out contracts."

Silverman still held the floor when the morning session adjorned at 12:30 P. M.

When the hearing was resumed at 2 P. M., Silverman plunged immediately into the question of awards of school building contracts, with special reference to Matthew Cummings, prominent Boston contractor.

Silverman said that figures compiled by the city auditor revealed that school contracts awarded Cummings during the last three years totalled $2,761,162.10.

Of this amount over the three-year period, Silverman said, extra charges totalled $153,686, or less than 6 per cent. of the combined total of costs for work done.

Before the opposition to the petition was reached, proponents concluded their case. Charges were directed against the administration by Edward L. Schoenberg, who represented the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association.

As the first speaker, Schoenberg said that the organizations of which he is a representative is not a political one. He said:

"Our purpose is economic salvation if possible. The rising cost of city government is sufficient reason for an investigation and reorganization. We [illegible] having reorganization [illegible]

AMERICAN 2/10/38

KELLY IN HOT CLASH WITH SILVERMAN, FINNEGAN

State House Uproar Comes at Charges of "Grafting"

Disregarding the presence and warnings of 12 State police and several State House custodians, a capacity crowd jammed Gardner Auditorium again today, cheering and jeering approval and disapproval of the bill seeking a $100,000 investigation of Mayor Curley's administration.

For the third time in as many hearing days, the demonstration reached the near riot stage and was quelled only by a "last warning" that the hall would be cleared of all but witnesses if it persisted.

MORE THAN HALF FAVOR

Loud-voiced clashes indicating personal animosity were engaged in by Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Sen. Joseph Finnegan and City Councillor Francis Kelly.

Although from the noise and general hub-bub it appeared as if the partisans were again about equally divided for and against the bill, when Senator Erland Fish requested that those in favor stand more than half of the 1000 men and women got to their feet.

Many persons who failed to get seats yesterday were on hand today two hours before the hearing resumed, and later crowds again were turned away.

The proponents of the bill, after two more hours of charges that city financial affairs are "rotten," concluded their case with an announcement by Coucillor Kelly that if the $100,000 appropriatio is standing in the way of winning the favor of the rules committee (which will report the bill) he will raise that amount among homeowners in two weeks, and deposit it in a bank.

SILVERMAN FLAYS BILL

"But not in the First National," he said to an accompaniment of boohs and shouts of approval.

Corporation Counsel Silverman, appearing for the city, charged that the Bill was the product of poisoned minds, born of "gutter politics."

Resenting the charges that City Hall stopped the police probe of welfare donations, last year, because "it was getting too close to the administration," he said the investigation ended abruptly to protect unfortunates from the publicity sought for his own aims by the "head of the police department, who had political ambitions."

"I have never heard of such character assassination, abuse, vilification and slander as has been indulged in by Councillors Dowd, Kelly and others," said the city law department head. "They have excited mob psychology in an abnormal period when it was easy to do so."

His statement that he could fill a much larger hall with opponents of the bill was greeted by a chorus of loud groans.

"Among all the loose charges there has not been a scintilla of evidence," he claimed.

KELLY DEFIES HIM

Jeers and applause greeted Sen. Finnegan's announcement that although he had said yesterday he would vote against the bill he stood ready to change his mind if any evidence were produced.

Silverman again took up his theme and said that those who made charges against the administration should be "brought before the bar of justice."

"Why don't you do it?" challenged Councillor Kelly.

Silverman said the conspiracy charge against the city and the First National Bank was unwarranted; that in reality the city owed the bank a debt of gratitude for a $5,000,000 loan, which it could get nowhere else, to keep schools open, and provide food and shelter for unfortunate.

Pointing at Mrs. Hannah Connors of Milton, petitioner for the probe, he accused her of sending a letter to President-elect Roosevelt stating that Roosevelt's son was receiving business favors from Mayor Curley.

Curley, he said, is anxious to reach the tax-dodgers who have large, intangible incomes and are permitted to place most of the burden on the small property-owners.

COSTS JUMP 50 PER CENT

Apparently the disorders attending both previous hearings were not to the liking of the proponents. Mrs. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, and petitioner for the probe, was heard to remark to a colleague:

"We've got to get a bit of high-brow stuff injected into this."

Edward L. Schoenberg, of counsel for the association, the first speaker, said the investigation was being sought on economic, not political, grounds, stressing the point that within the past 12 years the cost of city government has increased 50 per cent as against a population increase of only four per cent.

"No private enterprise could stand such a condition without going into bankruptcy," he said. "Tax warrants have increased but the actual amount of taxes collected has decreased each year for three years. Unless we take immediate steps to remedy a flagrant situation, we must be prepared for financial chaos in city affairs."

WOULD BARE ALL COSTS

Schoenberg said that even if it were admitted the increasing amounts paid for public welfare are entirely reasonable, that was only a greater reason for scrutiny of all other expenditures.

The bill seeks not only to lay bare the administration's financial record but also the records of departments over which the mayor has no control, he pointed out.

"Even if in the unlikely event that no corruption should be disclosed," he declared, "the investigation would still be of immeasurable value to taxpayers if the study resulted in reorganization which would prevent the abuses which have here been specifically enumerated as being rampant in affairs of the city.

"If cost is the chief objection let it be remembered that the real estate owners would bear 80 per cent of the cost, through taxation, and that they are the petitioners."

CODMAN BACKS BILL

The investigation, he said "might show why the police probe of the public welfare department suddenly stopped when it apparently got too close to the administration."

The like matter of property revaluations and "how representatives of the Transit Commission can buy land at lower prices than it is sold to the city" should also be inquired into, he stated.

Russell S. Codman, one of Boston's largest real estate operators, supported the bill and resented the attitude of city officials who, he said, [illegible] the masters, not the servants of the public, and were trying to prevent the facts from becoming known.

TAXATION "ROBBERY"

Codman warned that unless something is done Boston will find itself in default of its obligations.

Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of

This Is Reason Welfare Probe Was Halted

Police commissioner Hultman's "political ambitions" were one reason why the city stopped the police investigation of the welfare department last year, Corp. Counsel Samuel Silverman charged today at the Curley probe bill hearing. He said:

"The administration can reply to the innuendo with regard to the welfare probe by announcing that the city wished to protect the rights and reputations of lots of unfortunates who, for the first time were compelled to seek public aid, when the head of the police department, who had political ambitions, sought publicity for his own aims."

RECORD 2/16/30 AMERICAN

DEMAND 2 MAYORS' PROBE

Demand for a "Hofstadter" investigation of Mayor Curley's administration, to cost $100,000, was made yesterday before a packed hall at the State House, as state troopers battled more than 1000 who could not gain admittance to the second day's hearing on the petition.

Charges of widespread corruption during the last two or three administrations were made.

Alexander Whiteside, attorney, and leader of the Mass. Real Estate Owners' Assn., Inc., chief agitators for the probe, was accused of having an ambition to be "the Judge Seabury of Boston."



Atty Silverman

It was specifically charged that there was graft in the Nichols administration. City Councillor Francis Kelly continued his expose of alleged graft in construction contracts and land takings.

The hearing was conducted with difficulty, there being frequent interruptions while troopers, state house attaches and officials attempted to quiet the crowd which filled every corner of Gardner Auditorium and overflowed about the corridors.

Request of Corp. Counsel Samuel Silverman that city officials be given an early opportunity to answer slanderous allegations was turned down by Pres. Erland Fish of the Senate at the outset of the hearing. Fish ruled there was no time limit for the proponents of the measure.

Henry J. Dixon, counsel for the Real Estate Owners, first speaker denied the members held any personal animus against Mayor Curley.

He said the aim of the present city charter to achieve honest and efficient government in Boston has failed.

He urged that the administration of Mayor Nichols be probed and the allegations of graft of that period be delved into. He said:

NICHOLS PROBE URGED

"For many years charges have been made by responsible men that there was graft in the Nichols administration, and in the present administration. These accusations were made on the stump, radio and in the council chamber of Boston.

"You should ask Mr. Nichols to come in and explain about the Exchange st. widening. The graft in the Nichols administration was not centralized by him, but there is no doubt that there was plenty of it.

"There has been as much shown at this hearing as was shown in New York before the Hofstadter commission was appointed. The only grounds for refusing this investigation is that a commission could not accomplish results and justify the expense.

HITS AT EXTRAVAGANCE

"If the New York Assembly had taken this ground before, appointing the Hofstadter Commission, nothing would have been done. Judge Seabury would have no opportunity to expose the facts and New York would still have in office that play-boy mayor, the darling of the gods, Jimmy Walker."

Sen. Finnegan of the committee told Dixon the petitioners would have been of more assistance to the taxpayers if they had fought for specific legislation to check extravagance, rather than asking for $100,000 for investigation.

City Councillor Kelly launched an attack upon contracts awarded Matthew Cummings, contractor, who, he said, had received $5,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, despite being often underbid. He read many specific charges concerning various building projects.

Atty. Whiteside announced he appeared as a citizen. He called for a sweeping investigation of Boston's government, past and present.

He characterized the criticism of expenditure of $100,000 as a smokescreen, directing his remarks in this respect at Sen. Finnegan.

ACCUSED AS "SEABURY"

Accused of wishing to be the Seabury of Boston, Whiteside said there were several competent lawyers in Boston who could "do a satisfactory job."

"An investigation would clear the atmosphere," he said, "and I should think both Mr. Curley and Mr. Goodwin would be willing to put it through.

"You gentlemen have noticed the scale of living indulged in by city officials and you know the compensation they receive. And in speaking about the affairs of city officials, it might be well to quote from Martin Lomasney when he said, 'Where did they get it?'"

The hearing will resume at 10 a. m. today, and last through the day.

Curley Wants Radio for Police

Mayor Curley today placed himself on record as favoring installation of short-wave radio in the Boston police department and put it squarely up to Commissioner Hultman to act.

Hultman yesterday said he favored adoption of the recommendations made by Technology experts, including radio as an auxiliary to the communications system.

As far as could be learned today, however, he has taken no steps to adopt radio since the escape of the killers of Charles (King) Solomon showed how serious was the need of it.

Mayor Curley's stand, expressed in a letter to City Councillor Israel Ruby of Dorchester, was hailed by Ruby as a victory for the city council and the Boston Evening American.

The mayor wrote to Ruby in reply to a letter from the councilman in which Ruby enclosed a demand he had made on the police commissioner for installation of radio.

Mayor Curley wrote to Ruby:

"I have read your letter addressed to Police Commr. Hultman and, having had an opportunity to familiarize myself with the operation of the police broadcasting system in other cities, I am in agreement with you that the installation of this system in Boston would be of real value.

"I shall await the recommendations of the police commissioner, and shall inform you as to his position when I am in receipt of the same."

Councillor Ruby said in commenting on this letter:

"This stand of the mayor is an indication of victory for the 22 members of the city council and the editors of the Boston Evening American in their fight for installation of such equipment in the Boston Police Department."

Herald 2/16/33

this bill, they better fold up, retire from business and stop soliciting funds from harassed taxpayers.

Mr. Whiteside, who said he had quite a number of leads as to corruption which he would hand over to a duly authorized investigative body, said he had no desire to be a "Boston Seabury." He added, however, that there were several competent Boston lawyers who could do a satisfactory job and at the same time do it more cheaply than it was done in New York.

He declared that if an investigation were started a sufficient appropriation should be allowed, adding "it costs money to employ counsel, investigators and detectives."

QUOTES LOMASNEY

"An investigation," he continued, "would clear the atmosphere and I should think that both Mayor Curley and Finance Commissioner Goodwin would be willing to have it put through. You gentlemen have probably noticed the scale of living indulged in by city officials and you know the compensation they receive. You have heard these charges. Where there is smoke, there may be fire. And in speaking about the affairs of the city officials it might be well to quote from Martin Lomasney, an honored citizen, who said, 'Where did they get it?'.

Continuing, Mr. Whiteside said that it was impossible for a group of private citizens to make an investigation and that the only body which can obtain genuine evidence of worth is a public one.

"After every attack on me by Mayor Curley and Mr. Goodwin," he said, "people have either written me or told me of things which they believe to be wrong. I've got all of these leads. In fact, I've saved them up. I will turn these over to a duly appointed committee and be glad to.

"I believe this investigation should be authorized. If it is not authorized, I very much fear that conditions in Boston will be come far worse than anything yet seen."

As Councilman Kelly advanced toward the committee to continue his arguments of Tuesday, his appearance elicited a burst of cheering.

"Three cheers for the next mayor of Boston," a voice screamed from the galleries.

He opened with an attack on Cummings, reviewed alleged evidence of fraud in the granting of city contracts, and closed with an impassioned appeal for an investigation.

URGES REAL PROBE

"Give us what they gave the people of New York city," he pleaded. "Give us a real investigation. Remember what happened when Walker was ousted in New York. They cut the budget materially. If you authorize the investigation and the mayor is ousted, we can save 15 per cent. this year and do it without cutting the salaries of employes.

"Only give us what we most humbly ask for. Remember Boston's overburdened taxpayers. Why is it that other cities and towns around Boston have been able to decrease their taxes while Boston's taxes are raised? I tell you the answer is this, graft and corruption. Come in here with a real investigation and oust the mayor of Boston forever."



HERALD 2/18/33

UPROAR MARKS HEATED CLASH OVER CITY PROBE

Finnegan Jeered as He Refuses to Support Inquiry Petition

CONTRACTOR FACES KELLY AT HEARING

Cummings Demands to Be Heard—Whiteside Has Graft 'Leads'

By RICHARD O. BOYER

Amid catcalls and cheers, hisses and jeers, a noisy, belligerent crowd of 1000 packed Gardiner auditorium in the State House and for the second time demanded a legislative investigation of Boston at a hearing yesterday marked by frequent clashes between Senator Joseph Finnegan and advocates of the city inquiry.

Senator Finnegan, member of the legislative rules committee hearing the petition for inquiry, flatly announced, amid a vocal storm of protest and approval, that he would vote against authorization of an inquiry. He indulged in a flurry of verbal pyrotechnics with Alexander Whiteside, prominent attorney, one of a series of speakers who declared that serious consequences would result to Boston unless an inquiry were voted. Others will advocate a city investigation at a third hearing to be held at 10 A. M. today when Mayor Curley's administration will be defended and other opponents of the proposal will speak.

CUMMINGS APPEARS

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of a dramatic hearing occurred when Matthew Cummings, wealthy contractor, a portly old man with silver hair and mustache, pushed through the noisy crowd and demanded the right to defend himself against the charges brought by Francis Kelly, city councilman. Kelly alleges that Cummings has been illegally favored by Mayor Curley in the granting of numerous contracts. Stooped in posture and uncertain in movement, Cummings cried, "For two days I have listened to this man Kelly's charges and I demand a right to clear my name!"

Kelly's round, ruddy, young face turned toward Cummings and he shouted, "I'll put you in jail, Mr. Cummings!"

While the audience roared applause and derision, Cummings's son gestured pugnaciously toward the councilman and shouted, "Oh, no you won't, Kelly!"

Rapping for order, Senator Fish, presiding, told Cummings that he would later be given opportunity to answer the charges. Scarcely had the tumult subsided when Senator Finnegan asked Kelly if he had sought to correct conditions through appeal to the courts as provided by statute and added that he had always fought for the welfare of the city.

"Then here's your chance to do something now," Kelly shouted.

"Well, I'll tell you this," Finnegan flashed, half rising from his chair. "No one has sought to influence me. You people are too busy fighting among yourselves to get anywhere. From the evidence I have heard so far, I intend to vote against an investigation and save the city $100,000!"

With Curley proponents whooping in approval, and Curley opponents yelling in derision, former Representative Thomas Niland of East Boston, arose and addressing Senator Finnegan said, "You say you object to this investigation because it will cost $100,000. If I didnt think it would save $10,000,000, I'd be willing to drop dead now."

"I warn this committee," said Niland in concluding after wholesale charges of graft, "that we (the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association) will have 100,000 members in three months if this investigation is refused. Don't be fooled by a sad contractor's chorus or any cleverly conceived propaganda.

"We want no revolt. We want no revolution. Defeat of this petition will be a blow to the public welfare. A former Governor has said, 'I have faith in Massachusetts.' If you really want the people to have faith in Massachusetts, if you want law and order, vote for this investigation. It will be opposed, if it is opposed, only by guilty consciences."

WHITESIDE CHALLENGED

Whiteside, who explained that he spoke as a citizen of Boston and not as an official of the Massachusetts Tax Association, had scarcely started speaking when he aroused the ire of Senator Finnegan by saying that objection to the $100,000 needed for the investigation was "merely a smoke screen."

Senator Finnegan's face flushed and he leaped to his feet crying, "Are you insinuating that I am erecting a smoke screen?"

Whiteside, tall, bald-headed and imposingly dignified, contented himself with the answer, "I am."

"For seven years I have worked for the public welfare," Finnegan shouted, "and I'll match my record with yours, any time. I'm under no obligation to anyone and I won't let you get away with such insinuations."

Through the roar of the crowd came the shout of Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, who will defend Mayor Curley today.

"I won't [illegible]

Another voice cried:

"What are you getting out of this, Whiteside?"

Still standing, Senator Finnegan asked Whiteside if he was familiar with the part of the statute which provides for recourse to the courts in the event of maladministration of a municipality.

"That law is not applicable to this situation," Whiteside answered.

Senator Finnegan then read the law and Whiteside asked him if he was familiar with the decisions of the courts relative to it.

"If you had read the decisions," he said, "you would know that the law is not applicable."

"If you had read the decisions," Finnegan retorted, "you would know that the law is applicable."

CROWD REAL FEATURE

The real feature of the session was not the speaker, nor the committee, nor the declarations made. It was in this instance, as it was last Tuesday, the crowd. The auditorium was tightly and uncomfortably packed with a mass of humanity an hour before the hearing opened. Two thousand stormed the doors. There was room for but 1000.

During the hearing an angry mass of those excluded beat on the locked doors, clamoring vainly for admission. Among those excluded was Frederick Connolly, one of the principal speakers at the first hearing and president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association which is sponsoring the demand for an investigation. Scheduled to speak at yesterday's hearing, Connolly pleaded with state troopers, State House guards, the Senate sergeant-at-arms and others in a vain effort to gain entry.

The crowd was an unusual one, composed as it was of Curley admirers, and indignant taxpayers. As vocal as were the former, the taxpayers were even more so, making indignant asides all through the meeting, and at its end a group of them charged Senator Finnegan and angrily reproved him for announcing his stand before the evidence was completed before the legislative committee. Different from crowds of two years ago, this one possessed an undercurrent of bitterness, a result, perhaps, of the depression.

DIXON SPEAKS

Henry J. Dixon, counsel for the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, opened the hearing and said in part:

The scientific method of approach to the problem of municipal waste, extravagance and graft would seem to hold a clinic on the last two or three administrations, not for the purpose of attacking individuals but to search out the methods pursued by those who prey upon the taxpayers in order that we may adopt methods of prevention in the future.

For many years charges have been made by responsible men that there was graft in the Nichols administration and in the present administration. These accusations were made on the stump, in the newspapers, on the radio and in the council chamber of Boston. Serious charges have been made in this hearing by two councillors and at the very least it must be admitted that they show evidence of corruption.

If you do not want to tackle this problem when it is laid before you, I respectfully say that you and the National Economy League and other tax reform associations had better stop talking about economy and efficiency and [illegible]

Post 2/10/33



BIG CROWD AT STATE HOUSE HEARING

Photo shows a general view of the scene at the hearing at the State House yesterday. Here were massed those agitating for and against the proposed investigation of the conduct of the city's business during the administration of Mayor Curley.

Whiteside paid tribute to Mrs. Hannah Connors, secretary of the Real Estate Owners' Association and one of the most active in the move for the proposed investigation. He said Mrs. Connors is honest and aggressive, that she has built up an organization of about 10,000 members, most of whom are humble owners of real estate, whose savings have been invested in homes.

"This is no high-brow move for reform," said Whiteside. "Perhaps we have had enough of them. This, however, is a determined effort of an earnest, indignant group of citizens, to find out what has been done with the money they paid in taxes. And every one should support them in their demand for this investigation."

Henry J. Dixon, counsel for the petitioners for the investigation, said that he had three or four other speakers to put on in behalf of the Real Estate Owners' Association. He announced that Russell M. Codman, William Davison, William J. Paul, and perhaps one or two others would like to speak to the committee in favor of the investigation. President Fish announced that they would be heard this morning at 10 o'clock. Others who may favor the proposal will also be given an opportunity to state their wishes.

Cummings Contracts Cited

In his charges of favoritism in contracts given to Cummings, Councillor Kelly also said that in certain instances Cummings has not lived up to the specifications. In certain other instances, he said, additional money has been paid to Cummings in "extras" not provided for in the specifications.

Kelly said that in the construction of the Clarence R. Edwards School in Charlestown, cement plaster was used in places where it was specifically prohibited under the terms of the contract, and that cheap bricks were also used.

"If Cummings comes before you, ask him how many health units established under the White fund were built by him," said Kelly. He will tell you that two were constructed by him. Ask him if he was the low bidder and he will have to tell you that he was not. He was No. 3 bidder on the Roxbury health unit and got the contract for $295,000. Find out why they skipped the first two low bidders, reputable concerns, one of which is now constructing a postoffice in Portland, Me., and the other has done a lot of work for the city of Boston. Cummings will also have to tell you that on that Roxbury health unit he got $53,000 for extras, so that after the plunder he had received $351,751.89."

Court House and City Hospital

Kelly then said that on another health unit contract, amounting to $300,000, the Mayor of Boston "gave Cummings $8500 in spending money for extras." He cited the East Boston Court House, where because, as he said, Cummings came in too late in the first set of bids, Curley had the bids readvertised. The low bid in the first batch was $207,000, Kelly said, and when the readvertised bids were opened, Cummings got the contract for $216,000, and then was allowed $54,410.55 for extras.

"The extras in this case were said to be for work underground," said Kelly, "and to find them you would have to tear down the building."

Kelly went into a discussion of contracts given to Cummings for work at the City Hospital, on a new school building at Grove Hall and elsewhere, saying that in the past three years, "the pet contractor" has received some $5,000,000 from the taxpayers on contracts on which he was not the low bidder most of the time, and has been given also hundreds of thousands of dollars in extras.

He also criticized the handling of the city's bank deposits, saying that practically the limit allowed by law was deposited in the closed Industrial Bank & Trust, with which John J. Curley was connected, while at the same time the Mayor had only a small amount of his own money on deposit there.

Cites Goodwin Reports

Kelly cited various reports by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Finance Commission in criticism of the administration of various departments, and he expressed the hope that Goodwin will stand by those criticisms when he takes the stand before the rules committee in the matter of his proposed investigation.

Kelly also asked the committee to think of the Atlantic Desk Co., which he said, had received $76,250.50 in three years without the bids being advertised; of contracts given to Colemans Bros. to the amount of some $2,000,000 many of them when the concern was not the low bidder; of the Mohawk Packing Co., which he described as "the pet concern of City Treasurer Dolan," and which, he said, has been paid $606,934.10 for supplies at outrageous prices; of the taking of Curtis & Pope land at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Albany street, which, he said, might have been worth $50,000, but for which the city paid $125,000, intimating that John J. Curley, brother of the Mayor, was interested.

He said that the city has paid some $110,000 in the tire racket, for automobile tires of a poor grade at outrageous prices. He said that, in East Boston, $107,000 was paid for land in connection with the airport which could have been bought for $26,000.

Elevated Act Criticised

Thomas A. Niland of East Boston, favoring the investigation resolve, criticised the city administration for allowing the city to be assessed for deficits which do not exist in connection with the operation of the Boston Elevated. Referring to that "pernicious act," Niland said that three legislators to [illegible] put through that first public control act—Malcolm E. Nichols, afterward Mayor and now a candidate for the same office again; Herbert Wilson, former police commissioner, and Edward T. McKnight.

Post 2/10/33

URGE PROBE OF ALLEGED HUB GRAFT

Whiteside and Kelly Charges Provoke Outbursts

UPROAR AT TIMES IN BIG HEARING

Contracts to Cummings Chief Target of Kelly

Charges of graft in the award of contracts for the construction of buildings, and other public improvements, together with bitter verbal clashes between representatives of different groups in Boston politics, threw the largest hearing room in the State House into an uproar yesterday, as the legislative committee on rules continued consideration of the proposal for an investigation of the administration of Mayor Curley, the Boston Finance Commission, and other municipal departments.

Not in years has there been such a tense situation at a legislative hearing at the State House. City Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, bitter foe of Mayor Curley for years, brought about the most violent outburst of the day by his accusations that Matthew Cummings, Boston contractor, had been given special favors in the award of construction jobs by the Mayor, but the forceful demand of Alexander Whiteside, corporation counsel during the administration of Andrew J. Peters, for a thorough probe of municipal affairs also developed sharp exchanges with Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, a member of the committee.

Shouts of approval or disapproval from the spectators, who jammed every inch of space in the Gardner Auditorium and overflowed into the corridors of the State House, created a situation of great confusion at various times.

Cheers for Kelly as the "next Mayor of Boston," shouted from the edges of the crowd, were answered by jeers and cat-calls of disapproval from other quarters. Every time any of the speakers made a point which seemed to appeal especially to a particular group, there would be shouts and cheers, which Senator Erland F. Fish, president of the Senate and chairman of the committee, found it quite impossible to suppress.

Even threats by the chairman that he would have the galleries cleared, while they helped to shut off the particular outburst then asserting itself, were ineffective in preventing new demonstrations of approval or disapproval.

Cummings Demands Hearing

When Councillor Kelly finished his attack on the Curley administration, which was featured in the main by citations of favoritism shown to Cummings in the matter of contracts, Cummings demanded from the committee an opportunity to make immediate answer.

His snowy white hair fairly bristling, Cummings stepped forward from a seat in the centre of the crowd and shouted:

"I have sat here for two days now listening to this vilification and these false accusations, and I demand an opportunity to answer Mr. Kelley immediately."

"I'll have you sent to jail, Cummings, before I'm through," shouted Kelly from his place at the witness table.

Then from a box usually reserved for the press, Daniel Cummings, son of the contractor, jumping to his feet and waving his fist, yelled several times:

"The h—— you will, Kelly; the h—— you will."

There was general confusion, men and women from all parts of the chamber joining in cheers and jeers.

Chairman Fish told Cummings that while he could sympathize with him in his position, he felt that the committee must proceed in its customary fashion and hear all of the proponents before taking up the opposition. He assured Cummings that he will be given ample opportunity to present his side of the case fully.

Whiteside Provokes Exchanges

Hardly had Alexander Whiteside started his statement to the committee when he found himself in a verbal exchange, first with Senator Finnegan and then with Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman. Finnegan had called to the attention of previous speakers that the investigation would cost the city $100,000, and had indicated his opposition to it on that account. Whiteside, in his opening remarks, said that, even if it cost $100,000, it would undoubtedly result in a saving of millions annually to the taxpayers.

He asked the committee not to be influenced by such an argument as that advanced by Senator Finnegan. Whiteside said he anticipated that Corporation Counsel Silverman would offer the same objection, and added that the talk about the $100,000 expense was "merely a smoke screen."

"Do you intend to include me as participating in the effort to throw up a smoke screen?" interrupted Senator Finnegan.

"Yes, I think it's a smoke screen," retorted Whiteside without any special display of emotion.

"Well," answered Finnegan, "I'll put my record for the past seven years in public service against yours and be perfectly satisfied to let judgment be passed upon the two records by any competent tribunal."

Then, from the counsel table, Corporation Counsel Silverman interpolated:

"I won't let him get away with it either, Senator."

Whiteside Cites New York Case

Whiteside continued, apparently undisturbed by the interruptions. He said he assumed the corporation counsel might attempt to show that he, Whiteside, would like to make of himself a "Boston Seabury."

He denied having any idea of assuming the role of prosecutor in any investigation, but said that he could think of a dozen men who would fill the bill. He said that if there is doubt in any one's mind as to the good that would come from such an investigation, let that person look at what happened in New York, where over $100,000,000 have been cut from the city's budget following the departure of Mayor Walker from the job.

Whiteside then took up the attacks which have been made upon him by Mayor Curley and by "this Goodwin." He said the Mayor had called him "Public Enemy Number One," and had hurled other criticism at him because he was angry over the fact that Whiteside had secured large abatements for clients from excessive valuations of property by the Boston assessors.

"I have no apology to make to the Mayor or to anyone else," he said. "I firmly believe that the valuation in Boston could be reduced by $450,000,000, and at the same time, with proper administration of the city's affairs, we need not have a tax rate in excess of $31. But, of course, every time he hears that a further abatement has been allowed, the Mayor gets angry.

Pays Respects to Goodwin

"As for the attacks by this Goodwin," said Whiteside, turning slightly towards the chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, who sat near, "I pay no attention to them. They roll off my back like water off a duck's back. I can admire his energy, but I have no respect for his judgment. Much of what he says is untrue; most of the rest of it is wrong. No one with any sense would take him seriously at all."

Whiteside continued that after every attack upon him either by the Mayor or by Goodwin, he received many calls, personal or telephonic, and people often paid him personal visits to tell stories of matters concerning the administration of the city which they regarded as wrong. He said he had not the time to check up on all of them, but that an investigating committee could take these leads and work them out to see if they are true or untrue.

"Another thing that such a committee could do," Whiteside went on, "is to examine the scale of living of these public officials. The committee would know what their salaries are and if it was found that they were living on a higher scale than the salaries seemed to justify, they could ask, in the words of Martin Lomasney, one of our distinguished citizens: 'Where did they get it?'

"You say you have many leads concerning graft and wrong-doing?" asked Representative Leo M. Birmingham of Brighton, member of the committee. "Would you be willing to give such leads to an investigating body?"

"Yes," replied Whiteside, "I have received many leads and I would be glad to turn them over to any investigating body. In fact, I have craved just such an opportunity."

Globe 2/10/33

Defends Mayor Curley; Declares Contracts Legally Awarded

"IT'S TOO BAD THE OLD HOWARD WAS CLOSED," REMARKS CURLEY

While Corporation Counsel Silverman was defending Mayor Curley and his administration, at the hearing on the bill for an investigation of city affairs, Mayor Curley himself was in the building and in conference with Gov Ely. Questioned in the council chamber about the investigation going on in the Gardner Auditorium in the basement, the Mayor averred:

"It's too bad the Old Howard was closed, because if the Old Howard were not closed the boys would be down there getting their entertainment instead of getting it in the Gardner Auditorium."

Denying that there had been any graft or corruption in city administration, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman came to the defense of all those charged by Councilor Kelly with various offenses in the awarding of city contracts. He characterized Kelly as a "bluffer," asserting that he made wild charges, and challenged him, if he had the evidence, to go after indictments.

By noon the Gardner Auditorium was as crowded as yesterday. The spectators were just as unruly. They booed and hissed and applauded, and twice Chairman Erland Fish of the Joint Committee on Rules threatened to clear the galleries and to conduct the hearing for the opponents in executive session. The committee is hearing a Senate bill which would cause the Mayor of the city of Boston to be investigated as completely as the Hofstadter committee investigated the affairs of New York.

The hearing was adjourned at 12:30 today, during the presentation of the argument of Corporation Counsel Silverman. It will resume at 2 this afternoon, and during the afternoon session Frank Goodwin is expected to speak to the committee.

Cites Specific Charges

Before adjournment, House Speaker Saltonstall told Silverman to be prepared this afternoon to answer several specific charges made by Kelly.

He specified the charges by Kelly concerning the East Boston Courthouse contract; the receipt by contractor Matthew Cummings of more than $250,000 in "extras" over a period of three years; the extras which Kelly charged were given to Cummings on the construction of three schools; the charge that the city of Boston had $116,000 on deposit in the Industrial Bank and Trust Company; that an outside clerical force had received $41,000 for clerical work done in City Hall; that city employes had purchased land at a low price and sold it to the city at a high price, and the charges concerning the acquisition of the Dunbar-Av Playground.

Silverman had been arguing up to this time that all honest city employes are targets for the accusations of graft made by irresponsible politicians and members of the Council. So bad did this calumny become, he said, that he feared to go home and meet his children for fear that they might have heard the charges and believed them.

Asks for Fair Hearing

Silverman opened his side of the case this morning by pleading with the chair and the spectators for a fair hearing, and requested that he be not disturbed by boos, hisses or applause. He declared that the attacks upon city officials by Dowd and Kelly were scurrilous and scandalous, and turned his attention toward Hannah M. Connors, secretary of the Real Estate Owners' Association, by declaring that there was no depth to which critics would not sink to defame a name.

He spoke of a letter sent to President-elect Roosevelt concerning the activities of his son, and asserted that he considered this was going too far altogether. His reference to this was greeted with hisses; but Mr Silverman went on to say that the letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that James Roosevelt was getting considerable business directly from the Mayor of Boston.

Defends Contract Awards

Any impartial jury who had listened to the accusations of Dowd and Kelly, declared Silverman, could not find in them a single scintilla of evidence. They amounted, he said, to nothing but accusations.

All of the contracts let out by the Mayor of Boston, he declared, were awarded according to the provisions of the law. He quoted the law from a statute book before him and got into a discussion with Senator Finnegan and Representative Birmingham about it.

The Mayor, he said, was being accused of graft and corruption because he did not let out contracts according to Kelly's idea of the way they should be let out; and because they were awarded legally, it followed in Kelly's reasoning, that they must be corrupt.

Record 2/4/33

CURLEY ASKS POLICE RADIO

Mayor Curley declared yesterday that police radio had "real value" and put it up to Police Commissioner Hultman to have that equipment installed in the Boston police department.

The mayor was awaiting a communication which Commissioner Hultman had forwarded to him yesterday in reference to the radio question.

City Councillor Israel Ruby, who introduced the order unanimously passed by the city council Monday calling upon Hultman to include an appropriation for radio in his police budget, sent Mayor Curley a letter enclosing a demand he had made upon Hultman for radio in connection with the council's order.

Mayor Curley wrote to Ruby yesterday in reply:

"I have read your letter addressed to Police Commissioner Hultman and, having had an opportunity to familiarize myself with the operation of the police broadcasting system in other cities, I am in agreement with you that the installation of this system in Boston would be of real value.

"I shall await the recommendations of the police commissioner and shall inform you as to his position when I am in receipt of the same."

Globe

ELY AND CURLEY CONFER ON MOUNTING TAX RATES

Gov Ely and Mayor Curley conferred at the State House yesterday upon the latter's request that the Selectmen and Mayors of the State be called together to discuss a program of relief for cities and towns confronted with an increased local tax rate. The Governor said he thought such a conference might be deferred until after pending relief measures are acted upon in the Legislature.

The Mayor told newspapermen that Mayors and Selectmen are fearful of an increase in local tax rates and the belief is held that the State will have to come to their relief to prevent such increases.

"It's everybody's problem today," Mayor Curley said. He was not prepared to state what form the relief should take, whether a $20,000,000 bond issue by the State or something else.

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he told the committee. "All you have to do is to fire all of the city inspectors in the school and building departments and give the job to Councilor Kelly."

Laughter greeted this announcement. Kelly interrupted the speaker with a remark. Cummings turned to him.

Tells Kelly to Shut Up

"Now you shut up," he said. "You talked for two days. Keep your mouth shut now while I'm talking."

Cummings went on to explain the "extras" referred to by Kelly, by reading itemized statements showing the contractors who received the extra money for excavating work, blasting, installing furnaces and work, called for in contracts to be specified as extras.

"I never knew it was at crime to be successful until I attended this meeting," he said. "Matt Cummings has fought a square battle ever since he came to this country 51 years ago, a little greenhorn boy from Ireland—and there isn't a Kelly born who can make him take backwater. If Kelly lived out 73 years and, if he lived as clean a life as I have, he wouldn't be the disgrace that he is now to the Kellys.

Attack in Circular

"Here is a circular he sent out." Cummings waved a sheet of paper in his hand. "It's an infamous attack upon me; sent to my neighbors in Dorchester. I've been living 45 years in Dorchester. With W. J. Paul I organized the Dorchester Board of Trade. I'm president of a cooperative bank there. I am probably the biggest taxpayer in Dorchester—and my taxes are paid, like every other bill of Matt Cummings. I pay my bills.

"Now here is a nonunion circular sent out by Kelly telling people to come to a hearing to hear how Matt Cummings received $600,000 from Mayor Curley and $55,000 on the Dorchester High School. I had nothing to do with selecting the site for Dorchester High School, and I own 20,000 feet of land on a site Councilor Kelly wanted to take.

Calls Petition Libelous

"You have a petition there signed by a number of people with libelous statements concerning me on it. I'm asking you to impound that petition because every man who signed it is liable for the slander and I want my attorney, who is here in the room, to examine that petition. I want him to investigate every name on it. I'll find out if you can slander a man of my years and get away with it. I could answer Kelly here, but he is not fit to answer. I'll answer him latter."

Cummings then read a letter, signed in the name of Francis Kelly, received in the mail by Cummings, in which Kelly is purported to have said that, if gangsters and racketeers in the employ of Mayor Curley did not get him before 3 o'clock yesterday he would be present in Gardner Auditorium to repeat his charges anent Cummings. Cummings looked around. "It's after 4 now, and he's still alive," he observed, and the spectators laughed.

Quoting the letter, Cummings read, "You know you don't dare go to the district attorney's office," and turning to the committee Cummings continued: "I wonder if this man Kelly knows me at all!"

"You haven't gone there yet," Kelly called from the table.

Hints at Cowardice

"I never started a thing I haven't finished." Cummings turned back to the Curley letter and read: "This will be the first time that Curley and his gunmen—." Here Cummings stopped and addressed the committee.

"I submit, gentlemen," he said, "that the man who wrote this ought to be sent to Austin Farm." He turned to Kelly. "I'd like to tell this to Kelly," he said. "That in the place in Ireland I come from we don't breed any cowards. I'm not asking for a bodyguard or for protection. I'm 73, but I'll take care of myself. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

The silver-haired Mr Cummings walked back to his place among the spectators—a crowd now cheering and applauding.

Goodwin Talks

Frank Goodwin followed him. Don't bother investigating the city of Boston or Mayor Curley," was the gist of his advice to the committee. "The Boston Finance Commission has already investigated Boston and Mayor Curley. If you want to investigate, investigate me and the commission; and if we haven't done our work well, throw us out and get another commission."

Goodwin declared that all of the charges of Councilors Kelly and Dowd were contained in Finance Commission reports, but he declared that nowhere in the reports would be found evidence of fraud and corruption. Evidences of waste and extravagance were there, he said, but big business is even more wasteful and extravagant, he argued, because it is not conducted in the limelight of publicity which shines upon public servants.

Cummings did not like him, Goodwin was sure, but he said that he doubted that Cummings was ever guilty of fraud or corruption. In the main, he did excellent work, said Goodwin.

He told of a report which he has made to the Finance Commission concerning Boston's borrowings and alleged that the First National Bank had loaned the city money in November at a rate of 1.15 percent for $3,000,000, but that the following month $5,000,000 loaned on anticipation of taxes was at 3 percent, with a provision inserted that the tax money collected be "earmarked" for the First National Bank, asserting that "earmarked" meant that it would go into a special account at the First National Bank, where it would earn for the city less than 1 percent, while the bank charged 3 percent on what the city borrowed.

He declared it to be inequitable that Boston, found by New York bank surveys to be the best risk in the country, should pay 3 percent for money while other places, like Wellesley, could get it for less than one-half of 1 percent. He favored changes in the city charter to bring back the old provision for recalling a Mayor after two years.

Silverman Talks Four Hours

Earlier in the day Corporation Counsel Silverman had concluded a four-hour defense of the city administration, marshaling facts and law to show that all city contracts were properly awarded, and that if Kelly's charges of graft are sound, the same charges must be applied to all of Boston's leading citizens, trustees of the Robert White Fund, school committeemen, schoolhouse officials, hospital trustees and officials and numerous people outside of active public life who passed upon contracts and recommended them.

At the morning [illegible]

mention of a letter sent to President-Elect Roosevelt insinuating that his son, James Roosevelt, was getting considerable business directly from the Mayor of Boston was hissed by the spectators.

All of the contracts let out by the Mayor of Boston, he declared, were awarded according to the provisions of the law. The Mayor, he said, was being accused of graft and corruption because he did not let out contracts according to Kelly's idea of the way they should be let out.

Explains Bank Loan

Silverman explained an unadvertised loan secured from the First National Bank of Boston by the city at 3 percent by telling the city's difficulties in raising money at that time. He declared that New York and Boston banks had been canvassed and none of them would bid on the loan. He said the First National Bank made its bid only after securing additional security from the city.

Questioned concerning the award of contracts to other than the lowest bidder, Silverman declared that when a garbage collecting contract in Dorchester was awarded to the lowest bidder, the city received 4600 complaints that the garbage had not been collected.

He admitted, in answer to further questions, that the city did not actually lose money when a low bidder defaulted because bonding companies had to make good.

Calls Kelly "Bluffer"

Silverman came to the defense of all those charged by Councilor Kelly with various offenses in the awarding of city contracts. He characterized Kelly as a "bluffer," asserting that he made wild charges, and challenged him, if he had the evidence, to go after indictments.

Silverman argued that all honest city employes are targets for the accusations of graft made by irresponsible politicians and members of the Council. So bad did this calumny become, he said, that he feared to go home and meet his children for fear that they might have heard the charges and believed them.

After mentioning Dowd and Kelly's attacks upon city officials as scurrilous and scandalous, he turned his attention toward Hannah M. Connors, secretary of the Real Estate Owners' Association, and declared that there was no depth to which critics would not sink to defame a name. It was at this point that he mentioned the letter to President-Elect Roosevelt about his son.

Silverman discussed at some length the trials and tribulations of a public official, always in the limelight for criticism, and his declaration, "I have grown weary of public office," brought loud laughter from the spectators. "I love this city of Boston," he said later.

"You get $10,000 a year for it," Kelly interposed.

"I render service for my money," Silverman snapped, and, turning to the chair, declared, "I trust you will require those who were the proponents of this bill to give the same attention that the opponents gave, and to avoid interruptions."

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gentlemen, is the story of graft and corruption in the building of the Dorchester high school."

Explaining a city hospital building contract awarded Cummings when he was not the low bidder, Silverman asserted that this was done because Cummings at the time was on the scene erecting another building and might have had a lawsuit against the city if another company moved in and disturbed his operations through the congestion which would have resulted.

In explaining how Cummings was awarded the contract for the erection of health units under the George Robert White fund, the corporation counsel pointed out that the contract was let, not by the city, but by a board of trustees consisting of five men. The acceptance of Cummings's bid, he declared, was recommended by reputable architects.

BUYING OF LAND BY CITY

Silverman then turned to Kelly's charges that the city paid real estate owners prices grossly in excess of the valuations set for the land sold. He referred particularly to the buying of the land for the Dunbar avenue playground in Dorchester.

"This taking," he said, "was made after several orders had been introduced in the council for such a playground. The thought originated in the city council. The taking was made in 1930. The land was assessed at $19,000 and we made an award of $24,000. The owner was not satisfied and filed a suit, which is still pending in court. There has not been a penny of the city's money paid out yet and if there is any graft and corruption it will have to be in fixing the jury.

"While I'm on the subject I want to speak of land takings in general. For example let us consider the East Boston traffic tunnel. We made 41 takings there. Thirty-one cases were settled by the transit department, without litigation, for 9.66 per cent. in excess of the assessed values. The other 10 cases were taken to the courts. They were tried for the city by the late Joseph P. Lyons of my department. They were hard fought battles yet juries made awards of 52.37 per cent. in excess of assessed valuations."

Turning to Kelly's charge against the Coleman Brothers contracting firm, relative to a garbage disposal contract in Dorchester, Silverman said that no favor had been done the contracting company when garbage collections had been reduced from twice a week to once a week. The reason for this, he said, was that Dorchester was the only section of the city enjoying twice weekly collections. As to Kelly's charge that with expenses lowered the company received $30,000 more in the contract price, Silverman said that was because the company lost that much when it did it $30,000 cheaper than it is now being done.

Turning to the purchase of land by the city for extension of the property of the Boston City Hospital, Silverman asserted that if there were any corruption in this deal, as Kelly had intimated, Russell Codman, Jr., was one of the grafters. That point was regarded as particularly effective because Mr. Codman, Sr., had testified during the morning session in favor of the city investigation.

Silverman, expressing the belief that neither of the Codmans would participate in a dishonest transaction, read a letter from Mr. Codman, Jr., in which the latter indignantly denounced Kelly's criticism of the transaction and said he was willing to appear before the committee as a witness to detail all phases of the deal.

At the morning session it was declared by Russell Codman, Sr., that denial of relief in the form of an impartial investigation, would result in a taxpayers' strike and that the continuation of extravagance would result in overthrowing the city's credit.

"The city's source of supply from taxes is drying up. I don't know whether the city will be able to get enough in taxes to even meet the expenses. We may wake up some fine morning and find the city in default and that would be unfortunate and most humiliating," he said.

The first speaker of the day was Edward L. Schoenberg, and he was followed by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., who filed the measure and yesterday spoke in its support.

As Silverman began his address, and throughout the morning, he was frequently interrupted by Representative Leo M. Birmingham of Boston, who gave evidence of sympathy with those asking the inquiry. Moreover, during the afternoon session, perhaps charmed by Silverman's deluge of oratory, he remained quiet and did not interrupt.

Kelly last night issued a statement in which he said he had been denied the opportunity of rebuttal and also that "Cummings and Silverman in their defences today purposely refused to answer my specific charges of collusion, graft and corruption.

"They carefully evaded and dodged these specific charges because they have no defence in fact. That will be disclosed if and when we are given the investigation to which we are entitled. Irrelevant emotion-arousing speeches was the extent of their activities."

Globe

Contractor, 73, Hints at Cowardice

Frank A. Goodwin Also Heard

Silverman Defends City Contract Awards

A silver-haired, fiery warrior of 73 shook his finger in the face of a youngster in his 20s and denounced him in language that held 1000 persons spellbound in Gardner Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

It was Matthew Cummings' defense of himself. He is the contractor charged by Councilor Francis Kelly at the hearing on the proposal to investigate the Boston city government with being the beneficiary of "Santa Claus gifts" of extras from Mayor Curley.

This is Matthew Cummings' defense, in part, in his own words:

Cummings' Reply

"I came here, Mr Chairman and gentlemen, to defend my good name, my reputation and my business. I am not in politics. I have been attacked shamelessly. I have found this meeting here to be a trial of Matthew Cummings.

"I will be 73 years of age next Sunday. Until this week I was never called out of my name in my life—and nobody is going to get away with it now. I have as good a reputation for honesty and integrity as any man in Massachusetts. Ask any business man or bank I have done business with, and you will be told that Matt Cummings is an honest man and gives a square deal. I pay my bills; live up to all of my contracts, and you can find it out for yourself just by the asking.

Selected as Club, He Says

"After building up a reputation of that kind, I have had to sit here for two long days and listen to myself vilified in the most scurrilous and slanderous language that ever came out of the mouth of man, by a person to whom I have never spoken more than 10 words; by a person who wants to attack the Mayor of Boston through me.

"I am in the contracting business. I am a successful contractor. I have bid on jobs all over this State and I have bid on every large job. I have a large organization—one of the biggest in these parts—and the men who work for me never lost $1 while they were working for me.

Says He Will Clear Name

"My name is now attacked by a man so irresponsible that he doesn't know what he is talking about half of the time, who selects me as a club for somebody else and says that I am a grafter and a thief. Those are strong words—and the man was never born who calls Matt Cummings a grafter and a thief and got away with it. Every dollar I possess will be used to clear that name.

"I have six children, all grown up, and I am proud of them; and I have 13 grandchildren, and the best legacy I can leave to them is a good name; and here in this hall yesterday I was called in scorn and contempt, 'Daddy Cummings.' Thank God, I am Daddy Cummings; I am proud of it."

Tells of Contracts

He went on to explain that he got his contracts according to laws which governed the awarding of them. He recited contract after contract and showed where he was the lowest bidder. In the few cases where he was not the lowest bidder he was chosen by the School Department.

"I'll show you how it says [illegible]

HERALD 2/11/33

BIDS COMMITTEE SHOW IT WON'T BE INTIMIDATED

Eloquent Defence Turns Tide Against Demand For Inquiry

CUMMINGS MAKES HEATED ADDRESS

Contractor Says He'll Go to District-Attorney—Kelly Retorts

By RICHARD O. BOYER

After a factual and admittedly powerful defence of the Curley administration by Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, the hearings requesting the legislative rules committee to authorize a city investigation concluded yesterday in an atmosphere markedly different from that in which the hearings began.

As Silverman's declarations pyramided in an effort at refutation of charges against the Curley regime, the crowd—so aggressively animated at previous hearings—became queerly still. As he proceeded in the building of his case, the tendency to heckle or dispute slowly waned. After Silverman concluded his slashing yet closely reasoned defence Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, leader of those asking for an inquiry said, "Before he spoke I thought we would have an investigation; now I'm afraid we won't. But we'll keep on fighting."

Yet if, as many declared, Silverman's defence perhaps had the tendency to remove Mayor Curley from a "tough spot," Matthew Cummings, 75-year-old millionaire contractor, again appeared in the most dramatic role.

"KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT"

His rather thin voice trembling with anger, the white-haired contractor snarled at Francis Kelly when the city councilman, who accused him of being a "favored" contractor, tried to interrupt him: "You talked for two days, attacking me. Now just keep your mouth shut." Later he observed that "a Kelly was never born who can make Matt Cummings back water" and another time that there was "never a man born who can call Matt Cummings a crook and a thief and get away with it." Waving his hand above his white hair, Cummings declared that "every dollar I have will be used to clear my name and bring its vilifier to justice."

From the standpoints of the proponents of the investigation, yesterday was one in which extremes of feeling were experienced. As the morning session closed, they quitted Gardner auditorium in the State House in a mood almost exuberant. Frequent were the predictions that the committee would vote for an inquiry. The morning session had that militant ring which dominated previous sections. Taxpayer after taxpayer rose to his feet and demanded an investigation. And the speakers, in these instances, were not leaders, were not prominent. One man when asked to identify himself said sadly: "I'm just a taxpayer. Just a poor taxpayer."

The afternoon session, however, was different. As the strident tenor voice of Silverman gained in power, the spirit of his opponents seemed to droop in ratio. The same people who had been so enthusiastic in the morning now seemed gripped by a fatalistic apathy. As the corporation counsel's argument moved toward its finale and in doing so changed from a defence to an offence, there were whispered expressions of dismay among the inquiry advocates. Their ears took in a combative verbal torrent which tossed their case about—and there seemed nothing to do about it for rebuttal is not allowed in a legislative hearing.

Kelly, young, burly and able in the quick give and take of debate, was the target throughout the day for those defending the Curley administration. His ruddy face wreathed in a fixed, wry smile, he now and then punctuated the defence by swift interruptions.

"I love the city of Boston," Silverman shouted at one point. "For years I have been its corporation counsel. I get $10,000 a year—"

"You ought to love the city," came Kelly's shouted interruption.

Again when Cummings, who made an able defence, said he was going to complain to the district attorney about Kelly's allegations, the councilman shouted:

"Then why don't you go to the district attorney? You have had since Tuesday and you haven't done it yet."

After four and one-half hours of talking in the auditorium, filled with clouds of cigarette smoke, Silverman moved toward his climax and conclusion by attacking the circular sent out by the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association. The circulars demanded a taxpayers' strike as method of obtaining a city investigation.

"If they mean treason," he shouted, "if they mean revolution, show them by your (the committee's) conduct that you do not intend to be intimidated. treason. Gentlemen if you are stampeded by that kind of propaganda, I can only say:

"God help the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

This declamatory ending, however, was not typical of the tenor of Silverman's defence which was largely factual. Charge by charge, he took up the accusations of Kelly and others and answered each charge exhaustively. It was agreed, that in the main, he made many of the questionable transactions seem legal and plausible. However, there were several charges which he did not answer among them those dealing with the Mohawk Packing Company.

Kelly's charges had mainly consisted of a series of allegations, divided into two general divisions. The first division included charges of fraud through the letting of contracts without bidding or to a bidder other than the low bidder. The second type of charge had to do with "extras" or charges above the price stipulated in the contract.

In answering the charges concerning bidding, Silverman contented himself with the defence that the city charter provided that the Mayor did not have to advertise for bids unless he saw fit to do so and that the charter also gave the Mayor power to award a contract to other than the low bidded. He also repeatedly stressed the statement that the mere showing that there were "extras," or contracts given to other than low bidders or without advertising did not prove graft.

Kelly's complaints of extras had chiefly to do with the East Boston courthouse, the new girls' high school in Dorchester, and certain structures in the City Hospital units. All these contracts had been carried out by Cummings.

Silverman attributed the extra charges, that is charges above the contract price, but provided for in the contract, to unforeseen developments caused by the caprices of nature, such as quicksand, underground rivers, and bad drainage. He described the particular conditions in each instance in lengthy detail and also answered the charges of Kelly to the effect that the city had paid citizens many times more the assessed valuation on property bought by the city.

The corporation counsel, beginning at the afternoon session with the matter of school contracts and Cummings, declared that the total amount of contracts let in three years totaled but $2,761,162. The additions or "extras," he said totaled to $153,686, or less than six per cent of the total. About $85,000 of the extras were accounted for by additional expenses in the laying of the new girls' high school foundation at Dorchester, he said.

Declaring that this contract and all school contracts are let by the school building department, and therefore in no way were connected with Mayor Curley, Silverman said that the contract for the Dorchester school was awarded to the Cummings company only after the severest competition. Soon after the work was started, he said, it was discovered that under the subsoil were a brook and a bed of quicksand.

The $85,000 in extras, he said, was caused by the fact that city officials ordered Cummings to bridge the underground brook. "Yet at the hearing before this committee the other day it was charged and maliciously charged that $1,065,000 was spent on the building before it was erected. That was not a fair statement, for the only money expended was that on the foundation alone. That statement was made for newspaper consumption. The contractor did not place the quicksand beneath the soil. It was not up to him

RECORD 2/11/33

3 Defend Curley of Charges

A spirited defense of the Curley administration was mustered from three quarters yesterday at the final day of the hearing into the demand for a $100,000 investigation of the city government.

Before a cheering and jeering throng of 1000 in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Matthew Cummings, contractor, and Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the finance commission, refuted or belittled the charges of City Councillors Kelly and Dowd et al.



James Roosevelt

Declaring that the city had been "investigated to death," Goodwin suggested that any inquiry to be made be confined to his finance commission.

"If we haven't reported to the public everything we found then fire us," he declared.

Every charge of Kelly and Dowd was contained in one or another of finance commission reports, Goodwin contended.

ATTACKS WHITESIDE

"In no portion of these reports were there any charges of fraud or corruption," he added. "We, in the finance commission, never interpreted the reports as did Councillor Kelly, nor did we ever intend them to be so interpreted."

Turning his attention to Alexander Whiteside, who had attacked him at a previous session, Goodwin declared:

"The mayor has been quoted as saying that Mr. Whiteside is Public Enemy No. 1. He is wrong. Public Enemy No. 1 is Philip Stockton and Mr. Whiteside is his errand boy."

Goodwin then assailed Boston "reformers" to whom he charged the increase in cost of city government. He admitted graft and waste in Boston, although, he said, it cannot be proved, but he declared the same conditions exist in every city and in Massachusetts government.

"EXCELLENT WORK"

Goodwin, who stated he has had his differences with Matthew Cummings, exonerated the contractor from implications of fraud or graft. He said none had been found in investigations of his commission.

"In the main he has done excellent work," said Goodwin.

Cummings, who has protested vigorously at the charges made against him by Councillor Kelly, brought down the house with a fiery defense of himself. The 18 State troopers on duty in the auditorium could not check the alternate cheers and jeers heard throughout the day.

"I come here to defend my character and good name," began Cummings. "I have been in attendance at these hearings for two days during which I have been slandered most malignantly. My reputation for honesty and square dealing is known all over the state. Yet I have had to sit here and listen to the remarks about myself by a man who has a mania for attacking Mayor Curley and is using me to accomplish his ends.

SLAPS AT KELLY

"But I want to tell you that the man was never born who could call Matt Cummings a grafter and a crook and get away with it.

"I came here as a greenhorn from Ireland 53 years ago and have made my living here since that day. I have worked for everything I possess. There is not a Kelly born who could make Matt Cummings take back water and before this thing is over I'll not only make him eat his words but the paper on which they are written as well."

Cummings then enumerated city contracts given him the past three years.

"I was the lowest bidder and I got them," he shouted. "Put that in your pipe, Mr. Kelly, and smoke it."

"73,000 SLANDERERS"

Referring to the petition which had asked the investigation, Cummings said he had been informed there were 73,000 signatures on it.

"I say in all seriousness that I want you to impound that petition," he said to the committee. "I can use that petition for slander for, because of the statements contained on it, everyone who signed the paper has slandered me."

Corporation Counsel Silverman concerned himself with refuting the accusations made in the previous two days of the hearing by Whiteside, Kelly and Dowd.

"GUTTER POLITICS"

The demand for an investigation, Silverman said, was the product of poisoned minds born of gutter politics.

"I have never," he declared, "heard of such character assassination, abuse, vilification and slander as has been indulged in by City Councillors Kelly, Dowd and others. They have excited mob psychology in an abnormal period when it was easy to do so. Among all the loose charges there has not been one scintilla of evidence."

He produced a letter which had been sent President-elect Roosevelt by an official of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association. The letter said James Roosevelt was getting business from the city.

Pointing his finger at Mrs. Hannah Connors of Milton, secretary of the organization, he demanded:

"Isn't there any limit to which people may be dragged into the mud? This letter asked Roosevelt as a father to look into the activities of his son."

Silverman denied flatly that City Hall had stopped the police welfare probe because "it was getting too close to the administration."

ASKS ELY TO CALL MAYORS TO CONFER

Gov. Ely last night was considering Mayor Curley's request for a conference of mayors and chairmen of selectmen to outline some plan of relief for cities and towns facing local tax rate increases. The Governor is inclined to defer any such conference until the Legislature has acted on pending measures for relief.

The mayor, accompanied by City Auditor Rupert S. Carven and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox, discussed his proposal for a conference for nearly an hour in the Governor's office yesterday.

After the conference the mayor said that mayors and selectmen feared local tax rates might be boosted in spite of numerous economies because of mounting relief expenditures.

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from some of the closed banks, Silverman explained that in some instances the city left its money on deposit in order to help save the bank; that, in at least one other case, they withdrew it because of their need of protecting the funds of the taxpayers and of having on hand money with which to pay their weekly salaries.

He said that whatever is done in such cases seems to be wrong, and that the best judgment of the Mayor, the City Treasurer, the Auditor and himself had been exercised in each instance.

Silverman also went into considerable explanation of payments for land takings, pointing out that in many instances takings were paid for by settlement with owners out of court at prices only slightly above assessed values. When the cases are taken before juries, however, he said that the conflict of opinion between real estate experts often results in outrageous amounts being awarded and there is no redress.

Explaining the advance in the price paid to Coleman Brothers for the disposition of garbage in Dorchester, Silverman said that the company had lost $30,000 on one year's contract and that the price had been advanced the second year for that reason.

In connection with the taking of land of the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company at Albany street and Massachusetts avenue, Silverman read a letter from Russell Codman, Jr., son of the man who had testified earlier in the day in favor of the investigation, to show that the younger Codman, who had handled the transaction for the lumber company, insisted that there was no excessive payment made on that matter.

Silverman charged that Alexander Whiteside has had many controversies with Mayor Curley and because of his venom against the Mayor has come before the committee in support of the investigation. He challenged such a course by Mr. Whiteside as grossly unfair, particularly, he said, "when Mr. Whiteside joins with this gutter crowd in villification and slander and tries to put forth a case which has behind it neither the facts nor the law."

Matthew Cummings charged that Councillor Kelly had sought to vent his mania for attacks on Mayor Curley by calling him "Daddy" Cummings and indulging in vilification of his character.

Cummings in Own Defence

"I will be 73 years old next Sunday," said the white-haired Cummings, "but I want to tell you gentlemen that the man hasn't been born who can come here and call Matt Cummings a grafter and a crook and get away with it. I came here as a greenhorn from Ireland 53 years ago and there isn't a Kelly in the world that can make me take back water. Before this thing is over I will make him swallow this vomit of words, paper and all."

He then went into a discussion of the contracts on which he had been engaged by the city, denied any collusion with or favoritism from Mayor Curley, and insisted that Kelly didn't even know how to read a contract or understand what "extras" mean.

He read a letter which he said was written to him by Kelly, daring him to go to the District Attorney, and saying that the thugs had threatened to put him in the spot.

"Any man who would write a letter like that ought to be in Austin Farm," said Cummings, and then, leaning across the table at Kelley, he concluded, "And I don't have to ask for a body guard or for police protection. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Goodwin Favors Changes

After his attack on Whiteside, the First National Bank and other so-called "big bankers," Chairman Goodwin of the Finance Commission told the committee he could see no reason for an investigation of the Mayor's office or of the school committee.

"All of the information upon which Kelly and Dowd have based their charges here," said Goodwin, "was taken from the reports of the Finance Commission. We have been investigating the city administration for years. If there is anything wrong, we are responsible. Investigate us, if you wish, and if we haven't done our duty, fire us."

Goodwin then said he believed there should be certain charter changes. He said he favored putting the recall of the Mayor back into the city charter, that he would give the City Council greater authority than it now has, and that he would have stricter provisions to regulate the awarding of contracts.

KELLY'S STATEMENT

Says Silverman and Goodwin Failed to Answer Specific Charges of Graft

A statement was issued by Councillor Francis E. Kelly last night in which he said:

"Any fair-minded member of the Legislature who heard Cummings' and Silverman's defenses today must have seen how they purposely refused to answer my specific charges of collusion, graft and corruption by Curley and Cummings involving millions of dollars of Boston taxpayers' money.

"They carefully evaded and dodged these specific charges because they have no defence in fact. This will be disclosed if and when we are given this investigation to which we are entitled. Irrelevant emotion arousing speeches were the extent of their activities.

"The taxpayers are up in arms. They will fight desperately to preserve the bare title to the only remaining evidence of a lifetime of honest labor, their homes. I know their troubles and will continue to fight for their cause with every means at my disposal, including the radio."

TRAVELER

Curley Views New Ford V-8



Mayor Curley inspecting the new Ford V-8 at the Ford plant, Cambridge. The new machine, which this year has many new and distinguishing features, is today on display in all Metropolitan dealer showrooms.

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SAY HATRED FOR CURLEY THE MOTIVE

Silverman and Goodwin Assail Those Seeking Probe

In a scathing denunciation of Mrs. Hannah Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, as a woman who is "spreading treason and anarchy" by her charges of graft and corruption in the administration of city affairs, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman yesterday concluded a three-hour argument against the proposed investigation of Boston City Hall administration.

Mr. Silverman's attack upon Mrs. Connors brought loud "boohs" and jeers from the crowd which for the third day jammed the Gardner Auditorium at the hearing on the investigation resolve by the joint legislative committee on rules.

It was a day of defence against what Silverman characterized as "reckless, unfounded charges of irresponsible persons." It furnished Matthew Cummings, 73-year-old contractor, with the opportunity to face his youthful accuser, City Councillor Francis E. Kelly, across the witness table and hurl back at him defiant answers to charges of graft, favoritism and corruption in the matter of city contracts.

At the same time Cummings declared again his intention to make Kelly swallow the "vomit of slander and villification, oral and written," and reiterated his intention to bring criminal proceedings against the Councillor and others for signing and distributing a circular charging him with graft.

"Kelly has said here that I don't dare go to the district attorney and ask for his indictment for criminal libel," said Cummings. "I wonder if he thinks I don't know what I am doing?"

"You haven't gone there yet," interrupted Kelly across the table.

Although Cummings made no public announcement at the hearing as to the exact nature of the proceedings he intends to take to clear his name of what he considers vilifying attack, it is said that he has retained Robert T. Bushnell and James F. Meagher, well-known attorneys, to handle his interests in connection with this whole affair.

Goodwin Makes Charges

Yesterday's session of the [illegible] committee furnished an opportunity also for Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, to take a shot at Alexander Whiteside, the First National Bank and the Boston Herald—grouped together in Goodwin's attack as "tax dodgers and destroyers of Boston's reputation for financial soundness."

Goodwin said that the First National Bank had charged excessive interest rates for loans to the city of Boston, demanding three per cent on a loan in anticipation of revenue, despite the fact that financial authorities recognize the soundness of the city's fiscal policy.

May File Briefs Later

The statements made by Silverman, Cummings and Goodwin constituted the principal evidence produced yesterday afternoon, when the hearings before the rules committee were brought to a close, with the understanding that City Councillor Kelly and others might file briefs or further statements if they desire to do so.

The final session ended after 5 o'clock yesterday, the committee having sat morning and afternoon in its work of hearing the appeals for and against the proposed investigation. Chairman Erland F. Fish could give no idea as to when the committee will take up consideration of the matter in executive session.

At yesterday's morning session, Russell Codman and William J. Paul, Boston real estate operators, spoke in favor of the investigation, as did Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, who filed the resolves for the investigation on request of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association.

Mr. Codman told the committee that failure to authorize the investigation would result in a taxpayers' strike, with a large number of real estate owners refusing to pay their taxes and also declining to pay interest on mortgages.

Sen. Parkman for Probe

Senator Parkman said that although he had filed the resolves on request, he had become seriously interested in their enactment when he came to know of the genuine sincerity and earnestness of the large number of small home owners who wished to find out what had been done with the money they paid into the city in taxes.

He expressed the belief that the investigation should be made and said that out of it, even if no graft or corruption were shown, there would come a better understanding of municipal problems, which would result in better budgeting, better purchasing of supplies, better inspection of building construction and a general improvement in municipal efficiency all along the line.

Corporation Counsel Silverman, taking up the defence before the close of the morning sessions, contended that the demand for the investigation was instigated by a few people with political or personal animus against Mayor Curley, and that these few had been able by developing mob psychology to put on the appearance of a sizeable movement in the name of better government.

Silverman Scores Kelly

Silverman bitterly denounced Councillor Kelly for his "loose charges" and attributed them all to the Councillor's hatred for Mayor Curley. At one point, Silverman characterized Kelly as a "bluffer" and at another time suggested that those who made the unfounded charges against the administration should be brought before the bar of justice and made to prove them.

"Why don't you do that?" interrupted Kelly, but Silverman made no attempt to answer that question.

sion, Speaker Saltonstall asked Silverman to answer during the afternoon session the charges made by Kelly of improper conduct in connection with the East Boston Court construction project, payments of extras to Cummings on schools and other improvements, the deposit in the Industrial Bank & Trust Company, purchase of land by a city employee and purchase of other land for the Dunbar playground.

Taking up these particular specifications in the Kelly charges, Silverman said that the use of the word "extra" in connection with any contract is often a misnomer, that many times "extras" are provided for within the terms of the contract itself, because of uncertain conditions, which make it necessary to provide for additional work which may have to be done at unit prices beyond the total amount of the original contract price.

Silverman pointed out that of schoolhouse construction amounting to $2,761,162 in the last three years, the extras amounted to $153,686, or less than 6 per cent. Of this total paid for extras, Silverman said that $85,000 was for additional outlays in the construction of the foundation of the new Girls' High School. He pointed out that this work was done under the direction of the schoolhouse construction department and contended that the members of that board should not be accused of any form of graft or corruption.

Explains Charges for Extras

Silverman said that the charges of wrong-doing and extravagance in connection with the building of the new Dorchester High School were made solely for newspaper consumption and were entirely unfair. He said that a brook and a bed of quicksand were discovered under the subsoil shortly after the work of construction started, which had to bridged, and he argued that there was no reason why the contractor should be required to do the extra work required without compensation.

The corporation counsel, explaining additional money paid for the erection of the East Boston courthouse, said that the original plans were changed by the judges and police of the court, and that the reason the city had to pay more under the second set of bids was because the city was getting more work done.

"A half truth is a damnable lie," he shouted. "Why didn't the speakers here the other day tell you the whole truth instead of slandering men without all the facts?"

Silverman admitted that Cummings was given a contract for one of the buildings connected with the City Hospital, when he was not the low bidder.

He said, however, that Cummings had been given the contract on the first building and was at work on it when the second was ordered, and if the contract had not been given to Cummings, the city would have had to face a law suit running into thousands of dollars for delaying the work on the first building and also for interfering with Cummings in that work.

Regarding the construction of two health units, in which Cummings got the contracts, although he was not the low bidder, Silverman said that the trustees of the Robert White Fund selected an architect and that the architect recommended that Cummings do the work, because they had confidence in his financial ability and that he would live up to the specifications. The architect recommended Cummings and the trustees agreed, Silverman said, and he added "if that is graft and corruption, than the members of the board of trustees must [illegible] guilty."

TRANSCRIPT 2/11/33

Curley Again Pictured as Head of Navy

Word from Washington Revives Accounts Mayor Slated for Secretary Adams's Post

Indications He Will End Duty Here Mar. 4

Mrs. Tillinghast, Awaiting Democratic Policy, Declares Stand Is Not Defiant

By William F. Furbush

Unofficial word from Washington, sifting through the rumor-box via New York, has revived previous accounts that Mayor James M. Curley's reward for his unwavering support of President-elect Roosevelt will be appointment as Secretary of the Navy, thus keeping in Massachusetts the cabinet portfolio which Secretary Charles Francis Adams is about to yield.

Sphinx-like in his reaction to all inquiries, subtle or otherwise, designed to elicit a hint of what he expects from the new administration, the mayor has local political observers, friends and foes alike, in bewildering darkness as to his plans for the immediate future. There are, however, apparently well-defined indications that, unless the unexpected happens, Mr. Curley will have left behind him the duties of mayor when he goes to the capital for the inauguration ceremonies on March 4.

The Washington reports, emanating from sources considered close to the President-elect, place Curley in the major cabinet in the face of conclusions among politicians here that, while he is certain of selection for an important post in the new administration, he will be chosen for location in the "Little Cabinet" in some such position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Still other speculation has him headed for the diplomatic service as minister to Ireland (Free State), which also is a revival of earlier rumors, despite the fact that close associates of the mayor insist that no position which would necessitate his leaving the country would appeal to him.

While discussion of the placement of Curley tops all other consideration of the political largesse that is to be distributed in this section of the country, interest of course continues lively with relation to the naming of Democrats to fill Federal posts held by the Republicans for twelve long years. In this connection much is being made of unfounded reports that the Republicans will hold on to their more or less lucrative jobs in defiance of the Democrats.

Postmasters to Hold Over

While the job-hungry Democrats want quick action, there is a chance that the new Administration will not be overhasty in vacating positions. This at least is indicated n Washington information that, contrary to general belief, Republican postmasters will not got out of office automatically on March 4, but will hold their positions and draw their salaries until their commissions expire.

This decision is of particular interest here, in that it will mean no molestation of Postmaster William E. Hurley, who will remain at his $10,000 post until Feb. 5, 1935. In this connection it may be recalled that, several weeks ago, Senator Walsh, in a cursory discussion with the Transcript of the general subject of patronage, indicated unequivocally that Postmaster Hurley not only would not be disturbed, but that he would be retained unmolested as a career man in the department.

Further deductions from Senator Walsh's attitude toward patronage are that he obviously, though the chief consultant, is not a "place-hunter." And such an attitude would indicate also that he, along with Governor Joseph B. Ely, as national committeeman and Senator Coolidge, who also must be considered in the matter of appointments, will interpose no opposition to any reward that President-elect Roosevelt has in mind for Mayor Curley.

Consider Silence Eloquent

Mayor Curley's studied silence after his more recent interviews with Governor Roosevelt in New York, and later at Warm Springs, Ga., has contributed in large measure to the conclusion among his associates that his selection for some position within the gift of the President-elect has been definitely decided. As a matter of fact, the mayor's reticence and the secrecy with which he has cloaked his activities as bearing on his relations with Mr. Roosevelt are interpreted as eloquent. They indicate, it is declared, that he is quietly making preparations to wind up his affairs as the city's chief executive, leaving the direction of the municipal government to President Joseph McGrath of the City Council, who automatically becomes mayor if and when Mr. Curley yields to enter the Federal service.

In the absence of any definite developments indicating that the mayor will have ceased his duties here on or before March 4, observers at City Hall see what they consider at least convincing circumstantial evidence that he plans a departure in the immediate future. This evidence is declared to be the fact that the mayor is apparently making provisions for the placement of various members of his secretarial staff in city or other positions.

While the mayor's activity in the interest of members of his personal staff in anticipation of any change under the advancement of McGrath to the mayoralty is vague as outlined in City Hill gossip, there is word from sources outside the Hall indicating quite definitely that steps, whether initiated by the mayor himself or others, have been taken to place office associates in outside positions.

According to the Washington information, Mayor Curley early indicated that the Navy secretaryship was the only position in which he was really personally interested. For this reason it is declared in the Washington appraisal of the situation that, with the admitted certainty that reward in some form is certain for Curley, it is not illogical to reason that the reward will be the Navy portfolio.

Whatever the outcome, observers are unhesitating in their declaration that, with Curley as the head of the Navy, this section of the country, especially the Navy Yard at Charlestown, would continue to have a militant opponent standing in the way of any proposed curtailment of naval operations here, which would tend to aggravate the already distressing unemployment situation.

Inquiry More Embarassing

Discussion of what the future holds for Mayor Curley in the Roosevelt administration perforce includes consideration of the extent to which the agitation at the State House for an investigation of the city administration will affect his availability for Cabinet or other honors. The drive for an investigation, with his political enemies, Councilors Kelly and Dowd, as the sharpest of the spearheads, obviously could be nothing other than embarassing to the mayor at this time, and could not have been better timed for any damage his enemies might hope to register.

An order for an investigation could conceivably hold up any decision by the President-elect, who still is actively associated in political minds with the New York investigation, which had the resignation of Mayor Walker as a dramatic feature. On the other hand, failure of the move for an investigation, also conceivably could result in no change of the President-elect's present decision with relation to Curley, for Roosevelt's favorable appraisal of the mayor has stood in the face of almost continuous attacks by Messrs. Kelly and Dowd for more than two years, attacks now given an extended re-airing before the legislative committee on Beacon Hill.

The mayor's position with relation to the investigation move has been the same silent one that has marked his attitude in discussion of his probable selection for an important Federal post. The hearing at the State House, however, disrupted his plans to the extent that he cancelled tentative plans to sail recently on a vacation cruise to the West Indies, but he would not dignify the attacks of his political enemies by appearing at the State House in opposition to the request for the investigation.

AMERICAN

Mayor to Speak at Welfare Conference

A conference will take place between representatives of the church and of social welfare at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, morning, afternoon and evening of February 20.

The city of Boston will be represented by Mayor James M. Curley. "Facing the Economic Crisis" is the topic for consideration.

President Carl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will have something to say on "The

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THE MUNICIPAL REFORM MUSKETEERS ON GUARD TO THE FINISH

RELIEF BIG AIM OF MEETING ON FEB. 20

A meeting of social welfare agencies and leading churchmen in Greater Boston is being arranged for Feb. 20, at the 20th Century Club, 3 Joy street, at which Mayor Curley and other prominent speakers will deliver addresses. Relief and still more relief will be the opening topic by Mayor Curley. The Greater Boston Federation of Churches is sponsor for the meeting.

Other speakers will be Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Commissioner Edwin S. Smith of the Department of Labor and Industries; Roy Cushman, head of the Boston Council of Social Agencies; James Myers, field secretary for the Federal Council of Churches; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, recent head of the National Church Council; the Rev. Russell H. Stafford, D. D., of the Old South Church; Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, head of the Family Welfare Society of Boston.

HERALD

BARS LOADING EQUIPMENT

Mayor Curley yesterday wrote a new chapter in municipal government when he barred, by executive order, the use of mechanical loading equipment. His order did not apply to the six machines of the public works department, however. The mayor's order will result in a more widespread distribution of the work.

Acting Commissioner Christopher J. Carven of the public works department asked the municipal employment bureau late yesterday to furnish 1000 shovellers. Contractors will hire 1000 more.

The entire force will be mobilized in the district between the South end and Causeway street and Atlantic avenue and it is expected that all streets will be cleared of snow by nightfall.

Most of the 1000 men drafted from the welfare department rolls were used to shovel the snow into piles, but the moving work was necessarily slow and it was not until late afternoon when the night force of 500 men started work that noticeable progress was made. The men on the welfare lists will not be paid for their work, this labor being considered owed to the city for the regular weekly payments made to them.

Ten trucks with plows were sent into the market district by Craven yesterday at 7 A. M., but the effort to clear the streets accomplished little, with parked and stalled vehicles all along the curbs. In the outlying residential districts contractors and the Boston Elevated cleared the streets without difficulty. The snow was light and easy to handle.

TRAVELER

TAXPAYERS PLAN PROTEST MEETING

Tremont Temple or Garden to Be Scene of Inquiry Demand

Declaring they have "just begun to fight" and making plans for a city-wide protest mass meeting of taxpayers, members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association yesterday declared they were confident that the legislative rules committee which heard their charges of municipal corruption would vote for a city inquiry.

Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, secretary of the organization, said that it was likely Tremont Temple would be used for the mass meeting unless sufficient funds could be negotiated to obtain the Boston Garden.

Councilman Francis E. Kelly, who spent yesterday in preparing a rebuttal of the defence of the Curley administration, will file his brief with the committee Wednesday. He will allege that the only answer to his charges of graft came from Matthew Cummings, one of those whom he accuses, and Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, one of Mayor Curley's subordinates.

In addition he will enumerate a long list of charges which he alleges that Silverman failed to answer adequately or answer at all.

Thomas A. Niland, former state representative from East Boston, yesterday attacked Silverman for characterizing the demand for an investigation as "treason."

"In regard to the statement," he said, "of Mr. Silverman, a man who receives $10,000 of the taxpayers' money to do their work and who is trying at the present time to prevent these same taxpayers from finding out where their money has gone, if this man wants to accuse those who want this investigation of treason, then I plead guilty. In the words of Patrick Henry, 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'

"I'm going to stand to the end with Mrs. Connors, who is the widowed mother of four children. I applaud her actions.

"If there is nothing to be hidden, why such strenuous efforts to prevent the investigation? I think it an outrage that Mr. Silverman is up at the State House trying to prevent [illegible] tion when

DENIAL BY SON OF ROOSEVELT

Never Got Commission for Any Hub Business

Denial that he has ever received any commission for insurance or any other business from the Mayor or the city of Boston was made yesterday by James Roosevelt in a letter to President Erland F. Fish of the State Senate, chairman of the committee on rules of the Legislature.

During the hearings on the proposal for an investigation of the administration of city affairs, reference was made to possible insurance business done by the son of the President-elect with Mayor Curley or with the city. In his letter to President Fish, he said:

"In order that the record may be correct, may I state to you and through you to the rules committee that never at any time have I received one cent of commission for insurance or any other business from either the Mayor or the city of Boston."

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of city employes during hard times, the mayor told the state chairman of social welfare of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Loan sharks," with their exorbitant rates of interests taking an unfair advantage of people in "tight" situations, are a menace to the community, the mayor charged as he proudly pointed to the Credit Union.

The establishment of this Union he views as the one single act of his twelve mayoralty years which has brought him the greatest personal satisfaction.

The interview follows:

MRS. LIMBACH: What achievement, Mayor Curley, do you consider your most serviceable contribution to the city?

MAYOR CURLEY: There is, perhaps, not a single act of mine during the nearly twelve years in which I have been mayor that I look back upon with greater satisfaction than the establishment of the City of Boston Employes' Credit Union.

MRS. LIMBACH: When was it formed and why do you give it such distinction?

Enslaved by Debts

MAYOR CURLEY: The organization itself was incorporated October 25, 1915. But more important are the conditions which precipitated its being. Prior to that it was notorious that Boston was infested with the class of money lenders commonly called "loan sharks." City employes were not alone sharing their incomes with these exorbitant usurers, but practically enslaving themselves to debt for all time. School teachers, scrubwomen, day laborers were turning over their earnings—mortgaging their future for the pittance of the present.

MRS. LIMBACH: Why did they have to borrow from such money lenders?

MAYOR CURLEY: The person earning ordinary wages and without resources when confronted with sickness or death in his family or other emergencies requiring ready money had no alternative but to borrow from these "loan sharks." They were enticed into dealings with them by misleading information.

MRS. LIMBACH: Was the interest high for the loans?

MAYOR CURLEY: Incredible as it may seem, the interest and paper charges paid as the result of loans thus negotiated amounted in some cases to nearly 20 per cent a year.

Licensed by State

MRS. LIMBACH: I suppose you found that the laws relating to these matters were inadequate.

MAYOR CURLEY: We found that to be the case; also that the laws of the Commonwealth were being entirely disregarded by the money lenders who were doing business under state licenses. The situation was such among the city laborers that on an average of over a hundred men lost a half day's pay each week in order to make the necessary arrangements with money lenders to withdraw assignments of wages filed against them.

MRS. LIMBACH: You found, of course, that radically changed laws on this subject were necessary?

MAYOR CURLEY: It was my good fortune at that time, with the aid of a number of public spirited citizens and despite the opposition of a powerful lobby, to secure legislation abolishing the so-called paper charges on small loans and providing that an assignment of future earnings could only affect one-fourth of a person's wages, at the same time requiring the consent of his wife to the assignment, if the applicant was a married man.

Times Increase Loans

MRS. LIMBACH: Is money lent readily?

MAYOR CURLEY: Yes, to all city employes on the strength of his employment by the city. There is no need of endorsement. If the man has a job he can get the money. Up to the present time more than 6000 separate loans have been made, covering the entire gamut of human individual existence. Many of the borrowers are chronic cases and in certain instances furnish a fairly accurate record of family life. Money is borrowed to meet the cost attendant upon the marriage ceremony and the furnishing of a home, money is borrowed for the necessary expenses of ushering into the world each new addition to the family; for the doctor's bill and the dentist's bill, for clothing, for school purposes and the final demand, if even made for the undertaker's fee. Payment of taxes on real estate is one of the popular reasons given.

MRS. LIMBACH: Depression has probably caused a run on the Union?

MAYOR CURLEY: Because of the depression we have been obliged to make many more loans than customary. They have all been met. However, we have had to reduce the maximum loan from $300 to $250 to satisfy all demands. In these times when people are frantic about the present, let alone the future, the Union has been a God-send and a blessing to that great mass of humanity which goes on and on in life, meeting exigencies as they present themselves, and at that, with extreme difficulty.

No Peril to Thrift

MRS. LIMBACH: This Credit Union idea has a tendency to discourage saving, doesn't it?

MAYOR CURLEY: Not at all. By the rules laid down for the rturn of the loan, $1 a week basis payment, there is developed a habit of thrift and consistent savings. For when the loan is paid, the individual keeps on putting aside the customary amount.

MRS. LIMBACH: Has the city incurred any losses?

MAYOR CURLEY: It is a credit to the individual and to the system as well that out of the nearly $2,500,000 lent during the 17 years the losses have been less than one half of one

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Saves City Employes From Loan Sharks, Says Curley



MAYOR CURLEY being interviewed by Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach, Brookline clubwoman, in second of the series of interviews the Boston Sunday Advertiser is publishing, obtained from prominent persons by prominent persons. The loan shark evil and how the credit unions combat it was the topic. (Boston Sunday Advertiser Photo.)

Mayor, in Sunday Advertiser Interview With Club Leader, Tells of Fight Against Usury

In the second of a series of discussions on vital subjects of local interest, the Boston Sunday Advertiser today offers an interview between Mayor James Michael Curley of Boston and Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach of Brookline, state chairman of social welfare of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and president of the Ladies' Unity Club.

"Loan Sharks" is the topic of today's discussion.

As social welfare chairman of Massachusetts, Mrs. Limbach's interest stretches into the homes of the people of the Commonwealth, to study family income and disbursement of family funds.

City employes of Boston are protected from the usury of "loan sharks" by the City of Boston Employes' Credit Union, Mayor Curley revealed in an interview with Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach, prominent Brookline clubwoman.

Without any ballyhoo, the Union has [illegible]

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CURLEY PROBE DOOMED, AVER FIGHT LEADERS

Charges by Silverman, Goodwin and Others Expected to Sway Committee in Hearing

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

Rejection of the bill filed by the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association asking for a $100,000 probe of the present administration at City Hall appears almost certain to be recommended by the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature.

Before the defence arguments, the committee had been apparently impressed with the case set forth by City Councillors Francis E. Kelly and John F. Dowd, Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, Alexander Whiteside, Russell Codman, Sr., and others, speaking for the petition.

Discussion had even started as to the probable choice of a prosecutor.

OLITICS IS CHARGED

Several influential members of he committee had indicated plainly that they felt an investigation could not be avoided.

The replies made by Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman and Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Finance Commission, together with the forceful appearance of Contractor Matthew Cummings, however, brought about a noticeable change in the committee's viewpoint.

The revelation by Goodwin that the bulk of the material used in arguments by the petitioners had been taken from the reports of the finance commission, reports that had been signed by prominent Republicans, members of the commission, put the case of the petitioners in a new light.

The committee was also concerned with the question of whether the agitation had been influenced to a considerable extent by animus against Mayor Curley and a desire to discredit him nationally.

MAY CHANGE CHARTER

Both Silverman and Goodwin charged that Atty. Whiteside and Councillor Kelly and Dowd have been at odds with the mayor for some time, and that in the case of Whiteside, the mayor had characterized him as "Public Enemy No. 1."

Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, Democratic member of the committee, who is vigorously opposed to the investigation, argued from the start of the hearings that if the petitioners were in earnest and wanted a closer check on the city government they should prepare bills for a change in the charter.

This suggestion, it seems probable, will be taken cognizance of by the Rules Committee itself and some action along that line by the committee would not be surprising.

GLOBE

STORM HEAVIEST IN FOUR YEARS

Hundreds Given Jobs Clearing Streets

Traffic Delayed by Snowfall Recorded at 10½ Inches

Fair Weather Predicted for Boston Today

Boston dug itself out late yesterday from the heaviest snowfall since Feb 20-21, 1929, when 16.5 inches fell. The official measurement of Boston's snowfall yesterday was 10½ inches, while the white blanket elsewhere in New England varied from 9 to 16 inches. The storm was a great boon to the jobless and of serious hindrance only to automobile traffic.

Nearly 2700 jobless in Boston contributed their services to the city yesterday by working on snow gangs in consideration, without pay, of welfare aid extended to them and their families by the taxpayers. More than 1500 welfare men will do the same today.

In addition to the recruits from the welfare lists 10 contractors today will hire 1000 jobless men at $5 a day's pay. These two forces, combined with the regular city force of 1500 men, make a total of 4000 who will tackle the snow in Boston's streets today.

Snow removal officials and Winter sports enthusiasts alike were greatly cheered late last night when the Weather Man predicted fair weather for today and partly cloudy conditions for tomorrow, without much change in temperature. There was no other storm in sight on the weather map.

"El" Hires 400 Men

Besides the 4000 welfare men and regular city workers who labored against the storm yesterday, the Boston Elevated added 400 jobless men to its normal maintenance crew of 284, while the three railroads in Boston hired about 100 jobless men each. Many more thousands of unemployed were engaged by private corporations and private individuals yesterday to remove snow.

Division Engineer Christopher J. Carven, who had charge of the city's snow removal work as Acting Public Works Commissioner, last night estimated the city would spend more than $25,000 in snow removal, while the Elevated's estimate of the cost of clearing its lines was $10,000.

If the weather does not become too cold, or if another storm does not break, Mr Corven said, the city's forces will have made a big dent into the snow by tonight.

Yesterday was devoted mostly to plowing the business section and main arteries, and removing snowbanks at the curbs in the shopping and theatrical districts. Today the plows will open up the suburban streets, while other gangs work in the business section north of Massachusetts av removing snowbanks from all the business streets.

Mr Carven said that it was impossible to remove snow banks in the business district yesterday because of the thousands of parked automobiles. He said that because today is Sunday and the business streets will be free of parked cars is a "great break" for those assigned to remove snowbanks.

Curley Makes More Jobs

Mayor Curley set a precedent last night when, ordering that snow removal work be given to contractors, he banned the use of mechanical snow-loaders by contractors, so that there would be more paid jobs available for the unemployed. Each snow-loader does the work of 50 men.

Mayor Curley's decision to call in the services of 10 contractors was influenced by the report from the city foremen that many of the men on the welfare lists—a large number of them "white collar" workers—were exhausted by their day's work on the streets. The welfare men were reported all very eager to do their share, but were not husky enough to stand much more than one day's work on the snow gangs.

Many of the men on the welfare lists reported for work without rubbers or overcoats, and had to be supplied with clothing before being sent out. Numerous "white collar" workers were observed shoveling snow wearing pigskin gloves and white collars.

In accordance with an injunction stamped upon the identification card given to each of the 14,000 men receiving aid in Boston, all were required to report for duty yesterday. This pledge to which each subscribes reads as follows:

"In case of a snowstorm, or other emergency, you must report to your regular working yard, whether it is your regular working day or not. Failure to report may cause you to lose aid. . ."

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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

The hearing on the resolve for the appointment of a special commission to look into the finances of Boston attracted on the first day of the legislative committee session last week the largest crowd ever seen at the State House for a committee hearing. The attendance fell off during the last two days, but the interest in the matter continued.

The backers of the investigation may be separated into three classes; the first group consists of high-minded citizens who believe large amounts of the taxpayers' money are regularly misspent or wasted at City Hall, the second group of political and personal enemies of Mayor James M. Curley, and the third group of those who think such an investigation at this moment will make it difficult and perhaps impossible for Mr Curley to obtain an important appointment in the Federal service after President-Elect Roosevelt has been inaugurated.

Rejection Is Forecast

The general impression at the State House is that the joint Committee on Rules, which has the matter in charge, will report against an investigation. It is believed the committee will say that the courts, the District Attorney and the Finance Commission already have authority in the matter and that it would be unwise under the circumstances to spend $200,000 for an investigation by a special commission. This prediction about what will happen is, of course, only a guess, but it is the favorite one.

The hearings in regard to the investigation have roused again speculation about what, if anything, Mayor Curley will receive at the hands of the incoming national administration. One newspaper dispatch from Washington states, with apparent authority, that neither Mr Curley nor any other New England man will have a place in the cabinet, and the next day another message from the capital makes it clear that the Mayor will be Secretary of the Navy. Clearly, both of the writers just referred to cannot be right, and it is possible that both are wrong.

Perhaps the President-elect has not made up his mind as to his course with regard to Mayor Curley, and the silence of the latter may be due to his ignorance on the subject. If Mr Roosevelt has decided what he will do, the chances are that half a dozen men, notably James A. Farley, are in his confidence; all the rest are surmising. The politicians agree, however, that Mr Curley will have an important post under the new administration.

The Mayoralty Contest

It appears that the name of one of the most prominent candidates for Mayor of Boston has been omitted in some of the recent gossip about the approaching contest for that office—Ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, who stated several months ago that he intended to succeed Mayor Curley in City Hall. So many things have happened since that time that Mr O'Connell was temporarily forgotten, but his friends say he will be much in the public mind during the months to come.

It will be interesting to observe the attitude of the Good Government Association, which will, apparently, be obliged either to pick out a candidate who has not hitherto received its indorsement or to choose between Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, who had its indorsement eight years ago, and Frederick W. Mansfield, whom it backed four years ago. Many people believe the Good Government Association, if faced with the latter dilemma, will prefer Mr Mansfield, who has not yet filled the office and consequently has had no chance to offend any of his supporters. It is no reflection on Mr Nichols' administration to say that he probably did some things which some of his friends did not like. And so, although he may have this year some supporters he did not have when he ran before, he also has some enemies he did not have at that time.

Democratic Reaction Important

Another interesting feature of the coming election will be the state of mind of the Democratic voters. Will they be divided, as they were when Mr Nichols was elected, or will they substantially unite on one member of their party? If the latter event happens, a Democrat will be elected; but if several Democrats run, Mr Nichols or some other Republican may lead the list.

It is said that the first attempt at clearing the field has been seen in suggestions that Mr Mansfield may be offered a Federal post which will appeal to him. According to these reports, Mr Mansfield is at present disposed to run again for Mayor; his friends say he desires this office for the honor and not for the salary and that no Federal office which he is likely to get will prove sufficiently attractive.

Someone has suggested that John F. Fitzgerald might run again for Mayor, but that distinguished citizen, now in the sunny South, has stopped that rumor. In all of the discussion about Federal appointments, nothing has been said about Mr Fitzgerald, but it would not be at all surprising if he had the opportunity to accept some Federal post. There are reasons for believing he has friends who are close to Mr Roosevelt.

"Pull" and "Fixing"

Frank A. Goodwin, formerly State Registrar of Motor Vehicles and now chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, is better adapted for service as an advocate than as a judge, but he not infrequently hits the nail on the head. At the State House the other day he accused Capt Charles T. Beaupre of the State Police of "fixing" cases of alleged violation of the automobile laws and regulations, with the result that the matters never go to the courts. Mr Goodwin may, or may not, have been right in what he said about Capt Beaupre, but people who know what is going on will be greatly surprised if the latter has not been hounded by parties in interest or their friends.

These are the days when influence is brought to bear on almost everything. Even newspaper reporters are [illegible] something in behalf of John Doe or James Roe, who has been accused perhaps of violating the automobile laws or perhaps of some much more serious offense. District attorneys, officers of the State or local police departments, in fact, almost all who hold public enforcement or administrative posts are the ones toward whom this influence is directed.

Hard to Stand Up Against

He is indeed hardhearted who can stand up against such alleged "pull" in unimportant matters. Conscientious officers find it difficult to refuse to oblige a friend or a man of alleged influence when he asks merely that a minor law or rule be stifled before it gets into the courts, where, it may be assumed, justice sits blindfolded and deals out punishment and relief without knowledge of those who come before her.

If such influence is effective, the fault lies primarily not with the officer who is willing to do favors but with the persons who ask for them. The result of these things is that the man with a "pull" is treated better than the one who has no influential friends. That condition is intolerable if the laws on the statute books are to have respect. It is suggested that the way to bring about reform is to stop the trouble at the source and to place the blame not on officers who perhaps fear they may lose their positions if they are firm, but on those who ask for special favors. What would happen if heads of departments were required to make public at stated intervals the names of those who tried to dissuade them from doing their duty?

HERALD 2/14/33

Organized Minorities Resist Economy Plans Though Supporters of the Doctrine of Saving

By W. E. MULLINS

The economy proposals advanced by the joint special committee on public expenditures in its report to the Legislature, many of which were subsequently advocated by Gov. Ely in his budget message, were vigorously opposed last week at legislative committee hearings by numerous strongly organized minorities.

Undeniably their arguments had considerable influence on some of the legislators and the extent of this influence will determine how much the cost of government can be reduced this year. Last summer the general tenor was all in favor of drastic slashes at all non-essentials, yet now that the time for the surgery is at hand it is entirely possible that little if anything will be accomplished.

The highest minded and the best intentioned taxpayer in the commonwealth are devout apostles of the doctrine of saving the government's pennies and cutting into local tax rates, until the proposed economies threaten to affect them directly or to interfere in the slightest degree with any of their pet projects.

A few months ago the public expenditures committee was rather generally applauded when it pointed out the savings to the taxpayers that could be made through the adoption of a program calling for public payroll reductions and the abolition or temporary suspension of several state divisions, among them the industrial commission, the smoke inspection division, the division on the necessaries of life, the division of immigration and Americanization, the division for the psychiatric examination of prisoners and the Hyannis and North Adams teachers' colleges.

Judging from the developments at several of the committee hearings, those who recommended these economies blundered badly.

One example was the hearing on the proposal to abolish the division of ornithology. Without question song birds and mute birds are beautiful and desirable creatures, but the hard-boiled legislators believed that some compensation for the protection now afforded them could be obtained by diverting the expense of this division toward saving some harassed taxpayer from losing his home.

Yet former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker made so eloquent a plea for continued expenditures for the protection of these feathered creatures that it is entirely possible that the customary appropriation will be slightly reduced and then included in the budget.

GOV. ELY THE TARGET

Gov. Ely was the target of some verbal abuse from members of his own party for suggesting that the division on immigration and Americanization might go without an appropriation this year, while Dr. Briggs and David A. Chapman made a vigorous protest against any present interference with the division on smoke inspection.

Henry I. Harriman, admittedly a public spirited citizen, marshalled numerous arguments against the proposal to abolish the division of metropolitan planning, while the hearing on the abolition of the teachers' colleges at Hyannis and North Adams was postponed to permit consideration of a compromise by which a 10 per cent. reduction might be made in the expenditures for all the other teachers' colleges and thus permit the continued operation of those at Hyannis and North Adams.

The suggestion for this compromise provoked the thought that even additional savings might be made by cutting the other appropriations by 10 per cent., if this is possible, and also abolishing the schools at North Adams and Hyannis.

Another compromise advanced has been the consideration of a system of furloughs for state employes instead of voting for outright payroll reductions.

Now, this reporter is not an authority on these various issues at stake before the legislators. It is entirely possible that each of these organized minorities is right in protesting against the abolition of this or the suspension of that, but the mere fact that the legislators who recommended these methods of saving money for the government have not been entirely right in a single instance, according to the spokesmen for the minorities, clearly indicates that something is wrong.

These objections and protests merely serve to demonstrate the futility of eliminating a job or abolishing a single state function once it has been established. They likewise demonstrate the feeble support given to treasury watchdogs when they begin to bark their alarms and threaten to do something tangible toward tightening up the government's purse strings. They serve to throw up in bold relief the difficulties that confront the Governor and legislators once a job or a function is menaced with abolition.

Possibly these minorities are right in their eloquent declarations that the wheels of government will be clogged hopelessly if any of these divisions are abolished, but if they are correct in the stand they have taken, then the shrewd legislators who spent some of the state's funds last summer and considerable of their own valuable time in their study of the situation were all wrong.

WOULD BE CRUSHING BURDEN

If these proposals are voted down in their entirety, and it is entirely possible that they will be, the result will be the imposition of a state tax that will be a crushing burden on already harassed taxpayers. Failure to pass these pending measures will result in swollen local tax rates because all expenditures that are required in excess of the commonwealth's ordinary revenues are assessed directly on the ordinary real estate owner in their local tax payments.

The throngs which crowded the Gardner auditorium for the rules committee hearings on the petition to investigate Boston's financial operations were there in protest against heavy taxes. Many of them hold no grievance against Mayor Curley and they were blind to the political manoeuvres that were being shifted back and forth in front of them.

The rules committee will determine whether or not there will be an investigation. The recommendations of this committee rarely are ignored. One rather ludicrous situation was produced. Repersentative Leo M. Birmingham of Brighton, Democratic floor leader in the House, clearly demonstrated that he is strongly in favor of an investigation. Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, was obviously the most bitterly opposed committeeman to the proposed investigation.

Senator Finnegan announced before the evidence was half in that he would not support an investigation regardless of what was presented. If the committee reports against an investi[illegible] and carry his demand for an inquiry on to the floor of the House. Thus, the Democratic party is split wide open in the two branches on this single issue.

The restoration of political harmony to the ranks of the Republicans seems to have been genuinely accomplished, if one is to judge from the smooth manner in which the Middlesex Club conducted its annual Lincoln night dinner last week. This assembly heard with approval the name of Speaker Saltonstall projected into the political arena as a prospective candidate for his party's nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

The next day the Democrats began to raise the cry of the "royal purple" at the prospects of a Bacon-Saltonstall ticket. Mr. Saltonstall has not indicated that he has any intention of responding to the suggestion advanced for his candidacy by Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, the speaker's floor leader.

It is no secret that some of Lt.-Gov. Bacon's friends hope that Speaker Saltonstall will not be Mr. Bacon's running mate. The Lieutenant-Governor himself will preserve strict neutrality with respect to the contest for the selection of his running mate.

JOHN W. HAIGIS IN TOWN

Former State Treasurer John W. Haigis of Greenfield was in Boston during the week. He is generally regarded as the strongest Republican in the western section of the state and some of Mr. Bacon's supporters would welcome him as the party's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He has been on the verge of participating in the last two primary elections, but on each occasion he stopped just short of taking the fatal plunge.

The subsequent reactions to the suggestion that the speaker run for Lieutenant-Governor probably will influence his decision. Atty.-Gen. Warner is a prospective candidate while a superior court justice has frequently been mentioned lately as a possibility.

The Democratic patronage distributors have succeeded in keeping the job seekers in the new administration pretty well on the anxious seat. Apparently not a single appointment has been agreed on. Senator Walsh continues to be regarded as the strongest influence, and it is believed that he is determined to have the final word in giving out the posts of collector of the port and federal district attorney.

The suggestion has been made that Senator Coolidge will resign to accept a foreign ambassadorship and thus open the way for Mayor Curley to go to the Senate. The betting ought to be 100 to 1 against that development. In the first place, Gov. Ely would not appoint Mayor Curley to the Senate and Mayor Curley probably never could bring himself to accept such a favor from the Governor. At heart, there's no difference in the feeling between them from that which existed one year ago this time when they were openly hostile.

On the other hand, Senator Walsh would resist such an appointment. He never has made a public statement on the subject, but his intimate supporters never can be convinced that Mayor Curley's candidacy for the governorship in 1924 did not have something to do with Walsh's defeat that year by former Senator Gillett. If Curley [illegible] go to the Senate [illegible]

HERALD 2/12/33

Tax Reduction, Not Person of Mayor Curley, True Goal of Growing Army of Irate Citizens

By ROBERT CHOATE

The thing to keep your eye on amid the hue and cry for a legislative investigation of the city of Boston is a reduction in the city's expenses and a marked lowering of the city's tax rate.

At last a substantial number of intensely interested citizens are beginning to take the bit in their teeth and intend to see that the cost of city government is reduced. There is no mistaking their fervor. They are out for blood and at the moment they are after that of the present occupant of City Hall. I suspect they would be after anybody who happened to be in City Hall at the moment. This to my mind, is the first real indication in this state of the true frame of mind of a large number of taxpayers. They at last mean business. Let the politicians beware, for, if the movement continues to grow, more political heads will fall than ever fell in the last election.

Let us look at this movement impartially and strip it, if we can, of some of the political frippery that has so far encloaked it.

First, there is the honest to God movement of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association and the Massachusetts Tax Association. The first is an organization largely inspired by Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, whose driving force and determination have made it a real factor to be reckoned with. The second is composed of some of the most substantial people in the city, large property owners and others, who, while important, have not up to now been vocally effective. In general terms, these two organizations represent the small home owners and shopkeepers on the one hand, and the substantial business interests on the other. If they could combine their resources and work together they would be an even more effective force.

CONSPICUOUS PART

In the hearings of last week a good deal of prominence was given to Councilmen Kelly and Dowd, who played a conspicuous part in the proceedings. They are the most bitter and relentless enemies of the mayor in the city and their political rancor knows no bounds. There can be no question that Messrs. Kelly and Dowd are out to get Mr. Curley now as they have always tried to in the past. The charges that they produced before the legislators were not new, but have been aired at almost every meeting of the council since they became part of it. They have found the publicity of the hearings at the State House a useful sounding board to repeat their attacks on the mayor and they have naturally made the most of it.

It was against these two gentlemen particularly that the mayor took the stump in the last city election and the whole force of the Curley contingent was thrown into the breach in an unsuccessful effort to defeat them. Messrs. Dowd and Kelly are now reaping their reward in the opportunity which this public hearing offers them.

Divorce the hearings of their political diatribes against the mayor and you can begin to gauge the soundness of the underlying basis feeling of protest which exists among the rank and file of taxpayers.

PART OF POLITICAL PLAY

The antics of Kelly and Dowd, however, are but part of political play going on at the moment. There is another scene to it. That is the obvious effort of the Curley camp to distract the public's attention from the hearings on Beacon Hill to the activities of the police department on Berkeley street and particularly to Police Commissioner Hultman. The Curley smoke screen, if it can be erected, would be an investigation of the police department as has been urged by Senators Finnegan and Langone, both of whom are definitely part of the Curley entourage.

This, then, is about the picture as it is constructed by the boys who follow closest the politics of the town. It is these politicial sidelights which are likely to lead the real criers for lower taxes astray, tied to the shirt tails of smart politicians, scarcely interested in taxation at all but only aligned Curley and anti-Curley.

There is much to be said for an investigation and probably as much to be said against it, but the present movement at least places in the hands of the Republican leaders of the House and Senate a very definite club with which to threaten the mayor of the state's largest city.

DEMANDS FOR ECONOMY

The demands for stricter economy in city operation have not been met, at least so far as the preliminary budget figures would show. In place of a willingness to reduce the tax rate, to relieve the burden of the already overloaded property owner, there has been exhibited a stubborn inclination to leave things as they are and let the city stagger along as best it may.

The question here is not really that of hanging Mayor Curley politically, although that is what Messrs. Kelly and Dowd are striving desperately to do. After all, Mayor Curley does not fit into this picture for very much longer. Indeed, he may be placed in Washington before another month is out. Even an investigation could hardly expect to produce much before his term actually expires Jan. 1, 1934.

The club which Messrs. Saltonstall and Fish hold in their hands is the threat of a real investigation unless the occupant of City Hall, whether Mayor Curley or another, actually produces something in the way of downward revision of budget estimates and that sort of administration which means an actual lifting of the load of the taxpayer. That, to my mind, is the real objective of the intensely serious group of citizens who have been storming the hearings on Beacon Hill. Rightly or wrongly, they have been incited by Kelly and Dowd to centre their attacks on the person of the mayor. What they are actually after is not the mayor at all, but the fulfilment of a desperate resolve to see in City Hall a man who will not squander the public's money and who will savagely insist on administering the city's business in such a way as to reduce the tax rate to a point where the family of today can live decently under it.

IMPOSSIBLE DUTIES

It is always easy to picture the part which men in high political stations can play and to assign to them duties which are utterly impossible of execution. Such, however, does not seem the part that has been offered to Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Fish and Senator Stevens. They can be impressed, as was everybody, with the factual refutation offered by Corporation Counsel Silverman of the charges made largely by Kelly and Dowd. But the leaders of the House and Senate know far more of the political machinations behind the hearings than I should ever venture to whisper to them. They can apply the proper rate of discount to that.

Is there any reason why Messrs. Saltonstall and Fish cannot take the mayor by the lapels of his coat and talk to him something like this? "Until such time as the mayor can convince the taxpayers of his earnestness in reducing the tax rate of the city there may always exist the need for a legislative investigation of very wide powers. You go back and show the citizens of Boston how taxes may be reduced and we will hold the question of investigation under advisement. You have had broader experience in the administration of Boston's city government than any other man. Now go and do the job. We give you two weeks."

Is this too impertinent a way to talk to the mayor? If it is, it is likely to be the way the voters will talk when they next reach for the ballot boxes.

Frank Kelly, who raises his voice in the city council loud and often as the people have picked him to do, has been having a lot of fun in the State House building hollering for an investigation of how the government of the city is run. It does not look as if much would come of it but there has been lots of fireworks and a good time has been had by all.

Miscellaneous publications

Jan 1 – April 9, 1933

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NO. 3—THE BIRTH OF THE SMITH BOOM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By JAMES G. GUILFOYLE
(Telegram Political Reporter)

In previous instalments Mr. Guilfoyle has recounted the story of the presidential campaign in Massachusetts to the point where Mr. Donahue had criticized Mr. Curley's refusal of speaking dates in the 1928 campaign and Mr. Curley's reply regarding the fatal illness of his wife.

IT was well known that Mrs. Curley and the mayor were a devoted couple, and that more than a wife she was a skillful political advisor to whom the mayor listened.

Whether his speech aroused sympathy and the whole incident reacted to his advantage is of course not known. Those who knew Mr. Donahue were loath to believe that he had any intention of utilizing a sad event for campaign purposes. But regardless of what discussion might be made on this point certainly the occurrence that followed Mr. Donahue's address received the wider publicity.

Broadcasting studios are so arranged that those who talk over the air can be placed before microphones in booths or rooms without meeting. When the speaker concludes in one booth, the particular microphone which he was using is cut off the air and the program continues from another. Studio officials knew there was no love between Curley and Donahue, and, as the latter was to finish his talk a short time before Curley went on the air it was planned to place them before microphones in rooms far removed.

Something must have gone astray with the plan, however, for as Mr. Donahue concluded and stepped back to the reception room, Mayor Curley surrounded by henchmen and resplendent in evening dress was sitting there. He had been listening to what Mr. Donahue had to say. The mayor's face was red with anger. His eyes raised to the door as Mr. Donahue entered. In an instant he was on his feet. He lunged forward at him muttering words that studio attaches did not catch.

Rough Stuff

Mr. Donahue in physical proportions is slight. He would be no match for the mayor's heavy frame and broad shoulders. He knew it, and as Curley rushed toward him made for the nearest door to escape. Studio attendants and visitors sensing the battle that might ensue between the chairman of the Democratic state committee and the mayor of Boston, stepped in his path. In a twinkling the studio was thrown into pandemonium, as Curley sought to follow the retreating Donahue, expressing his opinion of him in words that could not be mistaken.

In the excitement that followed one man was most effective in blocking Curley. It was he who was principally credited with stopping his charge. He had come to the studio with Donahue and has listened to his talk. He arose when the mayor made for Donahue. He frustrated any thought of battle.

When the mayor paused the man was right in his path. He could not help but recognize him. It was Gael Coakley, son of the Curley arch-enemy.

For 24 hours after this incident the controversy raged. "Dan" Coakley seized upon it as splendid material to continue his verbal thrusts at the mayor, asserting it revealed "his real character." The elder Coakley claimed his son had been struck or kicked and threatened to get a warrant for Curley's arrest. There were counter claims that the mayor did not touch Gael, let alone strike him. The issue never came to a real test through court proceedings. It probably never was intended that it should. It was, however, the sort of a happening that Mr. Coakley could make the most of it and he did with considerable pleasure.

But the Curley spirit, like it or not, and his enemies will tell you the same story as his friends, typifies the Salvation Army slogan—"A man may be down but he's never out."

A Tense Moment

Eventually Governor Ely was nominated and as the time for the state convention drew near Democrats were steeped in speculation if Mayor Curley and Governor Ely would "make up." An air of tension hung over the convention hall as the nominee for governor was accorded an ovation that afternoon. On the stage the routine details of a political convention were being droned in monotonous tones by the officers but no one was attentive. Necks were craned and eyes focused on the main door. A dozen stories were in circulation. Some said Mayor Curley would come. Others said he had elected to fight Ely to the end.

Suddenly a shout arose. It swelled to a roar. The delegates and spectators rose cheering and handclapping. Down the aisle escorted by some of the staunch party men, including those who had worked for Ely, came Mayor Curley. He smiled and bowed. His face was flushed with excitement, but there was not the slightest trace of embarrasment as he faced the man he had fought so vigorously. Curley stuck out his hand. Ely grasped it. The crowd went into a wild cheer. The routine speeches were out of the way. The gubernatorial nominee spoke briefly. He made several joking references to coming "from the sticks," a favorite phrase used by Curley in his opposition, but above all he bespoke harmony. Then Curley was presented and again the rafters shook.

Curley Comes Across

He spoke slowly at first and with a chastened tone. He presented no picture of the fighting Curley but rather the contrite mayor. His words escape the writer at the moment but the import was that he had fought, he was licked and he knew it. Despite it all he was a Democrat, had always been in the party and intended to remain. He had had his ups and downs but he had not gloated over his victims and did not expect anyone to gloat over him in defeat. He had simply fought for what he thought was for the best interests of the party and now that it had decided he was wrong, the battle was over and he was ready to go on the line for Ely. Democrats, he said, must have their primary fights but they go forward united in elections.

It was the character of speech that only Curley could deliver. It won completely the visitors and delegates who believed his words. But those who had fought with Curley put their tongue in their cheek and chalked it down as just another speech. The climax was a marvellous gesture.

The mayor talked about the value of registration. How much it had helped Smith to carry Massachusetts. He believed it was important for the party to press it.

"And to show my sincerity in the effort to elect Mr. Ely I want to present him this check for $1000 for his campaign," said the mayor, passing the paper to the gubernatorial nominee. It was a signal for a tremendous outburst. The Curley crowd led the demonstration. It had all the elements for emotional response.

Hundreds left the hall singing the praises of Curley. He was right. He could take a licking and come up

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(Photo by Blank & Stoller)
ALFRED E. SMITH

smiling. He was a real fellow, a real politician.

But Mr. Ely's emotions as he read a check made out to the chairman of the Boston city committee—an ardent Curley man, were not recorded.

Neither were the emotions of a man who sat in the center of the gallery of visitors. His seat was right in the front row. Occasionally it was noted Curley glanced in that direction. There were some who said that when he did he showed nervous tension. But others did not note such reaction.

The man who had this gallery seat and who after fixing his eyes on Curley never shifted his gaze was Daniel H. Coakley. He thought it would disturb him.

Post Reconciliation Rumors

There was much talk after the Ely-Curley reconciliation meeting at the state convention of an agreement being reached whereby the governor would be satisfied with one term and would then support Curley for the office. The rumors of this understanding were revived during the presidential primary campaign, but always with a lack of definiteness that gave weight to the belief they were inspired to detract from the Ely leadership.

The truth is, from a very good authority, there never was such an agreement. There were friends of Governor Ely who feared he could not be elected in the face of Curley opposition. There was some talk on their part of such an arrangement in return for the mayor's support. But it was the effort of well-wishers of the governor who were moving heaven and earth to fuse all elements in his behalf. The suggestion was never authorized by Governor Ely. He gave consideration to the value of the plan but it never reached a point where he sought to consummate with Mr. Curley.

Former Governor Smith came to Massachusetts again in January, 1932. He was the guest speaker at the dinner which marked the opening of the Victory drive for funds for the party in this state. There were similar dinners in other states. All the "big guns" of the party were in action but Mr. Smith chose Massachusetts because of the warm spot in his heart for the state for the vote of 1928.

The Famous Statler Dinner

The dinner, held at the Statler in Boston, attracted an enormous crowd. It had been rumored that Al might definitely state his position with respect to the presidency. There were tense moments at the dinner but Mr. Smith was not responsible. Instead it was Mayor Curley.

Leopold M. Goulston, chairman of the Victory drive in Massachusetts, and a prominent member of the bar, presided. On his left was Governor Ely, on his right Smith, and just beyond him was the Boston mayor. The committee had purchased radio time over a New England network but it was restricted to certain hours.

The radio time allotted to Mayor Curley and Governor Ely had been carefully apportioned. It was outlined on place cards placed before the speakers to avoid encroachment. Mayor Curley was the first of the outstanding guests to be called upon. From the inner recesses of his dress coat he extracted a bulky manuscript dealing with "heavy" problems of government. He read on and on, and like many other speakers, he is at his worst when he is reading. The faithful gave him occasional applause but for the most part the audience seemed bored. Mr. Smith also wore a bored expression.

Chairman Goulston became particularly nervous when the mayor approached the end of his time and displayed no recognition of the fact. As the mayor continued to unfold page after page of manuscript, Goulston leaned toward Smith. He asked the former governor to give Curley's coat tail a twitch, a favorite method of warning those who are talking too long. Smith declined, although he was as angry at the apparent encroachment on radio time as Goulston.

Curley Keeps On

"Shall I get up and rap him to order?' Goulston asked in a whisper.

Smith advised against it, pointing out that such an interruption might be misinterpreted over the radio, and might be harmful to the Victory campaign.

Then a note was passed to Curley informing him to close his address in two minutes. Mayor Curley paused for a moment, took a drink of water, while he read the note, and remarked in an undertone audible for some distance, "I still have eight minutes of radio time, and I propose to utilize it."

It was a tense moment but Mr. Goulston, persuaded by the guest of honor, and the disarming smile of Governor Ely, waited patiently until the Boston mayor had read the last word on the last page of the manuscript.

Governor Ely took notice of the mayor's attitude when he was introduced, remarking with a smile, "Mayor Curley has so well handled the problems which he discussed that I am glad he was permitted to complete his address, even though he encroached 10 minutes on my time."

It was just another of the incidents that have brought Governor Ely and Mayor Curley into conflict, happenings which have so harrassed the governor's friends and which have not reacted to the benefit of the mayor.

Mr. Smith's address was disappointing that night. He failed to clarify his 1932 attitude. Instead he advised his party to stop finding fault with the Republicans and give the American people a straight-forward, honest declaration of principle and an outline of what it intended to do if entrusted with the government of the country. Beyond elaborating his idea for a Federal bond issue for public works, which he proposed in a speech in Washington the previous week, Mr. Smith offered nothing new except his complete endorsement of the Raskob plan for the solution of the prohibition question and the advocacy of a new tariff.

The significant event came when Smith had finished and the gathering was on its feet applauding. Daniel W. Gallagher, a former federal assistant district attorney, leaped to the table to lead cheering for the "next President."

"The party is going to draft you," he shouted at Smith while the crowd roared its approval. "Don't throw away your brown derby, you'll need it again and it will not look bad at

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all when you hang it up in Washington."

Irreconcilable Gallagher

Even as Colonel House gave impetus to a Roosevelt boom in June, 1931, at Magnolia, so Gallagher may be credited with inspiring the Smith boom six months later at Boston. From that time on Massachusetts Democrats found more interest in Smith's future plans than in any political subject. His every utterance was read with avid concern. And no man was more enthusiastic for Smith than Gallagher. Six months later at Chicago when Roosevelt was nominated Gallagher was so disappointed he vowed he was off the reservation and would not support the nominee. He was one of the last of the Smith irreconcilables in Massahusetts to go over to Roosevelt, and then only because of Smith's urgings.

Massachusetts was not alone in its concern over Mr. Smith's position when his antagonism to Roosevelt became a general topic of conversation. Probably no question in modern politics was more absorbing to the politically inclined than the reason for the break between these two lifelong friends. The Bay State leaders claimed they had the correct answer. In the inner circles it was widely whispered.

Smith, they declared was disturbed at the patronizing attitude exhibited toward him by Roosevelt after he became governor. Smith felt that he was largely responsible for Roosevelt's occupancy of the Albany executive mansion. During his own term as governor he had put into effect many policies which had won wide commendation from governmental students. He had a natural interest in their continuance and development, and yet Governor Roosevelt had rarely, if ever, consulted him, and had even carried a battle to him on a referendum question concerning reforestation.

Speculation On Reasons

There was subsequent elaborations of this explanation to include an intimation that Governor Roosevelt felt socially superior to Smith and his family, but it has been determined there was no basis for such speculation. The story was entirely concocted by irresponsible gossipers.

Added to the apparent authentic explanation, however, were details of a particular incident that was held partly responsible for the break between the two men. Smith it was related, was more proud of his accomplishments for the benefit of labor than any other of his meritorious acts while governor of the Empire state. When the governors conference met in a middle western state after Roosevelt has assumed the reins there came a meeting between former Governor Cox and Roosevelt. The two had run on the same presidential ticket in the disastrous 1920 campaign and their conversation turned to state problems. The story has it that Mr. Cox spoke of Mr. Smith's labor legislation program. This brought from Roosevelt a remark which was interpreted by the gossipers, that during his short time in office he had accomplished more in that direction than Smith had achieved during his several terms as governor. Eventually it was said this got back to Smith who added it to the score he had against his former friend. Possibly the accuracy of this explanation is subject to question but it was quite widely related in the inner circles.

The Luncheon

It will be recalled that during the early months of 1932 the venerable Tammany sachem, Voorhees, went to his reward after 103 years of life. His funeral brought a tremendous outpouring of political figures prominent in New York democracy. Roosevelt and Smith were both present. As Smith left the church he leaned over and whispered in Roosevelt's ear. It developed the whisper was merely the acceptance of an invitation to have luncheon with Roosevelt a few days later. But few luncheons have provoked such wide speculation with respect to the conversation. For a time it centered the attention of the nation's democracy, Al and Frank denied it was political, asserting it was just a social time. No one, of course, believed that two such leading figures in a great political party, and then standing in such peculiar relation to each other, could meet without discussing the presidency. And if the Massachusetts friends of Smith can be depended upon they did finally get to it.

Massachusetts friends of Al, who were in New York soon after this memorable luncheon, declared they talked with those who had asked Al point blank just what had been said. The version they brought home was that for a time after the two met they talked of every conceivable subject under the sun. And then Roosevelt said to Smith, "Al this talk of our being enemies politically is not doing me any good, it isn't doing you any good and it isn't doing the party any good. We ought to get together."

Smith looked Roosevelt squarely in the eye and replied, they said, "Frank, you've been in Albany for nearly four years and this is the first time you have ever asked me to get together with you on anything since you went there. I have a lot of people waiting to see me down to the Empire State building so I guess I'll be on my way. Good day."

Smith Pressed In

Late in February, 1932, the Bay State Democratic organization leaders virtually decided it was absolutely necessary for Smith to be a candidate for the presidential nomination Honestly, they had not the slightest encouragement he could attain the nomination, for they were mindful of the tremendous job Farley had done for Roosevelt throughout the West, South and even in many of the Eastern states. They knew in their hearts Smith didn't have a chance unless some miracle happened. They clung to the slight hope that the magic of his name might swing some of the states that had already lined up behind Roosevelt.

Democratic leaders were influenced by two factors. First, the acceptance of Roosevelt's candidacy was to recognize leadership of Curley and his henchman such as Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville. Second, while they knew Smith didn't have a ghost of a show unless the unexpected happened they shared with him the belief that Roosevelt was not the strongest man the party could put forward. They were in sympathy with the "Stop-Roosevelt" movement. They believed the Massachusetts idolatry of Smith offered propitious opportunity for giving momentum to such a plan. With Smith they hoped that from the Stop-Roosevelt tactics there would emerge in the convention a candidate more acceptable to Al's faction of the party of which they were a part.

Enter James D.

While all this discussion was in progress and plans were being formulated James D. Roosevelt, son of the governor, a resident of Cambridge, came into the picture with vigorous command. Naturally he wanted his Dad nominated for the presidency. Rebuffed by the organization he joined forces with Mayor Curley and stood with him through the thick of the battle. Jim Roosevelt came to have deep admiration for the ability and talent of Curley and the Boston mayor became his political tutor. It was an unfortunate position for the young man. His open affiliation with a foe of the organization leaders irked them and their followers. It was responsible for further alienation of Roosevelt support. The Ely followers were determined to have none of Curley. When they saw Jim

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Roosevelt on his bandwagon they could not take kindly to his father's candidacy.

Jim and Governor Ely were virtually neighbors in Cambridge in the Winter months, the governor having temporarily abdicated his Westfield home to be near Beacon Hill during the legislative session. There were reports that Young Roosevelt made an effort to win Ely to his cause, but there was never indication it was more than rumor. At any rate Young Roosevelt became second in command of the Curley forces. To his credit it can be said his loyalty to the Boston mayor has persisted to this day.

It was through young Jim that Governor Roosevelt kept informed of the situation in Massachusetts. It is safe to say the son did not minimize the effort Curley was making in his behalf. His own enthusiasm for the work of the Boston mayor was unbounded and manifest on every public occasion.

When the Massachusetts organization got busy to get Smith into the fight it was Dan Coakley who had as much to do with the details as anyone. Coakley went to New York. He is a long-standing friend of Mayor Hague of Jersey City, reputed one of the three closest men to Al in the country. When Coakley returned he brought assurance that Smith would be a candidate, but it was only hinted at in the stories given the press. Few knew that Coakley had anything to do with it. The Smith candidacy did not become definite publicly until early in March when Chairman Donohue received the necessary signature of the former governor to have delegates pledge themselves to his nomination.

Even then there was much dispute if Smith was a bona fide candidate. Curley fired a broadside at Smith and the former governor gave it back two-fold. The technical explanation from the New York headquarters was that Mr. Donahue had written him asserting many potential delegates in Massachusetts desired to pledge themselves to his candidacy because their constituents wanted to give him a complimentary vote. Under Bay State law no delegate can pledge to a presidential candidate without his written consent. Smith contended he appreciated the loyalty of Massachusetts Democrats and he could not very well deny them an opportunity to vote for him. He sent power of attorney, placing in the hands of Mr. Donahue the authority to give consent to approved delegates to pledge to him. Mr. Smith claimed, however, that it did not commit him to a definite effort to seek the presidential nomination.

The power of attorney placed the organization in a most powerful position since it could reject any delegate unfriendly to its leaders. The discussion centered largely on whether Mayor Curley would be allowed a place on the delegation and there were innumerable conferences.

Of course Curley never had a chance to gain a place. He could not very well, as a Roosevelt leader, pledge himself to Smith. The organization didn't want him anyway because he had challenged its leadership, but more particularly because it had no desire to increase the political prestige of the Boston mayor. Here was an opportunity to crush him, to put him in a most unfavorable light with the great rank and file of Democrats. It was a clever piece of strategy and the organization leaders used it to the very best advantage.

It would not do to throw Curley overboard without a gesture. He has some hold on the Boston Democracy. If he was rejected without apparent consideration it might be disastrous to the cause of Democracy. The conferences, it was announced, centered around whether the Boston mayor would be included in the delegation as a recognition of his eminent place in the party.

(Mr. Guilfoyle's relation of inside campaign incidents will be continued next Sunday.)

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM - JAN-1-1933.

Hub Headlines Clash On Future of Curley

Mayor Flouts Talk of "Resigning in 1933," But Federal Office Rumors Persist; Celebrators in Premature Fog

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
Telegram State House Reporter

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Boston had a tough time today endeavoring to determine if Mayor James M. Curley would resign before the end of his four-year term next year. The final conclusion was that he might and then again he might not, depending largely on what happens after Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes president.

"I see Curley is going to quit," said one of the old landmarks around City hall, looking over his evening paper.

"You're wrong," interjected his companion straightening out the crumpled sheet he'd rescued from the sidewalk. "Curley says he isn't going to quit."

Neither Edition Final

Soon it became quite an argument and a crowd gathered. Both men had the same newspaper, but different editions. There was some banter back and forth about ability to read.

"We'll settle it," said the Landmark pointing to the headline, "what's that say, 'Curley to resign.' Plain enough isn't it?"

"Yeh," responded his bewildered companion, "but looka here. My paper says 'Curly not to quit.' That's plain enough too."

Both were right. Curley was quitting in one edition and not quitting in the next. It became quite an exciting question.

Premature Fog

The throng of New Year's eve celebrators clogging the shopping district were rather befuddled—that is befuddled a few hours before they had expected to be. (The police are not enforcing prohibition tonight.) On the west side of Tremont street newsboys yelled with the gusto that marks their sales talk: "Curley to resign." On the east side the leather-lunged youngsters were just as vociferous in asserting, "Curley not to quit." In some instances the newsboys with the rival statements gathered together to chorus their conflicting statements.

It all started very simply. Mayor Curley had the city council as his guests at dinner at the Parker house. During his address he said: "I invite for myself and my successor during 1933 such spirit of co-operation which is so necessary to the proper conduct of government."

The immediate interpretation was that the mayor planned to resign inasmuch as that would be the only way he could have a successor in 1933.

When the mayor saw the headlines in the evening papers, City Hall was an exciting place. The mayor at once declared he had given no thought to resigning. He indicated that his remarks had been misinterpreted.

The Mayor Explains

Later he amplified his position in the following statement:

"In directing the necessity for co-operation during 1933 between the executive and legislative branches of the municipal government, I expressed the wish that the same cordial relations that had marked our mutual service in 1932 would be extended to me or my successor in 1933.

"My term as mayor of Boston ends in December, 1933, and since under the law the president of the council is acting mayor it was my desire to impress upon the membership of the council the importance of selecting the most capable member of that body as president for the year 1933.

"Contrary to the statements which have appeared in the press, I have at no time considered resigning the office which I now hold as mayor."

"Plausible . . . Except"

The mayor's statement was accepted as very plausible except by those who pointed out that his term does not end until the last day of December, 1933, and that the new mayor takes office on the first Tuesday of 1934, which happens to fall on Jan. 2. The City Hall will be closed on Jan. 1 because it is a legal holiday. It was the opinion that the mayor, if he does not intend to resign, has gone to considerable trouble to impress the council to select a strong man to be acting mayor on a legal holiday.

Political circles still are buzzing as the New Year approaches with the interpretations of the mayor's speech all of them different.

A considerable group believes the mayor unintentionally let the cat out of the bag and that he is ready to resign if Governor Roosevelt calls him to service. They interpret the mayor's statement as a frantic effort to backwater on the ground he was misunderstood so there will be no embarrassment to Governor Roosevelt or himself in the implication that he is slated for federal office.

Rumors Have Persisted

Rumors have been persistent for a long time that Mayor Curley, whose service for Governor Roosevelt is too well known to bear repetition, would resign to take an important place in the new national administration soon after Governor Roosevelt took office. His name has been most frequently mentioned in connection with the post of first assistant secretary of the treasury, in which position he would have supervision over the planning and construction of new federal buildings, principally postoffices. He has also been mentioned for the post of ambassador to numerous countries, including Italy, where he and Mussolini talked of world problems last year, and for governor general of Porto Rico with which delegation he served at the Democratic National convention.

On the other hand, there are other groups who vigorously assert he will not resign as mayor under any circumstances and that if he goes into the federal service, it will not be until 1934.

Recall Jackson Dinner

It was recalled that Mayor Curley was an interested listener at the recent dinner to Robert Jackson, when Governor Ely warned that no Democrat can refuse to accept the call of the President to serve in the administration. Some believe the mayor's remarks before the Council were made under the spell of that speech.

It was also recalled that at least one mayor had resigned for Governor Roosevelt, so that no precedent would be established if Mayor Curley "did a Jimmy Walker."

"Unfinished Business"

One obstacle in the way of Curley's resigning, however, is the drive being made upon his refusal to slash the budget to the extent desired by certain civic organizations in Boston. The mayor has been under critical fire from these and has been fighting back vigorously. The mayor likes a political fight so much that he would be loath to have the impression that he had quit under fire. Although the budget propositions will be well out of the way by the time Governor Roosevelt takes office, there still will be financial problems.

Anyway, as the New Year rolled in, Mayor Curley had intimated he would resign and he had said that he wouldn't quit. So take your choice. Those persons who buy the newspapers solely for the crossword puzzles will get double measure for their money this morning.

So What?



Associated Press Photo
MAYOR CURLEY

WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM - JAN - 1 - 1933.

ECHOES FROM THE State House

By Telegram
State House Reporter

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston received more than 8000 Christmas cards, some of them elaborate. More than 100 came from abroad, the senders being largely men in public life who became acquainted with the mayor on his European trip last year. An elaborate greeting came from the Lord Mayor and Lord Mayoress of Dublin. Governor Ely also sent the mayor a Christmas card.

The Associated Press correspondent who reported how Calvin and Mrs. Coolidge spent Christmas must have been attempting to emulate Winchell. After relating how Mrs. Coolidge enjoyed the church music to an extent that she joined in the singing, he added the sentence: "The former president does not sing."

One of the men who was deprived of his operating license by Registrar Morgan T. Ryan this week is named, aptly, "Walker."

Former Rep. Bernard Ginsburg of Boston, who would like to be the next chairman of the Republican state committee, but who won't be, has been helping swell the postal receipts by writing former governors for suggestions with respect to the man who should have the place. Calvin Coolidge sent word in reply (through his secretary), that he was not sufficiently conversant with the situation to offer any advice. The assumption is that Ginsburg is a collector of autographs. He must have known that none of the former governors, and particularly Mr. Coolidge would attempt to tell him what they thought about the situation.

Thomas J. Boynton, former United States district attorney, attorney general and mayor of Everett, observed with Mrs. Boynton the past week the 53d anniversary of their wedding. Greetings came from all over New England.

Although John R. Murphy had been one of his bitterest political opponents, Mayor Curley promptly issued an eulogy praising his "colorful career," when Mr. Murphy died this week.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham always wears a vivid necktie, whether through choice or because of an election bet has not been revealed. On the other hand, Big Jim Farley, chairman of the Democratic National committee, is always buying the blue neckties he so much admires, but seldom has the courage to wear.

Prof. Francis B. Sayre, the newly appointed commissioner of corrections, does not plan to take the job until Jan. 11. Until he qualifies, his predecessor, Dr. A. Warren Stearns, will remain in the harness.

Gaspar G. Bacon, the newly-elected lieutenant governor, is still taking a much needed rest with his mother on Long Island. He plans to be on the job, however, beginning Tuesday.

There is much speculation as to what prompted Sen. Charles A. Stevens of Lowell to file a bill to prevent military officers from being retired with a rank higher than major general. When Edward L. Logan and Alfred F. Foote, retired as commanders of the 26th division, each was given the rank of lieutenant general. Senator Stevens is one of the most prominent military men in the state and there will be considerable interest when he explains.

Despite the talk that Miss Mary H. Ward, Democratic national committee woman, is peeved at Governor Ely because he did not place her on the Industrial Accident board to fill one of the recent vacancies, it has been generally understood that the governor told her he could not consider her for a place because she has been for years an adjuster for an insurance company.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the House of Representatives, who will be re-elected next session, has been holding open house this week to learn what committee appointments the various members desired. Chief interest is in his choice for chairman of the judiciary committee. The man who gets that place automatically becomes floor leader for the Republicans. Just now it is said to be close between Rep. Martin Hays of Brighton, a former leader and some others.

The Democrats of the House still are tied up in their fight for minority leader. Rep. John A. Jones of Peabody was way ahead of all of them until Daniel H. Coakley, who will be a member of the council, got into it. Now the race is said to be real close between Jones and Rep. Leo P. Birmingham, Brighton, the present minority director. The Worcester Democrats will be for Jones.

Rep. William Casey of Spencer, who was defeated this year in a close fight, is said to have strong backing for the post of commissioner of agriculture which Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert is due to vacate shortly. Casey has wide knowledge of agricultural conditions in the state through his personal experience as a farmer and has been prominent in milk-regulation legislation for the benefit of the farmer.

Rep. Jeremiah Healey of Natick, who also was defeated at the recent election, is certain to be taken care of by the administration because of his past services to the party and his splendid military record.

Although it had been generally assumed that Commissioner William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge was certain to be replaced by Governor Ely, he still is holding over, causing much speculation. Latest reports are that the governor is rather impressed by the strong pressure being brought to bear in his behalf and wants further time to consider the matter, although making no promises.

SPRINGFIELD - MASS - REPUBLICAN
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April

1. Springfield baseball team to be known as the "Rifles." Proposed bridge across Watershops pond approved by war department. Would be link of Crosstown boulevard.

2. "Gorilla warfare" at Fox theater enlivens Main street.

3. Four hundred members of American Legion start canvass of city for jobs. Arthur Theaters corporation takes over Fox holdings in city.

4. Mayor James M. Curley pleads for Roosevelt in speech here. Match company works overtime to beat excise tax.

5. City council clears self in alleged bribery attempts.

6. Nellie Zolady dies after working at Fiberloid, investigation of process urged.

7. Blast shatters house on Hancock street. Fire demolishes ruins.

8. School board quashes proposed ban on married teachers following special survey.

9. Stanley King, former Springfield man, chosen president of Amherst college.

10. Five killed, others seriously wounded in early morning explosion on Ferry street. District-Chief Charles S. Taylor, veteran fireman, dies.

11. City infirmary investigating committee reports on present overcrowding and dangerous situation.

12. Rat from nearby swamp bites Indian Orchard baby. Residents to seek relief from dangers. Police seek bomb motive in Ferry-street blast case.

13. Vice-Chairman Chester T. Neal strikes back at school board member, Roswell J. Powers, stating that school children's welfare, not politics, at stake.

15. Western Massachusetts fishermen line streams as trout season opens. John Scanlon wins preliminary contest in oratory meet.

16. Thousands attend Girl Scout rally at auditorium.

17. Harry A. Woodward, vice-chairman of board of Springfield National bank, dies.

18. Gov Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh and former-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald boom out defiance of Roosevelt locally.

19. Airship Los Angeles visits city. Gas explosion wrecks Desmond-avenue house. Five hundred and forty golfers patronize Franconia on opening day.

20. Albert B. Reynders chosen head of Chamber of Commerce. John P. Fleming chosen deputy chief of police.

21. July 4 celebration may be discontinued by city.

22. Springfield may be dropped from list as port of entry. John Scanlon wins Western Massachusetts finals in oratory contest.

24. Daily air service to Boston announced as starting soon. Metal and roofing trades threaten open shop.

26. Mayor Dwight R. Winter crushes Dist-Atty Thomas F. Moriarty as district delegate to Democratic national convention. Democratic vote heavy here.

27. Police Commissioner James A. Redden demands explanation from Commissioners Thomas Dyer and William C. Lynch as to why Capt George W. Bicknell was removed from vice squad to "dog watch." Citizens also demand explanation. Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust company awards contract for new building on State street.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS - REPUBLICAN - JAN-1-33

CURLEY'S DENIAL HE'LL QUIT FAILS TO IMPRESS HUB

CAN'T DISCOURAGE RUMORS OF PLACE UNDER ROOSEVELT

Boston Mayor Declares That "At No Time" Has He Considered Resigning His Post

FEDERAL APPOINTMENT AS REWARD EXPECTED

Roosevelt's Backer Asked City Council to Give Him "Or Successor" in 1933 Same Aid as in 1932

Special Dispatch to The Sunday Union and Republican

Boston, Dec. 31—Mayor James M. Curley, who is believed to be slated for the post of first assistant secretary of the treasury, back pedaled rapidly but without covering much ground today, after he had definitely indicated to the city council that he plans to retire before the expiration of his term next January.

After "inviting for myself and my successor during 1933 that spirit of cooperation so necessary to the proper conduct of the city government," and confirming in the minds of councilors their belief, held for nearly a month that his resignation is impending, the mayor issued a statement in which he said: "I have at no time considered resigning the office which I now hold."

Mayor Can't Succeed Himself

Despite the denial political associates of the mayor admitted in the interim between his original statement and his repudiation that they have known for some time about his forthcoming resignation.

Mayor Curley, who is completing his third term of four years, cannot, because of a city charter prohibition, succeed himself. It has been the unanimous opinion of Massachusetts Democrats that he would transfer his activities from Boston to Washington but there has been wide speculation about the post he would be granted in the Roosevelt government.

An Ardent Roosevelt Supporter

Curley, an original Roosevelt supporter, whose enthusiasm was not surpassed by any other Democrat, devoted himself assiduously for a year to furthering the candidacy of the New York governor. He organized Roosevelt-for-President clubs, led the unsuccessful fight to capture the Massachusetts delegation which was unanimously instructed for ex-Gov Smith but undismayed went to the Chicago convention and participated as a delegate by virtue of the acquisition of the credential of a delegate from Puerto Rico. In the campaign Curley personally financed a speaking tour covering 27 states to the Pacific coast. He made 71 speeches.

Confident of Eight-Year Term

He has been mentioned as a possible choice for secretary of the navy but a fortnight ago it was reported that he was not being seriously considered for that portfolio.

As assistant secretary of the treasury Curley would wield great influence. He is confident that Roosevelt will serve eight years as President and as it has been certain since November that he would be given recognition by the President-elect his indication of an impending resignation, despite the subsequent denial, occasioned little surprise locally.

Councilors Ignore His Denial

City councilors paid no attention to the mayor's denial but proceeded with a bitter and many-sided contest for the presidency of the council to be determined Tuesday. The anticipation that the next president will serve as mayor for a period of several months provides the basis for zeal of councilors to attain the coveted post. Within a few days officials regarded as emissaries of the mayor, have undertaken, without success, to interest three councilors in the presidency.

Tonight Joseph McGrath of Dorchester, a veteran member of the Legislature and the council, appeared to have a commanding advantage but not enough votes to insure his election before three or four ballots are taken. Under the city charter if Mayor Curley resigns subsequent to March 4, the council president will automatically succeed him. A resignation effective March 3 would force a special election.

SYRACUSE-N.Y. HERALD JAN-1-1933

Curley Denies Story He Will Resign as Mayor of Boston

Boston, Dec. 31 (AP).—Statements of Mayor James M. Curley before the Boston city council today, which were interpreted as indicating his intention to resign before the end of 1933, brought from the mayor later the statement that he had "at no time" considered resigning.

The mayor told the council, at its final meeting of the year, that he trusted the members would give the same support to him or his successor in 1933 that he had received during the last three years. His present term will end next December.

The statement led to published reports that the mayor intended to resign in order to accept a Federal appointment from President-elect Roosevelt, whom he supported.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-REPUBLICAN JAN-4-1933.

CURLEY SEES NEED FOR TAX ON OTHER THAN REAL ESTATE

Boston Mayor Says Revenue From Other Sources Necessary to Avoid Higher Rate on Tangible Property

Boston, Jan. 3—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley, in his annual address to the Boston city council today, said that to prevent an increase in taxes on real estate, revenue must be obtained from other sources, such as intangible property.

"The return from intangible property, supposedly taxed through the corporation and income tax," the mayor said, "represents but the minimum of what it should be. The corporation and income taxes collected by the state and turned over to the city for the year 1932 was but $6,500,000, while the state collected from the city $8,900,000.

"The income tax has failed of its purpose for two reasons: First, the rates have remained stationary even though proven inadequate and this during a period when real-estate taxes have been more than doubled; second, that provisions of the income tax permit the escape from its operation of so many classes of intangible income that its productivity is almost negligible.

"Apart from the business income and gain, the classes of income from intangibles, which are free from this tax, have become the principal channels for investment of intangible wealth."

The mayor said some of the most important of these channels were: Dividends on stocks of all Massachusetts corporations, on stock of American Telephone and Telegraph company (New England), Western Union Telegraph company, Massachusetts trusts and all public-utility corporations; dividends on deposits in savings banks and cooperative banks, and interest on all Massachusetts bonds, Massachusetts city, town and county bonds and interest on all mortgages.

TROY-N.Y. - RECORD.
JAN-1-1933.

PARTY LEADERS.

The Troy Record has pointed out on several occasions that the Democratic Party is fortunate in having a substantial group of strong men to whom it may look for leadership. The outstanding Democrats of today are such statesmen as Baker, Davis, Walsh of Montana, Young, Traylor, Smith, Ritchie and Glass; and men of the calibre of Lehman, Byrd, Curley and Hull are not far behind, to say nothing of several of the so-called progressives who are Democratic in attitude, if Republican in name.

But the Republican Party has not been so fortunate. Yet it needs very much to find worthy leadership. Not many months ago it lost perhaps its strongest possibility, Dwight W. Morrow. Now it buries Coolidge. Root is too aged to participate in party councils; and Mellon is 78. To whom shall the G. O. P. look in the moment of its need?

There are still a few men to be considered. President Hoover may be under a cloud for the moment, but he is no more unpopular than was Grover Cleveland when he completed his first term; and four years later he was elected for another. He is no more unpopular with his party than was Theodore Roosevelt when in 1912 he defeated his own organization by an unprecedented example of personal selfishness; yet Roosevelt would have been nominated and elected President in 1920 if he had lived. Hoover must not be eliminated from the field because of a passing wave of adverse emotion.

Then there is Ogden J. Mills. He has shown his capacity, his platform ability and his political finesse. His friend, Senator Reed, is still in the early fifties and must be included in the list. And James W. Wadsworth is back in Congress, with an equipment of experience which is almost unequaled. His schismatic position in the past will be forgotten now that public opinion has veered in his direction. The party is not without material—although there is far less than on most occasions since the Civil War.

But there is no doubt of one fact. The party must find new material. It will probably not appear in Congress for Congress is overwhelmingly Democratic. It must appear among the younger men in the various states. For instance, the leader in this state, W. Kingsland Macy, has shown some unusual qualities. From such men as he we must look for results. The Wadsworths, the Millses and the Reeds may be the present props but new ones must be found if the structure is to be strengthened. Defeat should be a spur. The party can now build from the bottom.

FALL-RIVER-MASS-HERALD-NEWS-
JAN-5-1933.

MADE CITIES ACQUAINTED.

The death recently of Standish Willcox in Boston recalls the days when he was a reporter in New Bedford assigned, among other work, to the baseball news. Mr. Willcox has long been a resident of Boston where he engaged the interest of the present Mayor Curley and served as his secretary and as social secretary in Boston City hall for many years.

Mr. Willcox may be said to have introduced Fall River to New Bedford, and vice versa. Up to the time of the expansion of the cotton industry in the latter city, the interests of the communities ran in different channels. Not that there were not pleasant associations among the people, and that interchanges in business and politics were not intimate. But the popular acquaintance was immeasurably extended by the rivalry in baseball, which Mr. Willcox used his exceptional talents as a news writer to foster.

Those were the days of Charley Marston in Fall River and Fred Doe in New Bedford, enthusiastic baseball promoters, who missed no bets in encouraging the sentiment which Mr. Willcox had done so much to arouse. If the schools did not close then, as on circus day, when there was a game between Fall River and New Bedford nines, the mills were often short of help and business in downtown offices sailed under jury rig.

In consequence crowds of people travelled between the cities, made friends with their neighbors, wagered their money with them and tarried after the games to discuss the events amid convivial surroundings.

The New Bedford Mercury, commenting on Mr. Willcox's career, notes that the Fall River Herald feared that the intense baseball rivalry might spoil "good neighborhood." No such result. It brought the two cities into closer mutual acquaintanceship, which has persisted ever since, to the beginning of which Standish Willcox contributed in no small degree.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION-
JAN-6-1933

Mayor Curley's New Year Wish

Although Mayor James M. Curley has been prompt with a denial of any intention of resigning his present office, Boston politicians continue to attach great importance to his January 1 wish for a happy new year for himself and his "successor." As his term has a full year to run, it is pointed out that his successor would not be in line to come within the terms of the new year wish except through his departure from office either by resignation or in some other manner.

The construction they put upon it, despite the Mayor's denial, is that he expects to receive a handsome appointment soon after the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt which will necessitate his relinquishment of the mayoralty. What this appointment may be is a matter of speculation—political gossip associates his name with an assistant secretaryship of the treasury, having to do with the letting of contracts for public buildings, which, of course, would be an attractive post.

NEW-BEDFORD-M. STANDARD
JAN-4-1933.

Standish Willcox is dead, which means more to the people of Boston at this time than to New Bedford. He was the son of the late Lemuel T. Willcox of this city, a brilliant lawyer and orator, and was for a period on the staff of The Morning Mercury. It was during the years of baseball rivalry between this city and Fall River, which was, largely, the creation of Willcox. While a young man he went to Boston where he attracted the attention of Mayor Curley, with whom he has been associated for over a score years. He was first Mr. Curley's private secretary in Washington, and when the latter was elected mayor of Boston Willcox became social secretary at Boston City Hall. In an interim between his terms as mayor, Mr. Curley found Willcox a place in Washington, and on his re-election appointed him as assistant secretary and editor of the Boston City Record.

As a youth in New Bedford, Willcox attracted attention for an etherial sort of beauty. He was slender, fair-haired, a face that was chiseled on the lines of the Greek gods cut by Praxiteles, and he attracted considerable attention. This was in the young man's boyhood. When he grew older he belied everything his face suggested. His interest was in sporting events. In later years he weighed over 200 pounds and in Boston he would be unrecognized by the description we have given.

Willcox was interested hereabouts in sports—horse racing of which there was not much—baseball of which there was plenty. Willcox reported baseball for the Mercury. He used the utmost freedom in describing Fall River baseball personalities and gibed them to an extent which created a demand for Mercurys in the neighboring city and brought petitions and protests from the Fall River Herald lest good neighborhood might be spoiled. His stories profited the baseball management, for, as a result, thousands came from Fall River when a game was played here and the atmosphere was tense.

That is a forgotten episode. As social secretary to Mayor Curley, Willcox received all distinguished guests of the city. He had the graces and manners of a diplomat and although he was handicapped by the affliction of deafness he filled the role with distinguished success.

WORKS WELL

Use of Rented Instead of City-Owned Autos by Boston Officials Has Resulted in Big Savings

Some extremely interesting figures were recently made public by Mayor Curley of Boston in support of the policy he inaugurated at the beginning of this year requiring the use by Hub municipal officials of rented automobiles rather than city-owned machines.

According to the data that he compiled, the 1931 cost of operating city pleasure or passenger-carrying cars was $42,327 and the estimated cost of replacing old cars was $35,500, making a total of $76,827. He figures that the cost of rented machines this year will be $9,685, less an allowance of $5,730 for automobiles formerly owned by the city that were turned over to the rental company, thereby making a net cost of $3,955 for the hiring of cars for all of 1932. That amounts to a monthly cost of slightly more than $325 for rented cars this year, as compared with an expense of $3,527 per month for the operation and upkeep of city-owned machines in 1931.

That difference is almost startling, but equally so is the reduction of 136,948 miles in the distance covered by rented cars this year in contrast with the mileage rolled up by automobiles owned by the city in 1931. City-owned cars in use in eight departments last year covered an average of 21,752 miles a month. The mileage has dropped to about 8,000 miles monthly under the present system, and the city pays only for the mileage. The conclusion reached is that joy-riding by Hub officials at the public expense has virtually ceased, and that payments by the city for motor transportation this year have been confined solely to official business.

Most Lawrence people probably would hesitate to advocate a similarly drastic change here, in view of the unsatisfactory experience in connection with the completion of the motorization of the local sanitation department early this year. The replacement of all horses and horse-drawn equipment by new motor trucks was supposed to be a move toward greater economy and efficiency, with neither being realized. The collection system certainly is not any better than it previously was, the expected reduction in the number of employes did not take place, two men have since been employed in the stable although no horses were there, and the city has not even paid for three of the horses that are gone, according to the records of the city treasurer's office. The net result apparent now is an expenditure of about $12,000 for trucks that seemingly could have been avoided.

However, Boston's new policy on transportation for its officials probably can be made of benefit to Lawrence if the attention directed to it should result in a survey being made to determine just what the corresponding expense is to this city. The information might be decidedly illuminating if every city automobile was individually listed, together with the annual cost of its upkeep, as represented in outlay for gasoline, oil, repairs, accessories, wages of chauffeurs and private garage rent. The public undoubtedly also would be interested to know to what extent the city is contributing toward the operating expense of private machines used by municipal officials in connection with their official work. Such a survey might easily open the way to a substantial saving in transportation costs that now run into high figures.

LAWRENCE-MASS-TRIBUNE-DEC-29-32-

LOWELL-MASS-COURIER-CITIZEN-JAN-3-33.

Because Mayor Curley voiced a wish for a happy new year for himself and his "successor," the Boston reporters dashed madly from the room and issued extras announcing that the mayor was going to resign forthwith. The inference was not unnatural; and, although the mayor deniges of if, there is a lurking suspicion that he has rather definite hopes of being part of the Roosevelt administration for eight years, sufficiently clear to warrant surrendering the fragment of a municipal administration which remains in his grasp. Of course Mr. Roosevelt may not endure for eight years, any more than Mr. Hoover did; but Mayor Curley probably thinks the chance is good enough to gamble on, and it looks like a reasonable conjecture.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-REPUBLICAN JAN-4-33

HIGHER TAXES SEEN BY CURLEY

Mayor Warns of Increase in Rate Unless New Revenue Source Is Found

Boston, Jan. 4—Mayor Curley yesterday joined an expression of satisfaction with the fundamental financial structure of the city with the fundamental financial structure of the city with the prediction that no tax rate reduction of importance will be made this year unless legislation which will lessen the burden on real estate will provide new and prolific sources of municipal revenue.

In his annual address and the fourth and last of his present term, Mayor Curley told the city council that he is strongly committed to continuance of the policy of retrenchment which he said has characterized the past three years of his administration.

Lieut-Gov-elect Gaspar Bacon and Judge Frankland Miles of the Roxbury court were among the auditors within the city council chamber and which was filled principally by city officials.

Finances Sound

The mayor's discussion of city affairs, featuring the initial meeting of the city council at which no president was elected on the two ballots taken before adjournment to Monday was ordered, was described by veteran officials as the longest mayoral address ever made to the city council. It covered 85 minutes.

PROVIDENCE - R.I. JOURNAL -
JAN - 4 - 1933.

Curley Points to Fall River to Show Fallacy of Theory

SAYS TAXES JUMPED DESPITE ECONOMIES

Boston Mayor Makes Annual Address to Hub City Council

Boston, Jan. 3.—(AP)—Mayor James M. Curley in his annual address to the Boston City Council today said that to prevent an increase in taxes on real estate, revenue must be obtained from other sources such as intangible property.

Mayor Curley said that many economies had been effected in the city government, but he contended that economy alone could not solve the problems of municipalities.

"The most interesting example of the fallacy of the theory that economy in municipal administration alone will accomplish reduction in tax rate," the Mayor said, "is presented in the case of Fall River.

"In Fall River a State Board of Finance was appointed to conduct the activities of the city and despite the exercise of every conceivable economy, including the curtailment of what has long been recognized as essential municipal activities, those affecting life, health and education, the tax rate of Fall River today is more than $8 per thousand of valuation greater than the tax rate of the city of Boston."

"The return from intangible property, supposedly taxed through the corporation and income tax," the Mayor said, "represents but the minimum of what it should be. The corporation and income taxes collected by the State and turned over to the city for the year 1932 was but $6,500,000 while the State collected from the city $8,900,000.

"The income tax has failed of its purpose for two reasons: First, the rates have remained stationary even though proven inadequate and this during a period when real estate taxes have been more than doubled; second, that provisions of the income tax permit the escape from its operation of so many classes of intangible income that its productivity is almost negligible.

"Apart from the business income and gain, the classes of income from intangibles, which are free from this tax, have become the principal channels for investment of intangible wealth."

The Mayor said some of the most important of these channels were: Dividends on stocks of all Massachusetts corporations, on stock of American Telephone & Telegraph Company (New England), Western Union Telegraph Company, Massachusetts trusts, and all public utility corporations; dividends on deposits in savings banks and co-operative banks, and interest on all Massachusetts city, town and county bonds and interest on all mortgages.

"And here is represented," the Mayor said, "the sources of the principal income of Massachusetts citizens from intangible wealth, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars—untaxed.

"New revenue must come in substantial amounts from intangible wealth which has been privileged too long."

JAMES M. CURLEY



He Mentioned Fall River in His Annual Address to the Boston City Council.

MEMPHIS-TENN - APPEAL
JAN - 1 - 1933.

CURLEY TO QUIT AS MAYOR

Boston Chief Executive Invites Co-operation During 1933.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—(AP) — Mayor James M. Curley today said that he planned to resign as mayor. Before a gathering of members of the city government, Curley said "I invite for myself and my successor during 1933 such spirit of co-operation which is so necessary to the proper conduct of government."

Curley's term has one more year to run. He was mayor from 1922 to 1926 and also served in Congress. Boston's mayors serve four years and they cannot succeed themselves.

E. BOSTON - FREE-PRESS - JAN-2-1933.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

Mayor Curley Delivers Annual Message to the City Council on Municipal Affairs — Stresses Need of New Legislation to Increase Tax on Income and Present Tax-Exempt Securities

Mayor Curley's annual address to the City Council Tuesday, in which he reviewed the past year in Boston's municipal administration and advanced again his projects for new legislation which would greatly concentrate power in the hands of the city's chief executive, was 14,000 words long and took an hour and 25 minutes to deliver.

This marked it as one of the most comprehensive and longest annual addresses ever delivered by a Mayor to that body.

Much of the address constituted a defence of the administration, and stressed the importance of legalizing new sources of taxation to care for municipal requirements, paramount among which are those for public welfare at this time.

Before a crowded Council chamber, in which sat the president of the State Senate and Lieutenant-Governor-elect Gaspor G. Bacon and other distinguished guests, the Mayor read his carefully-prepared address.

Seeks New Legislation

Relief for real estate from the mounting burden of taxation, with announcement to the council that he has instructed the legal department to prepare bills for legislation to extend the scope of taxation on income, gains and present tax-exempt securities, featured the financial part of his speech.

"The terrific upheaval that has taken place in our economic and social structure as a consequence of the depression, and which makes mandatory the expenditure of huge sums of money for the relief of the victims of the depression, through public welfare, hospitalization and the administration of justice, should be met in part through economies in government, and the enactment of such legislation as will equalize the burden of taxes," he said.

Says Income Tax Has Failed

"To this end I have instructed the corporation counsel to submit to the Legislature a measure providing for an increase in the income tax to 3 per cent instead of 1½ per cent, as at present; likewise an increase from the present rate of 3 per cent to 6 per cent on gains, and the imposition of a 6 per cent tax upon the income from intangibles now exempt from taxation."



James M. Curley
Mayor of Boston

Enlarging on this subject, Mayor Curley said that the income tax has failed of its purpose for two reasons: "First, the rates have remained stationary, even though proven inadequate, and this during a period when real estate taxes have been more than doubled. Second, that provisions of the income tax permit the escape from its operation of so many classes of intangible income that its productivity is almost negligible."

STANDISH WILCOX

Standish Wilcox will be remembered by City Hall officials as a happy soul who always had a kind word for everyone. He had been associated with Mayor Curley as a secretary over many years, and one of his duties was to assist in the entertainment of the city's guests. It was delicate work, and called for infinite tact. He was equal to every assignment.

We shall all miss his cheery talk.

Mayor Curley's address to the City Council as usual shows his strong and intimate grasp on municipal affairs.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM
JAN-8-1933

BACON AND CURLEY MAKE STOP IN CITY

State and Hub Officials At Bancroft After Coolidge Funeral

Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, a group of legislators and others who attended the funeral of Calvin Coolidge in Northampton, lunched at the Hotel Bancroft on their way back to Boston yesterday afternoon. While the Bacon party was at lunch, Mayor Curley of Boston, who also had attended the funeral, arrived at the hotel.

The Boston mayor was under motorcycle escort. The several cars carrying the lieutenant governor and his party were preceded by state patrolmen.

With Mr. Bacon were Erland F. Fish, president of the Senate; Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House; Rep. Horace T. Cahill of Boston; Sen. Charles A. Stevens of Lowell; Sen. Samuel H. Wragg of Needham; Rep. John P. Hickey of Boston; Rep. Martin Hays of Boston; Atty. Gen. Joseph E. Warner of Taunton; Councilor James H. Brennan of Boston; William L. Reed of Boston, executive secretary of the Governor's council; Charles A. Southworth of Boston, recorder of the Land court; Judge McDonald of Boston; and Edward W. Horrigan of Boston.

Mr. Horrigan served Mr. Coolidge as body-guard during his terms as governor.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION-
DEC-17-1932

No Reductions in Salaries in Hub

Curley Issues Statement After C. of C. Demands Cut.

BOSTON, Dec. 16—(AP) Mayor James M. Curley said today there would be no salary reductions for the city of Boston and Suffolk County employes during 1933. This statement was made in answer to a demand from the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations for a 15 per cent salary cut.

Curley said he expected a continuation of the voluntary contributions for public welfare needs, ranging from 3½ to 10 per cent and said this would mean in all $2,500,000 or 6½ per cent of the total annual salary payroll.

The Mayor said that during his administration he had in various ways cut approximately 13 per cent from the annual payroll and that by deferring the step-rate increase by not filling vacancies and by cutting in maintenance costs there would be a further savings of 6 per cent.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM - JAN-8-1933.

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

THE CURLEY-ELY FIGHT FOR ROOSEVELT-SMITH CONVENTION DELEGATES

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGR

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
(Telegram Political Reporter)

Last week Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative to the point where the organization was seeking a compromise by which Mayor Curley could be named as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

SENATOR David I. Walsh met Curley at the Parker House at one of these conferences. Ostensibly his mission was to see what agreement could be reached with the Boston mayor. But the terms were impossible. It was stipulated he could not be an organization delegate unless he would pledge himself to vote for Smith. He couldn't do that under any circumstances. But Curley is not without political acumen. He countered with an offer to support Smith just as long as he was a bona fide candidate, providing that in return the organization slate would then support Roosevelt. Or he agreed that the delegation go pledged to Smith providing the Roosevelt faction was recognized through having half the delegate places and being permitted to vote for Roosevelt after it was evident Smith could not be nominated.

No Sale

Senator Walsh reported back to the organization but Curley was rejected, as it was anticipated he would be. The ultimatum was he must support Smith to the bitter end with thhe other delegates or he could not be an organization delegate. It should be said that before the conferences took place Governor Ely revealed his fairness by stating to several friends he did not believe Mr. Curley should be denied a place on the delegation. He was an important figure in Democracy and as such was entitled to recognition, the governor felt. But this was before Curley had made his own terms, and he was just as insistent on these as the organization was that their mandate be obeyed.

It was several days, however, after the conference before there was definite announcement Curley would not be on the slate. During that time an eager Smith supporter was reported to have sought out Mr. Coakley to inquire if there was a possibility that Curley might have a place.

"If he does," Coakley said, according to the report brought back by the inquirer, "we'll take Smith's authorization for delegates back to him and tell him obtained it under false pretenses."

A Roosevelt Quandary

The whole situation was not a pleasing one for the Roosevelt organization. His leaders recognized that although they had made considerable progress in other sections of the country Massachusetts might be able to launch an impressive "Stop Roosevelt" movement through utilization of the Smith candidacy.

If the Bay State made Smith a potential candidate there was no guarantee the flame of his popularity might not sweep over the entire country.

It was disturbing to them to know that in order to come into Massachusetts they would have to fight the recognized party leaders. They realized too, that some of the Bay State hostility to Roosevelt was inspired because of the unpopularity of Curley with the organization. Ostensibly they held aloof from the dispute, giving the appearance that Mr. Curley was alone responsible for the Roosevelt movement here.

There were several incidents, however, which embarrassed them. There was widespread report that Mr. Farley came to Boston one day on a secret mission. Some of the organization leaders learned of his presence and endeavored to find out just what the Roosevelt organization intended to do. And although the Roosevelt leaders had given the impression they were not in intimate association with Mr. Curley's plans, Farley was finally located in conference with the mayor.

Becoming Desperate

With the fight becoming more bitter the Roosevelt crowd eventually flung caution to the winds. They made a last attempt to bring about an agreement with the organization On that occasion there came to Boston to seek conference Louis McHenry Howe, Roosevelt's right-hand man, Robert Jackson, New Hampshire national committeeman who lives in the Hub, and was later to manage the speakers' bureau for the national committee, and others who had assumed the nationwide leadership of the Roosevelt fight. But no progress was made. The Smith faction politely but firmly informed the Roosevelt men there was nothing to agree about. They were going to have a pledged delegation to Smith and unless the Roosevelt followers wanted to make such a pledge they couldn't be included. That was all there was to it.

The Roosevelt leaders adjourned to Mayor Curley's home. That night an agreement was made that a Roosevelt slate would be put in the field, although Mayor Curley made the gesture of giving the Smith faction 24 hours to agree to his terms. knowing full well, of course, that they would not do so.

A Powerful Weapon

The tremendous power to rule the state's Democracy which Al Smith placed in the hands of the organization in giving it power of attorney to select his pledged delegates was not fully realized until the inner circle—Donahue, Walsh, Ely and Coakley began the actual selection of delegates. What at first appeared to be a temporary advantage gradually unrolled as an instrumentality to control the political destiny of individuals for years to come.

Here was not only an opportunity to relegate Mayor Curley to the background but a weapon to hold over the heads of those who would follow him; an opportunity to annihilate the Curley forces, a chance for the organization to square its debt with those who in the past had stood with the mayor against the organization.

When the full realization of power suddenly thrust on the organization dawned on the leaders they went to work with cool calculation to insure that no one who had been closely affiliated with Mayor Curley would share the plaudits of the Smith followers. One by one they eliminated them as possible delegates "pledged to Smith." Only the faithful were rewarded.

"The man or woman who dares to run in opposition to a Smith delegate is through in Massachusetts political life for years to come," one of the leaders told me.

Continued next page -

MOR-TEL - JAN - 8 - 1933

(1)

No Roosevelt Men

The veracity of that prophecy was to be fulfilled to the letter in the primary election. Not one Roosevelt delegate, even the mayor, survived. But more than that how thoroughly those who had opposed Smith wrecked their future was demonstrated later in the state primaries. A number of Roosevelt delegates sought various nominations at the primaries but not more than one or two of them were able to make the grade. Outstanding in the state primary defeats were those administered to Dr. Joseph O. Santosuosso of Boston and Councillor James H. Brennan of Charlestown, both of whom had been on the Curley slate of at-large delegates for Roosevelt.

Dr. Santosuosso had been the nominee of the Democrats for secretary of state in the past. He was widely known. Yet after his Roosevelt alliance he was defeated for another nomination for that office by a virtual unknown. Councillor Brennan was so widely known in his section that he had been honored with election as councillor and yet when he aspired to Congress his opponent for the nomination merely passed the word around that he had opposed Smith. That was enough. Brennan was slaughtered. Many other similar incidents through the state could be cited but these illustrate how well the organization leaders had sized up the situation.

Only Smith Counts

I recall that during the President primary campaign there were those who raised the question if certain Smith delegates could win because of the popularity of their Roosevelt opponents or because of their own unpopularity. There were those who questioned if Coakley could be elected on the Smith slate because of the vigorous drive against him by Curley on personal ground and the prominence and popularity of at least one of his opponents. There were others who could not see how Maurice J. Tobin of Boston could be defeated, for there has never been a more popular young man in public life.

"Every Smith delegate will win," Coakley told me. "It makes no difference as to the person or the popularity of the Roosevelt opponent. The Smith delegates will sweep the state. It isn't a question of personalities. It's Smith against Roosevelt."

And Mr. Coakley was right. He won handily and the popular Mr. Tobin given tremendous votes in contests where he had sought office was smartly defeated. It must not be construed that every Roosevelt delegate was personally obnoxious to the organization. That is not so. There were a limited number of places on the Smith slate and while the faithful were given the preference there were not enough places to reward all. The organization was sorry to see some political workers, highly regarded, go to the Roosevelt camp. Not that they feared it would affect the result but they were concerned over the damage it might do to a promising future.

There were a few not friendly to the Curley group and yet not on the inside with the organization who were left out in the cold.

No Outsiders

They sought to defy and balk the organization plan by announcing they would run pledged to Smith but they found they were up against a stone wall. They couldn't get on the ballot pledged to Smith unless the leaders said so and the leaders denied all except those they had personally chosen. The best that these ambitious ones could do was to tell their rally audiences they were for Al but without the opportunity to be pledged it was of little value to their efforts. Most of them realized that it would be futile to attempt election without adherence to the Smith banner and while they knew the advantage held by the organization candidates they saw a possibility of their personal popularity in their own communities carrying them through. They had a rude awakening. They stand in a better position for the future, however, for the damning evidence that they were against Al cannot be used against them.

The organization was not bitter at those who chose to follow Curley and Roosevelt. Having supreme confidence that the Smith ticket would win regardless of developments they saw the undoing of those who were led into that camp. The few highly regarded by the organization for past services who tempted fate were excused on the ground that they were doing it against their will because of the obligation they owed to Mayor Curley. Whether there were such extenuating circumstances is a matter of dispute.

Curley's Hidden Hand

There has been no record evidence that the mayor wielded the big stick on those who were in debt to him for political or personal favors for themselves or relatives. But it is a fact that consideration of the individual delegate candidates was most interesting in the ramifications afforded. There were a few who actually held municipal jobs in Boston and others who had relatives pleasantly employed by the city. It fact there was one phase of the campaign when a complaint was registered by a city councilman that some of the delegates were candidates in violation of the law since their municipal employment barred them from active political participation, unless they were on leave of absence. The complaint, of course, was for political purposes. It did not cause withdrawals. Whatever was necessary to make such candidacies legal was speedily remedied and nothing ever came of the charges.

Future of Roosevelt Men

It is more interesting to contemplate the future of those who were Roosevelt delegates. Many of them have temporarily abandoned any idea of seeking public office in the immediate future. Those who were in office at the time of their delegate candidacy will hesitate to seek re-election. It is not now apparent that there has been any change in the feeling of Massachusetts Democracy because Roosevelt was elected. In the main it still holds it against those who bolted Smith. The feeling may wear off in time even as the Smith worshippers eventually supported Roosevelt because their idol asked them to do so. They had no personal enthusiasm for Roosevelt.

The future of the men who bolted Smith is problematical. It will probably shape up this way. The Roosevelt delegates who seek office will always have that liability to live down—at least for the next three or four years. Those who are in disfavor with the organization probably will not have it used against them and it may be overlooked. But let any man in bad standing with the leaders aspire to a public place and they will need no other argument. It is certain the organization will not let pass an opportunity to dispose of any of their enemies who were so rash as openly to oppose Smith. And regardless of the attitude of the organization those who opposed Smith will always face the danger that their opponent will recall their venture to their detriment. It is also apparent that those who were in the Roosevelt camp will be more likely to encounter opposition. It will encourage many who might otherwise be skeptical of seeking public office, for every ambitious one will realize the advantage of having an opponent who tried to lick "Al."

Curley Declares War

Mayor Curley decided definitely to have Roosevelt battle in Massachusetts on March 12, 1932. Three days later he announced his slate of delegates. His challenge to the Smith forces was given in a dramatic setting in his office at City Hall. It was supplemented by a statement from "Jimmy" Roosevelt that he had received the power of attorney necessary to pledge delegates.

Governor Roosevelt's consent to allow the use of his name removed the last obstacle in the way of assuring a bitter presidential primary fight. "Jimmy" who had been working fervidly with Mayor Curley to gain support for his father said the power of attorney came by special delivery, but for a time the accuracy of his statement was questioned. The rank and file of Smith supporters were amazed that the New Yrk governor would dare to come into this state. They took "Jimmy's" statement with a grain of salt, asserting it was probably the result of a pardonable enthusiasm.

Mayor Curley as noted previously had given the organization until 5 o'clock of March 12 to agree to his demands for a compromise. When it did not come he said the battle

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was on and at once began to search for delegates.

Your correspondent wrote at that time: "The Massachusetts fight will be a crucial test for both Mr. Smith and Mayor Curley and will attract nation wide attention. If Mr. Smith cannot carry the Bay State, which is his admitted stronghold, he is eliminated as an important convention figure. If he wins, Mayor Curley will virtually bid farewell to public life unless Governor Roosevelt is nominated. Even then his return to power will be dependent on Governor Roosevelt's election."

Joining with Mayor Curley in the ultimatum which had been delivered to the organization were Mayors George C. Sweeney of Gardner, John H. Burke of Medford and John J. Murphy of Somerville.

Terms of "Compromise"

With the Curley announcements of fight the details of the negotiations during the thrilling moments of attempting compromise in which Robert Jackson, secretary of the national committee and Louis McHenry Howe, the governor's personal lieutenant had joined were revealed more definitely

The Roosevelt men had agreed to pledge themselves to Smith until he was eliminated if the Smith delegates in return would sign a pledge to support Roosevelt until he was eliminated. The Smith counter proposal, advanced by Governor Ely was to have the delegation go to the convention pledged to Smith, but with no second choice, the unit rule to be abrogated after Smith was eliminated and each to make his own choice.

The Smith supporters could hardly agree to the Roosevelt plan but it appeared that it would have been policy for Curley to accept the counter proposal because it was known that some of the organization delegates would have welcomed the opportunity to support Roosevelt in the final vote but realized it would be unsafe for their political future to declare their preference for him over Smith.

The fact of the matter is that after the failure of the conference of leaders of both sides to reach an agreement it was very well settled that they much preferred a fight. Their chief difficulty then was to fashion proposals they knew could not be accepted.

Curley Sets the Stage

Mayor Curley carried through the Roosevelt launching with all the showmanship of which he is capable. He sat in his City Hall office surrounded by newspapermen and friends. As the clock neared five he put in calls to reach Democratic leaders of the state. The mayor in exceptional good humor kept up a running fire of wise cracks and political observations.

There was a noticeable tension the clocks turned to 5 o'clock. The mayor glanced nervously at his watch. During the next few minutes His Honor looked at that watch a dozen times, but not until 5.45 did he arise to make his announcement.

(Mr. Guilfoyle's relation of inside campaign incidents will be continued next Sunday.)

WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM - JAN - 8 - 1933.

Turning to Dictators?

Move For Biennial Sessions, Ely's Labor-Law Proposal and Plans for Federal Consolidations Show Impatience at Legislative Authority

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, Jan. 7. — About the only thing anyone has talked about on the Hill since the new season was ushered in by organization and oratory is how not to spend much money and how to get enough to spend any of. The session starts off without much enthusiasm. The organization has been effected smoothly, and the selections for committee posts have received general approval. Speech-making has not been such as to arouse the mob to frenzy; and that is just as well. We have settled down into a grim realization that if there is a Santa Claus he has closed shop for another 12 months, and that whatever is to be done to better conditions will have to be by hard work and thrift.

There remains an ominous silence up here about cutting the pay of legislators, yet there is plenty of talk about town, and especially in quarters where they discuss politics, that unless this Legislature cuts its own pay there will be something like disaster attending the political fate of the members who endorse this "what-I-have-I-keep" policy.

The governor's inaugural address was singularly silent on this subject. Maybe it will engage his aggressive attention at a later date. It was no fault of his that a cut was not put into effect last year.

There is under headway a vigorous effort to do away with annual legislative sessions, substituting biennials, and unless the present Legislature does something to lessen the cost of sessions there will be a coniderable public sentiment aroused in favor of doing away with the annual practice. In his minority report for the joint special committee on public expenditures Senator James E. Warren of Lawrence, the only dissenter from the majority recommendation in favor of biennials, and the only Democrat on the committee, evidently had some such thought at the back of his mind, for he said:

"We have had one special session in the last two years and we came close to having another last Fall. These special sessions, which are common in the larger states which have biennial sessions at the present time, are very expensive and not nearly as satisfactory as regular annual sessions."

Senator Warren is impressed by the cost of legislative sessions, anyway, and argues somewhat as though he thought regular annual sessions will be cheaper in the long run than regular biennials with too-frequently intervening special sessions.

Far-Reaching Venture

Aside from the direct economy proposals already made or to be developed, this matter of the proposed change in the sessions is the most far-reaching venture to be considered at this session. For here is a plan that makes radical change in our system of government, unquestionably dilutes the contact between people and government, will inevitably delegate power now held and exercised in the Legislature to the hands of the executive, and by so much depart from old-time conceptions of government as practiced in Massachusetts.

It is not the only gesture in that direction. One of the fruits of the existing hard times and government helplessness, is this tendency to call for a "dictator"—the word is often enough used perhaps to make the quotation marks unnecessary. In the governor's inaugural Thursday noon there was a notable gesture in that direction, wherein Governor Ely suggested that he be given authority to suspend at his discretion certain restrictive labor laws if it appeared to him to be in the interest of the Commonwealth.

Arbitrary Authority

This is quite in line with the program of the Democrats at Washington, who are seriously but a bit timidly considering the idea of giving to the President arbitrary authority to effect consolidations of government departments and otherwise apply executive force to trim the government, the idea being, we suppose, that the government will have to be trimmed to prevent it from trimming the people.

There is nothing essentially new in this phenomenon of diluting legislative authority in favor of greater concentration of power in executive hands. The old familiar feature of the idea is that it conforms to the usual subterfuge of junking an existing method of government or administration when things go poorly, and seeking a short cut to virtue and plenty by means of new systems. It was precisely this desperate frame of mind which so amended the federal constitution as to provide for the direct election of United States senators, thus substituting for a Senate representing the sovereign states, an upper House in which each state should have two representatives-at-large.

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The impetus which put this amendment over was the growing conviction, not fully warranted

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by facts, that under the old system Senate seats were for sale; that legislative bodies could be and were corrupted, and that it would be impossible to corrupt the entire electorate of a state; and thus we should get able and honest men in the United States Senate through a complete change in the method of electing them. Q. E. D.

Senators of Today

Well, it has not worked out that way. We do not get abler men in the Senate; and while it may not be feasible to buy the entire electorate of a state for cash, it is entirely feasible and sometimes easy to addle the electorate's brains by oratory, demagoguery and buncombe, the result sometimes being accession to the Senate of men who would not be put in charge of a ribbon counter in a village general store.

In other words, when we threw away the tried and tested method of choosing senators, which had assisted in building this country up and had made the Senate "the most august deliberative assembly in the world," we did not get a better Senate, but an inferior Senate.

We tried the same thing in the direct primary. We took the nominations away from the bosses and gave them to the people, or thought we did, but only a small proportion of the people turn out to vote at the primaries and men and women candidates are loath to enter them because of the almost prohibitive cost.

People and Dictators

We are not arguing against the primary and we do not see any possibility that we shall revert back to the old system of choosing United States senators; but the citations are pertinent now that we are so glibly considering the feasibility of an escape from our governmental and other difficulties by substituting a dictatorship for the representative form of government. That is what we are in fact considering.

Adding materially to the arbitrary power of a President or of a governor is a direct step away from government as we have long known and celebrated it in this country. It may be that the time has come to do just that. It may be that what the American people want is not a democracy nor a republic, but a dictatorship. It may be—but we doubt it.

Address of Governor

The governor's address was attentively and silently received. There was not even a flutter of applause until the courtesy handclapping at the conclusion. Not once was he interrupted during the course of its delivery. He did not bid for applause, either in substance or method. The document was sober, sedate, unimpassioned and practical, and it was presented like a report to a board of directors.

The inauguration of a governor of Massachusetts is always an impressive ceremony. The oath is solemn, the setting of the ceremony is dignified, and there is over all the flavor of great traditions.

We always get a little thrill when the judges come marching in, two abreast, and we have long wondered why it is that judges look so much like judges. We used to feel that our judges should go back to the old-world custom of black robes and white wigs; or that at least they ought all to wear black ties; or, better yet, be required to wear whiskers. Now we have come to the pleasant conviction that these trappings and trimmings are after all not necessary. It is a comforting conclusion.

What's become of all the ex-governors? We saw only one in the line of march down the aisle, and that one was Eugene Noble Foss, who was a Massachusetts Democrat when it was tougher work to be one than it is today. Governor Foss took a seat on the dais not far to the right of the governor as he addressed the multitude, and it very likely may be that pleasant reminiscent thoughts raced through his mind in the intervals of listening to the oratory. Allen, Fuller and Cox were not there.

Curley's Next Post

Mayor Curley made his accustomed entrance. He waited until all was still, the tumult had subsided, and there was calm. Then he came down the center aisle, and got his personal reception. That was all right, of course. It revived speculation in the galleries and the corridors as to what is in store for the mayor under the Rooseveltian distribution of blue ribbons and keys.

The prevalent talk about town is that Mr. Curley will be offered and will accept the assistant secretaryship of the Treasury department, and that under him will be a general supervision of the federal public building program. The same "they" also assert that Joseph B. Kennedy will be offered his choice between the secretaryship of the Navy and the office of comptroller of the currency, and that he is more likely to take the second.

Well, the Republican State committee has chosen its chairman, and it did it on the issue which we have outlined and emphasized for the past several weeks—the issue of membership on the committee. Mr. Bacon is a persuasive and popular leader, but he tried too much for any man when he undertook to facilitate by his endorsement an abrogation of the long-standing committee rule, and choose as chairman a man not a member of the committee. It would not work and it did not work, and Terry, long ago pointed out as the probable winner, came up to the specifications of the forecasters and landed—brought home the Bacon, as it were.

Now this is not to be taken as a defeat of Bacon by Richardson—so we are insistently assured, and it is very pleasant to have that assurance. None the less there are a great many average folks of a cynical turn of mind who will interpret it that way, in view of the cold hard fact that the Bacon candidate lost and the Richardson candidate won.

Another "Fast One"

The trouble in this case was a familiar error—that of underestimating one's opponent. We hear a good many earnest politicians in this town and on this Hill scoff at Richardson and call him an "amateur in politics," etc. That may all be, but this is the second time he has, in the parlance of the unregenerate, "pulled a fast one." The first was when he was elected to the national committee last June.

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Personages From All Walks of Nation's Life Gather at Northampton To Pay Last Respects to Former President Calvin Coolidge



(Photos by The Republican Staff Photographer)

Personalities at the Coolidge funeral. Upper left—Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President-elect, with her son, James. Upper center—Frank Stearns of Boston, close friend of Calvin Coolidge. Upper right—Gov Joseph B. Ely. Lower left—Mrs Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, member of Congress. Lower left center—Mayor James M. Curley and daughter, Mary. Lower right center—Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, followed by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. Lower right—Mrs Dwight Morrow and Dr William Allan Neilson, president of Smith college.

CHICAGO-ILL - NEWS - JAN-11-1933.

Roosevelt Studies Issues of Domestic Situation; Meets 'Big Navy' Men

New York, Jan. 11.—(AP)—Domestic issues commanded the attention of President-Elect Rosevelt today after an intensive study of the international situation.

Explaining to newspaper men that he was not concentrating on one specific thing, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I am going ahead with the process of preparing myself. Like Al Smith, I am getting a lot through the ears and also a lot through the eyes."

William Howard Gardiner, president of the Navy League, who engaged in a public dispute with President Hoover over the navy, was a caller today at the Roosevelt home. William B. Shearer, big navy lobbyist, who was investigated by the senate for his activities at the Geneva arms conference of 1927, was with Gardiner at the Roosevelt meeting.

For Adequate Defense.

Asked if he was in favor of a big navy the president-elect replied:

"Why don't you ask me if I am in favor of adequate national defense and I would say yes."

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if he had discussed beer legislation with the brewers. He said he had talked with the brewers last November and "they told me that 3.2 per cent beer was the lowest alcoholic content by which beer would be potable."

J. Bruce Kremer, democratic national committeeman from Montana, was on the Roosevelt calling list for today. Mayor Curley of Boston and William G. McAdoo, senator-elect from California, are expected here in the next few days.

Dines with Leaders.

The president-elect attended a dinner here last night of democratic party leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt said definitely today that he intended to take his proposed sea vacation next month on the yacht of Vincent Astor, a distant relative. However, instead of a ten-day cruise he now contemplates only one week in the southern waters.

Returning to Hyde Park on Friday, Mr. Roosevelt expects to remain there until early next week, when he will come to New York again before departing for the south.

NEW-YORK-SUN - JAN-13-1933.

GRANGE VIEWS BEING BROUGHT TO ROOSEVELT

Farm Aid Also Discussed by Former Gov. Woodring of Kansas.

MAYOR CURLEY HERE TODAY

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis Talks About Federal Patronage for Illinois.

Winding up a busy week of conferences on national and international affairs, President-elect Roosevelt was to receive Mayor Curley of Boston, and representatives of the National Grange, today at 49 East Sixty-fifth street, before leaving later today to spend the week end at Hyde Park.

Mayor Curley's visit was associated with patronage in Massachusetts, where he led the fight for Mr. Roosevelt against the Smith faction headed by Gov. Ely prior to the Chicago Convention.

The National Grange men were expected to discuss the agricultural situation from the point of view of the farmer, and also to offer suggestions on a Secretary of Agriculture. Henry A. Wallace, progressive Republican, of Iowa, is said to be favored for the secretaryship, but Mr. Roosevelt has announced that he does not intend to make public the names of any of his Cabinet appointees until after February 10.

Farm Problem Discussed.

The President-elect went deeply into the farm relief problem yesterday with Harry H. Woodring, recently retired Governor of Kansas, who was accompanied to the conference by Guy T. Helvering, Democratic chairman for Kansas.

Mr. Woodring, whose name also has been mentioned in connection with the Department of Agriculture, discussed with the President-elect the farm parity bill now before the House of Representatives. He told Mr. Roosevelt the bill should be amended and that immediate action should be taken to increase the price of farm products.

Mr. Roosevelt sandwiched into a busy day a meeting with a delegation representing the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, headed by W. F. Jensen of Chicago. The delegation recommended the levying of taxes on products in which foreign oils and fats are used.

TO SEE ROOSEVELT



Mayor James M. Curley.

AUBURN-N.Y. ADVERTISER - JAN-12-1933.

Roosevelt Will Remain Silent Until March 4

(By Francis M. Stephenson)

New York, Jan. 12.—(AP)—With an eye on Congress, President-elect Roosevelt drove ahead silently today on the "process of preparing myself" for the task after March 4.

Plenty of callers were received at the Roosevelt home here. Mr. Roosevelt is awaiting until he becomes president before he talks or acts.

But he is anxious that this dying session of Congress, the last of the Hoover administration, makes sure of balancing the budget and enacting farm relief.

The principle of the pending agriculture bill before the House meets the idea of the president-elect. He understands that the leaders of organized agriculture are behind the measure. During the camaign he gave assurance the campaign he gave assurance izations would agree on federal help he would support them.

Details of raising new taxes, if they are necessary, and cutting appropriations, are left by him to Congress, but he wants that done before he assumes the presidency.

There is no doubt that if the Democratic program for this session fails, Roosevelt will call an extra session of the new Congress immediately, but he is not saying anything about that. He expects this Congress to do the work.

William G. McAdoo, senator-elect from Caalifornia and former secretary of the treasury, was on Mr. Roosevelt's calling list today.

Mayor Curley of Boston also was ~~on today's list~~.

Informed that contesting Democratic leaders at Washington were using his name to support their cause, Mr. Roosevelt remarked: "I guess I will have to subscribe to the Congressional Record." That was the end of any commitments on his behalf—he will talk after March 4.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION-JAN-13-1933.

MAYOR OF HUB AND ROOSEVELT IN CONFERENCE

Curley Attacks "Dole System" in America; President-Elect Has Many Irons in Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—(AP) A whirl of conferences today brought the unemployment relief problem and other domestic and international issues before President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Attacks "Dole System."

Mayor James Curley of Boston, always a stanch Roosevelt supporter and mentioned as a possible Cabinet member, called up the unemployment question in an attack on the "dole system in America."

Curley demanded a reduction in public welfare expenditures and jobs instead of "dole" for the unemployed.

Mr. Roosevelt turned to foreign affairs again with a conference with Senator Swanson of Virginia, a member of the American arms delegation and the next chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Hull of Tennessee, tariff expert, also was on the calling list.

The President-elect interruted his long string of conferences to drop in at a birthday party for Louis Howe, his secretary, at the Biltmore Hotel at noon.

Mayor Curley said that "Mr. Roosevelt recognizes that we have got to move pretty quickly," but he said no commitment was made by him.

"We discussed ways of ending the dole system in America and the whole unemployment problem in general," said Curley. "Our expenditures in Boston in 1932 for public welfare and social relief amounted to $12,500,000 with a population of 780,000. On the same ratio it is estimated that the total expenditures in the United States were about $2,000,000,000 for the unemployed. The largest sum ever spent by Great Britain in one year for the dole was never in excess of $200,000,000.

"We have got to get back to sound economic principles—jobs and wages. I think we could well study the cantonment system for the unemployed and new reclamation work."

Mr. Roosevelt also called in today Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee in New York, for a brief conference.

PITTSBURGH-PA-SUN JAN-15-1933.

BARUCH, BAKER HELD UNWILLING TO ACCEPT JOBS

President-Elect Quietly Pruning List; Rumor Has Curley Under Consideration

By GEORGE R. HOLMES
International News Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Franklin D. Roosevelt's statement that he has not yet offered a cabinet post to any man evoked widespread interest in the capital today—but that simple statement did not tell the whole story.

The President-elect, according to his intimates here, has fallen back on the usual practice in cabinet picking, which might be summed up in the biblical phrase:

"Many are called, but few are chosen."

There are more than a hundred names on Gov. Roosevelt's list of cabinet possibilities, according to those who have conferred with him. Many of these have already been approached in one way or another, either by the President-elect or by emissaries, and the formula is something like this:

"Mr. So-and-So, your name is one of those under consideration for high office in the new administration. In the event you should be selected, will you be available for service?"

'CANDIDATES' PLEASED

This method of approach has numerous advantages for the President-elect. It usually results in definite ascertainment whether the prospect can be considered available, it is pleasing to the vanity of the one so approached—and it commits Mr. Roosevelt to nothing.

The list of cabinet availables is undergoing steady pruning at Mr. Roosevelt's hands. Some of the men approached have frankly told him they could not be considered available.

Among these is understood to be Bernard M. Baruch, the financier, whose name has been frequently speculated upon as a possible Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of State.

Newton D. Baker also is said to have discouraged thoughts in his direction. Published stories that he was being considered for Attorney General brought protests from progressive supporters of Mr. Roosevelt in the Senate. The Progressives want "a liberal" Attorney General and they consider Baker's long association with corporation practice to make him ineligible.

GLASS APPROACHED

Several senators have been made the subjects of this indirect approach on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt. They include both of Virginia's senators—Glass and Swanson—the former in connection with the Treasury and the latter with the State Department.

Appointment of either one of the Virginia senators would pave the way for the appointment of Ex-Gov. Harry F. Byrd to the Senate, a place to which he is said to aspire more than to the cabinet.

Howard Bruce, Democratic national committeeman from Maryland and long prominent in Baltimore banking circles, has been asked whether he would be available for service, presumably in connection with the important Treasury post.

A lively contest is being waged among far western Democrats in behalf of various candidates for secretary of the Interior. The most prominent candidate is Ex-Gov. George H. Dern, of Utah, an original Roosevelt man.

TREASURY POST HINT

Swagar Sherley, war-time chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and one of the President-elect's most frequent consultants, is considered to be almost certain of a high place in the new administration, possibly as Secretary of the Treasury, or if not that then budget director, or "budget dictator" with wide powers.

Among the other reports in Democratic circles here is one that Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, is under consideration as a possible Secretary of the Navy.

Some of these matters will be shaken down next week when Mr. Roosevelt spends two days here en route South for the four-week task of final elimination and selection.

WORCESTER-MASS- POST.
JAN-13-1933.

President-Elect Views Many Issues

Unemployment Relief Among Problems of Parleys

By FRANCIS M. STEPHENSON

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—A whirl of conferences today brought the unemployment relief problem and other domestic and international issues before President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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CHICAGO-144. NEWS JAN-13-1933.

GOV. ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH MAYOR CURLEY

National Unemployment Situation and Dole Are Discussed.

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The president-elect interrupted his long string of conferences to drop in at a birthday party for Louis Howe, his secretary, at the Biltmore hotel at noon.

Mayor Curley said that "Mr. Roosevelt recognizes that we have got to move pretty quickly," but he said no commitment mas made by him.

"We discussed ways of ending the dole system in America and the whole unemployment problem in general," said Curley. "Our expenditures in Boston in 1932 for public welfare and social relief amounted to $12,500,000 with a population of 780,000. On the same ratio it is estimated that the total expenditures in the United States were about $2,000,000,000 for the unemployed. The largest sum ever spent by Great Britain in one year for the dole was not in excess of $200,000,000.

Sound Economic Principles.

"We have got to get back to sound economic principles—jobs and wages. I think we could well study the cantonment system for the unemployed and new reclamation work."

Mr. Roosevelt also called in today Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the emergency unemployment relief committee in New York, for a brief conference.

CHICAGO-144.-TRIBUNE JAN-14-1933.

ROOSEVELT AND SWANSON TALK FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Virginia Senator Visits President Elect.

BY JOHN BOETTIGER.

Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 13.—[Special.]—President Elect Roosevelt today discussed his foreign affairs program with Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the senate committee on foreign relations.

Both men were most close mouthed after their long conference, which was held at the Roosevelt New York house. But it was reported they discussed the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt will get his program launched in advance of his inauguration.

Mr. Roosevelt is known to be planning to have the Hoover administration give diplomatic authority to a few men of his own selection who will collect full data on the economic status of foreign nationas with relation to tariffs, disarmament, and the war debts, and he laid his lan before Senator Swanson to gain the latter's counsel.

May Have Program Jan. 19.

Reports today had it that when the President elect visits Washington on Jan. 19, on his way down to Warm Springs, Ga., he will have outlined an early start on his foreign program, and may be able at that time to announce the details of the studies he desires made.

Mr. Roosevelt also was visited today by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, one of his earliest Massachusetts supporters for the presidency. Mayor Curley discussed depression problems with the governor, and the possibilities of getting rid of the dole system in Boston. President Elect Roosevelt commented that it was desirable to bend every effort toward getting people in jobs and ending the expenditure of relief funds.

Annual Party Tonight.

The President elect motored up to Hyde Park this evening for his usual week-end at his house at Krum Elbow on the Hudson. Tomorrow night he will be host at an annual reunion of newspaper men who accompanied him in 1920 during his campaign for the vice presidency. Every year this group meets for a party that has always lasted far into the morning.

CHICAGO-144-NEWS JAN-12-1933.

ROOSEVELT HAS EYE ON CONGRESS TO MAP ACTION

Wants Budget Balanced and Farm Relief Voted by Session.

New York, Jan. 12.—(AP)—With an eye on congress, President-Elect Roosevelt drove ahead silently today on the "process of preparing myself" for the task after March 4. He is waiting until he is president before he talks or acts, but he is anxious that this session of congress, the last of the Hoover administration, shall make sure of balancing the budget and enacting farm relief.

The principle of the pending agriculture bill before the house meets the ideas of the president-elect. He understands that the leaders of organized agriculture are behind the measure. During the campaign he gave assurance that if the several farm organizations would agree on federal help he would support them.

Details of raising new taxes, if they are necessary, and cutting appropriations are left by him to congress, but he wants that done before he assumes the presidency.

There is no doubt here that if the democratic program for this session fails Mr. Roosevelt will call an extra session of the new congress immediately, but he is not saying anything about that. He expects this congress to do the work.

William G. McAdoo, senator-elect from California and former secretary of the treasury, is on the calling list Saturday. It was Mr. McAdoo who announced the switch in California's votes to Mr. Roosevelt at the democratic convention—a declaration that turned the meeting for Mr. Roosevelt.

Mayor Curley of Boston also was on today's calling list.

James A. Farley, chairman of the democratic national committee, and Mrs. Farley gave a private dinner last night for Mr. Roosevelt and Cardinal Hayes.

EAU-CLAIRE-WISC-LEADER-
JAN-14-1933

ROOSEVELT SCANS RELIEF PROBLEMS

Methods of Replacing Jobless at Work Studied

BY FRANCIS M. STEPHENSON
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The problem of getting America's millions of unemployed off relief rolls and back to work rolled prominently across the busy conference table of President-Elect Roosevelt today.

Before returning here tonight for a week-end at the Hyde Park estate, Mr. Roosevelt at New York gave unemployment particular attention in a wide range of discussions.

"The quickest we get people back to work and off of relief demands the better it will be," he to'd newspapermen. "We are working hard toward that end, but it is a great task and cannot of course be fully accomplished overnight."

Mayor Curley of Boston brought up the unemployment problem.

Mr. Roosevelt conferred at length with Senator Swanson, of Virginia ranking member of the foreign relations committee. Strict secrecy surrounded this parley.

Swanson, a member of the American arms delegation to Geneva, said he was uncertain whether he would return to that meeting. Significance was attached to the Swanson conference in connection with the for-e'gn relations discussions he'd by the president-elect early this week.

Informed that President Hoover had vetoed the bill for Philippine independence, the president-elect replied: "That is the first I have heard of that." He declined to amplify this.

CHICAGO-ILL-HERALD
JAN-14-1933.

GET TOGETHER! RAIL MEN TOLD

By Edward L. Roddan,
Herald and Examiner-Universal Staff Correspondent.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Jan. 13.—President-elect Roosevelt has advised the nation's leading rail chiefs to get together and agree upon a program of financial relief, it was learned tonight.

With some of the principal carriers facing a financial crisis, Roosevelt has told the leaders that if they want emergency federal help they should first agree among themselves on what should be done.

The carriers are confronted with the fact that under the law, they are ineligible to apply for further loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to refund obligations due in a few months. At Roosevelt's suggestion some of the principal figures in the industry now are endeavoring to find some way of tiding them over.

The urgency of finding work for the millions of unemployed was taken up in a conference with Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

The President-elect had a long talk on foreign affairs with Senator Claude Swanson, Virginia Democrat, ranking member of the Senate foreign relations committee and a delegate to the Geneva disarmament conference.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM- JAN-15-1933.

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

MAYOR CURLEY CHALLENGES THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
(Telegram Political Reporter)

Last week Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative to the point where Mayor Curley set the stage for the fight between the Smith-Roosevelt forces.

"THE Democrats of Massachusetts interested in the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt," said Mayor Curley, "waited until 5.45 p. m. for an answer to the proposition submitted yesterday for a compromise agreement through which the party in Massachusetts might avoid friction in the selection of delegates to attend the national convention to be held in Chicago in June.

"The failure of the chairman of state committee, Mr. Donahue, to agree to a compromise proposition submitted by the friends of Franklin D. Roosevelt, or to submit a counter proposition, leaves no course open to the friends of Franklin D. Roosevelt other than to file a slate of delegates pledged to the support of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the primaries to be held April 26. A conference will be held for this purpose upon Monday, and the list announced the latter part of next week."

The mayor supplemented this statement with the declaration that he would also open in some downtown hotel a forum which would function every day from 12 to 3. There, he said, the Smith delegates would be invited to explain if there champion is a real candidate and to meet Roosevelt speakers who would contend Smith was not a bona-fide candidate but in the fight for some other purpose. The mayor, himself made speeches almost daily in this forum contending that Smith by his own statements earlier in the year had eliminated himself.

Some Roosevelt Adherents

Although there was quite general belief that grave danger confronted the political ambitions of those who dared to affiliate with Mayor Curley he found many ready to go forward with him. They tempered their support of Roosevelt, however, with the declaration they would make no fight against Smith, but simply contend that the New York governor should be nominated. Among those who gathered around the Curley standard were Charles H. McGlue and Michael A. O'Leary, former chairmen of the Democratic state committee, Mayor George C. Sweeney of Gardner, Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, a political character for many years, Strabo Claggett who was the party candidate for lieutenant governor in 1930, Sen. Frank Hurley of Holyoke, Francis X. Quigley of Holyoke, who served as appraiser for the Port of Boston during the Wilson administration and Edward A. Ryan, a Worcester attorney.

Mayor Curley canvassed every Smith delegate to ask if they desired to change and have a place on the Roosevelt slate but met with refusal. Mayor John C. Mahoney of Worcester, who was an alternate-at-large on the Smith slate was urged by Curley to come over to the Roosevelt camp but declined.

The decision of Curley and his followers to put a Roosevelt ticket in the field did not disturb the organization leaders and they refused to comment. Charles F. Riordan of Sharon, vice chairman of the state committee, was alone in the state headquarters when the zero hour arrived puffing on his favorite T. D. Although an admirer of Governor Ritchie he was sticking with the organization.

"We have no reply to make to the Roosevelt supporters and none is in prospect," he said. "We've gone ahead looking to the front and burning our bridges behind us. We have our delegation in the field and are standing by our slate. I don't believe the action of Mr. Curley and Mr. Roosevelt requires comment."

Ely's Stand

Governor Ely reiterated that he had sent word to the Roosevelt leaders when compromise was talked that no one of the Massachusetts delegation pledged to Smith could designate anyone for a second choice.

"The delegation is pledged to Smith and there is no second choice," he said tersely. "We did suggest a proposition by which we would be willing to waive the unit rule in case a second choice at the convention was necessary."

Right up the time that Jim Roosevelt, received the power of attorney to pledged delegates to his father, Massachusetts leaders had doubted that the New York governor would play with Curley in the open. Many of the difficulties at reaching a compromise were laid at his door for it was general knowledge that the drive against Roosevelt was in reality more a drive against the Boston mayor and effort to eliminate him from having an important voice in Bay State politics. The fact that the power of attorney was sent to young Roosevelt did not help the situation for it was generally assumed that the slate would be picked by Mayor Curley anyway.

Only a few days before, Jim Roosevelt had presented Mayor Curley to a large gathering as an outstanding Democrat of Massachusetts who has not allowed his personal beliefs or wishes to stand in the way of the advancement of an outstanding American who has the interests of the people at heart because he stands for the best interests of the country.

Candidates of Disappointment

The Curley forces made a decided effort to capitalize the disappointment of a number of prominent Democrats who did not gain places on the Smith slate because of the restricted number. Many of these were called by telephone and offered sympathy for their failures to be selected by "party dictators," and then presented an opportunity to join the Roosevelt slate.

During the discussion of this development the exchange of telegrams between Mayor Curley and Mr. Smith, previously noted, came to the forefront, for Smith had accused Curley of trickery and the Boston mayor had quoted something about "when first we practice to deceive." It was revealed that at the time of the exchange of messages the Roosevelt and Smith supporters had nearly reached a compromise. The final Smith message came while Robert Jackson, of New Hampshire and Larue Brown of Boston were conferring with Senator Walsh and Chairman Donahue. Negotiations were at once suspended and of course the blame was placed on Curley.

Mayor Curley announced his Roosevelt slate on March 15 presenting an impressive list of men and women which was only slightly changed in the next few days. He demonstrated

Continued next Date

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM-JAN-16-1933.

(1)

a political sagacity that could not be underestimated.

The organization had corraled for its delegation virtually every important office holder. Sen. David I. Walsh and Governor Ely had the top places on the at-large group and with them were Sen. Marcus A. Coolidge, the four Democratic congressmen, the district attorney of Suffolk county and many of the Democratic mayors. These Democratic office holders hardly dared to resist the organization and the result was one of the most distinguished slates that the Democrats had put forward in years.

Seeking Racial Support

Balked in any effort to have Democratic officials join his slate, Mayor Curley conceived the idea of fighting the Smith group with a delegation composed of representative men of the various racial groups and leaders in various civic and fraternal organizations. The mayor assumed that with such delegation support would be attracted for the individuals from the races they represented and from their associates in the orders in which they were active. The mayor conceived the notion that the racial groups which had been somewhat overlooked by the Smith organization in its desire to get only leaders on its ticket would be flattered by the honor to their countrymen and would reciprocate at the polls. It was a clever conception, perhaps the only effective one that could have been devised to combat the impressive array of talent on the Smith slate.

Here was the opportunity for the Roosevelt supporters to shout from the housetops that various racial groups which had supported the party in the past were being ignored by the Smith leaders and to point with pride to the recognition given them by the Roosevelt leaders; an opportunity to demonstrate the Democracy of Roosevelt and to bid for their support on the basis that the New York governor recognized that these racial groups were integral part of the nation's life and progress.

It was a master stroke but the mayor failed to reckon the extent of the hold which Al Smith had on the Democrats of Massachusetts and the enthusiasm his candidacy had inspired among all classes and races.

The mayor headed the Roosevelt slate and surrounding him were such prominent Democrats as Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan of Fall River, then the national committee woman, Jim Roosevelt, Councilor James H. Brennan, Charlestown, the only Democratic member of the executive body; former Sen. Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor; Edward J. McLaughlin, Jr., relative of Cardinal O'Connell, and representatives of the French, Italian, Polish, Negro and other races and leaders in various labor organizations. The list also included a Harvard professor, the head of the Ford Hall forum and other citizens who were distinguished in other activities.

The Smith leaders were not awed by the Roosevelt slate for they were confident that no group could defeat him but they did not like the idea of having to make such an intensive campaign as would be required through the organization of this group.

It was reported quite authoritatively that Governor Ely met Jim Roosevelt one evening soon after this slate was announced and gave vigorous verbal expression of what he thought about Governor Roosevelt challenging the organization in Massachusetts.

"Your father has a lot of nerve to come into this state and try and knock down a governor, two United States senators and four congressmen," is the way Governor Ely is reported to have expressed it and his use of the word nerve was not a commendation of courage.

Walsh Undisturbed

The Massachusetts situation from any angle you view it certainly had a strange development. Senator Walsh, one of the leading Smith advocates in the primary fight had virtually declared for Roosevelt in a speech at Albany as far back as April 1931. He could have contended that he was the first Roosevelt man in Massachusetts on the basis of that address, for he made it at a time when Mayor Curley was advocating that Owen D. Young be the nominee.

The speech came back to plague Senator Walsh but not seriously. The Roosevelt supporters made an attempt to capitalize it. It seems that Senator Walsh had been invited to Albany to speak at some gathering attended by Governor Roosevelt and in the course of his address had commended the governor and his record and in the extensive eluogy has stamped as an outstanding availability for the presidency. When the Roosevelt supporters attempted to make capital of it in Massachusetts the early advocacy of Mr. Young by Mayor Curley made it dangerous ground. Senator Walsh, his friends said, had merely spoken of the availability of Governor Roosevelt but had not committed himself to his candidacy and had later reversed his opinion. The effort to make capital of the Walsh address was soon abandoned and it took its place among the forgotten campaign lore.

Although the Roosevelt slate had a number of men and women prominent in Democratic activities in the past, Smith supporters were jubilant because of the preponderance of Boston residents and the fact that a number of them had been close to the Boston mayor in his campaigns.

They intimated the mayor had difficulty in drafting delegates outside his own circle of acquaintances. Only two of the original list of delegates-at-large came from places outside the Hub.

Mayor Curley, however, was enthusiastic. He said the slate was representative of many different interests in the state, including labor and veterans and would be bound to attract attention and support. The mayor said the strongest feature of his slate was the absence of politicians. He said the Smith slate was all politicians and would have to depend on the machine while his slate would be favored by the rank and file.

Coincident with the announcement of the slate Mayor Curley opened headquarters in a Boston hotel and the next night gave a banquet to the Roosevelt delegation, announcing at that time the complete district slate. It was a very enthusiastic gathering. The mayor spoke outlining how the campaign would be conducted and then called upon others to speak.

Professor Wambaugh Does It

Among them was Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of Harvard university. The professor discussed the Democratic outlook and the optimism that Roosevelt's candidacy would inspire and then branching off suddenly he spoke of the South's unwillingness to accept a candidate of Mr. Smith's religion. The professor did not use these exact words but he discussed briefly the difficulty of hoping for Democratic success with a candidate who could not overcome this attitude of religious intolerance.

HYDE-PARK-GAZETTE-TIMES - JAN-19-1933

LETTERS from Our Readers

THE MAYOR IN THE CABINET?

The following is a copy of a letter which we received from Councillor Norton. We don't want to argue the merits of our illustrious mayor, but, Mr. Councillor, as much as some people would dislike to see Mayor James M. Curley hold down an important position in the next administration, he is capable and has the ability. Another thing, Mr. Councillor, he has succeeded when his enemies thought he would fail. To make this point clear, think over the last campaign. He was the "lone wolf" in the Massachusetts political fold prior to the Democratic convention. He predicted Roosevelt would carry the State when the others couldn't concede it to the Democrats. Mayor James M. Curley would be no drawback to the incoming administration in whatever position he had the honor to be appointed.

16 Austin St., Hyde Park.

Mr. Robt. L. Studley,
Studley and Emory,
263 Summer St., Boston.

Dear Mr. Studley:

You spoke to me the other day about what President-elect Roosevelt was going to do for Mayor Curley. I understand it is settled that he is to get a diplomatic post. I think it will be perhaps in Latin America. Rumor has the mayor going in the cabinet, going to be assistant secretary of the treasury and building post offices all over the U. S., going to the Philippines as governor-general, ambassador to Belgium, etc.

I do not feel that President-elect Roosevelt will give the mayor a cabinet position, or an important subcabinet position, nor a premier ambassadorship such as ambassador to Britain, France or Germany. Of late years, Presidents have paid political debt by making appointments in the diplomatic corps. Walter Edge to France, Fred Sackett to Berlin. Mayor Curley would like one of these jobs, no doubt, but the chances are will be content with a position such as ambassador to Argentine, although we now have a career diplomat in that position, Robert Wood Bliss of New York. Transfers could make way for the mayor. Puerto Rico is a United States dependency and has no United States minister, but a governor, appointed by the President of the United States. The present governor, James R. Beverly, was appointed last year, 1932, by President Hoover. I doubt if the mayor would be quite satisfied with the Puerto Rico job, but might possibly grab anything to "save face." The outstanding question on the minds of Massachusetts politicians at the present time is: "What will President-elect Roosevelt give Mayor Curley?"

Then, Mayor Curley wants to quit his present job by about September or October of this year. He is commencing to see that the present financial depression is not going to be over with tomorrow, that prosperity is not "just around the corner," that it will be a long time before "Happy Day Are Here Again," the theme song of the Curley and Roosevelt administrations. Senator Moses of New Hampshire, I think, is wise enough to do all he can to keep the Washington bands playing "Happy Days Are Here Again." In about six months, President Roosevelt will try to get away from this song as "Al" Smith did "The Sidewalks of New York." Mrs. Roosevelt was pictured throughout the land singing this piece at a New York songfest a few weeks ago. Republican tacticians should see to it that the band leaders at Washington keep playing it during the Roosevelt inaugural ceremonies; throw it out over the radio. Roosevelt has promised prosperity; he can't deliver unless he gets phenominal breaks. Within two years he'll be one of the most hated of public officials. The tide that will turn on him will be much more ferocious than the resentment to Hoover's supposed promise of "two chickens for every pot and two cars for every garage."

Roosevelt though is clever in many ways. The New York Jewish group, made up of the Baruchs and Frankfurters, etc., are clever, far-seeing advisers. I would want them around me. "Al" Smith had his Belle Mankovitz and Judge Proskauer, and innumerable others. But with the best advice and the cleverest of manouvering, I don't see how Roosevelt can escape "taking the rap." "It's in the cards," as Jim Farley claimed regarding the election.

"Al" Smith indicted Hoover because of his 1928 promise to provide "two chickens for every pot"—prosperity. Now with millions unemployed, hanging on the words of President-elect Roosevelt, he promises "better days." To make matters worse the bands blare "Happy Days." They'll shoot a band-master who dares play this song at a Democratic pow-wow within one year. It reminds me of the 1924 and 1928 "Al" Smith campaigns. The song "Sidewalks of New York" was tied on to "Al." It began to hurt, too much New York. So a new song was plugged, "Al, My Pal." It never "clicked." One group of youngsters, playing in a fife and drum corps in 1924, assembled at a point near the Madison Square Garden and played "The Sidewalks of New York." They thought they were helping "Al" until a Tammany precinct leader snarled at them to "cut it out." Roosevelt is leading himself into a beautiful position promising jobs, prosperity and the bands playing "Happy Days."

If Mayor Curley resigns before March 3, 1933, a new mayor will have to be elected at a city election, held in about two months thereafter. If the mayor holds his office until after this date and then resigns it means that the president of the Boston City Council will become mayor for the balance of the year.

I believe the mayor will hold his job until September or October of this year for very obvious reasons. After that there is nothing left but trouble, so he can gracefully step out.

Joseph Tomasello, a close friend of the mayor's, must have got a tip that the mayor would resign before March 3 because Tomasello has started "Tomasello for Mayor" clubs going, apparently preparing for a city election in the near future.

Then again, whoever is president of the Boston City Council will become acting mayor for a time at least. The mayor can dictate this election by merely calling in twelve councillors. To date he has allowed the contest for the presidency of the Boston City Council to drift. I really think that he sort of resents the idea of any councillor thinking that he can fill his shoes as mayor of Boston. The mayor is a very peculiar fellow in many ways—like us all, has his faults and good points.

He will be terribly ill at ease away from home. He is not a traveler. Even when in New York City he wants to get home on the next train. When his three boys arrived from Europe on the "Leviathan" at New York, they got in about 11 A. M. The boys wanted to shop and take the 5 P. M. train to Boston, but the

Continued on page

HYDE PARK - TIMES - JAN 19 1933

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mayor said: "I want to get home, boys," and he took them on the 1 P. M. On the mayor's trip to the French Colonial exposition, he rushed home ahead of his schedule; didn't enjoy the trip; couldn't mix with the others. Phoned his office a couple of times a week from Europe. That was the second time he has been abroad. Reminds one of "Al" Smith in that neither has traveled much. He will accept a foreign post from President-elect Roosevelt to "save face" and give him the prestige and standing that goes with it. But he will not hold it long. He can't stay away from Boston long; never has and never will.

Respectfully,
CLEMENT A. NORTON.

HYDE-PARK-GAZETTE-TIMES
JAN-19-1933

SUGGESTS BETTER WORK FOR MEN

Many Welfare Workers Reliable Mechanics

City Councillor Clement A. Norton, in a letter this week to Mayor James M. Curley, complained of sending the welfare men out with a hoe in January when the ground is frozen. He stated that many of these men are experienced carpenters, plumbers and steam-fitters and should be placed at something that would be beneficial to the city.

The letter reads as follows:

"Jan. 16, 1933.

"Dear Mr. Mayor:

"Hundreds of Welfare Department men are given a hoe and sent out on the street. They feel foolish with a hoe on a street in Boston in January with the street frozen. These men, many of them experienced carpenters, plumbers, steam-fitters, etc., should be given real work to do, instead of being made to look foolish and humiliated out on the public streets, in front of friends and neighbors, with a hoe, in January, and no work to do with it.

"Respectfully,
"CLEMENT A. NORTON,
"16 Austin St., Hyde Park."

DORCHESTER-NEWS - JAN-20-1933

EXPECT RED-HOT MASS MEETING

Dorchester Citizens To Gather At Girls' High School Hall Next Friday Night

SENSATIONS LOOKED FOR

Verbal fireworks are on tap for the Dorchester Citizens' Mass meeting to be held next Friday evening at the High School for Girls. City Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Ward 15 will preside.

The feature of the evening will be an expose of "Graft and Corruption in Dorchester and Boston" by Councillor Kelly. Rumors persist that certain interests fearful of what Kelly will have to say, plan to be present and attempt to disprove the Councillor's allegations.

A capacity house is indicated by the ready response to the announcement of this meeting in the NEWS last week.

Home-owners, rent-payers, merchants and all who contribute to the many taxes levied in the district indicate they will storm the High School next Friday night to get a ringside seat at what promises to be one of the most sensational gatherings of citizens in the history of Boston.

Many other Dorchester office-holders and others prominent in civic affairs will addres the gathering to air the many grievances affecting local residents.

Mayor Curley has been urged to attend from many quarters.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION
JAN-6-1933.

Mayor Curley's New Year Wish

Although Mayor James M. Curley has been prompt with a denial of any intention of resigning his present office, Boston politicians continue to attach great importance to his January 1 wish for a happy new year for himself and his "successor." As his term has a full year to run, it is pointed out that his successor would not be in line to come within the terms of the new year wish except through his departure from office either by resignation or in some other manner.

The construction they put upon it, despite the Mayor's denial, is that he expects to receive a handsome appointment soon after the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt which will necessitate his relinquishment of the mayoralty. What this appointment may be is a matter of speculation—political gossip associates his name with an assistant secretaryship of the treasury, having to do with the letting of contracts for public buildings, which, of course, would be an attractive post.

NEW-YORK-DEMOCRAT - JAN-21-1933

Personal- *but not confidential*

Grapevine Patronage Rumors

Claiming to speak with no more authority than even a Republican newspaper might possess, we refer today to some of the "rumors" regarding prospective recipients of plums in the Federal government after March 4:

* * *

One hears on all sides general interest in what part, if any, Alfred E. Smith will have in the Roosevelt Administration; and in this connection rumor has it that Mr. Smith will head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or be assigned some specially important task in the shape of a new position which might be described as Director of the Budget.

* * *

The discussion of Mr. Smith's availability indicates quite clearly the hold he has on public opinion for his knowledge of government, and the concensus of opinion is that if anyone can help President Roosevelt to reduce the cost of government, "Al" Smith is just the man for the job.

* * *

Our own opinion in the matter may be surprising, as we have heard no discussion of Mr. Smith's qualifications for the position for which we deem him best fitted if he is to reenter official life. We would consider Alfred E. Smith a "natural" for Secretary of State.

* * *

Some of those who believe that a Secretary of State must necessarily be a lawyer would naturally figure that a layman, however able, would not logically fit into that position; but we fail to see any particular logic in such conclusions. For instance, Ramsay MacDonald, who has done a good job as British Premier in these difficult days, is not a lawyer. And it might be stated that Alfred E. Smith in his many official positions never had any trouble in locating proper legal advice when he wanted it.

* * *

Our opinion is that Alfred E. Smith's appointment as Secretary of State would probably do more to hearten the oppressed people of various nations throughout the world than perhaps any other single thing that might happen in the next national Administration. Mr. Smith's humble origin and his remarkable success in life would, we think, appeal particularly to those who today look upon Uncle Sam as a cold-blooded financial broker.

Even the proletariat in Russia, to mention only one country, would, we think, hail with delight the knowledge that a friend of the masses was to be in charge of the foreign relations of the United States, a condition which the appointment of Alfred E. Smith as Secretary of State would bring about.

* * *

Our readers will please bear in mind that we are not "touting" former Governor Smith, nor for that matter any of the other names appearing in this column, but are dealing with situations merely as news values and without prejudice. Nevertheless, if Mr. Smith is to be in the Roosevelt Administration, we hazard the guess that the State Department portfolio will be a great thing for him, for President Roosevelt and for the popularity of American diplomacy throughout the world.

* * *

Vincent Astor is mentioned in some knowing quarters as Secretary of the Navy which, if it should come about, would indeed be proper recognition. And incidentally, he has to carry on the family flair for navigation, so if the rumor that Vincent Astor does seek a Naval post is true, we hope Vincent will get his hope.

* * *

The Attorney Generalship is reported to lie between Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana and Arthur Mullen of Nebraska; and if this is the case, the selection of either of them will prove indeed most popular. However, our guess is that Senator Walsh's advanced age might cause him to desire to continue in the Senate rather than to serve as Attorney General in an Administration which undoubtedly will be progressive and aggressive. However, Senator "Tom" probably can have, as he deserves, anything within the gift of the Party. But he would be missed in the United States Senate.

* * *

If anyone should ask our opinion —as they have not—we would suggest the Senator to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench when it arises; and if Mr. Mullen were next in line for the vacant Attorney Generalship, we would gladly award the distinguished counsellor from Nebraska the prize.

* * *

The suggestion of Senator Walsh for a Cabinet place prompts us to observe that if some of the rumors do not prove false, the United States Senator under Democratic control will be minus some of its ablest and most experienced men, which of course would not be good for the Senate or for the Democratic Party. One hears Cabinet speculations that include, in addition to Senator Walsh, Senators Glass, Swanson, Hull, Johnson, Norris and Cutting. Obviously, there is little likelihood of more than one or two Senators, if any, going into the Cabinet.

* * *

"Barney" Baruch, if he doesn't already know his own situation, must be dizzy reading of the various positions which the newspaper columnists have determined he is to occupy. Mr. Baruch has probably been mentioned for every high position in the government, and he can take great satisfaction in the fact that everyone rates him as a successful financier. Every activity with which his name is coupled points to M-O-N-E-Y. So we'll make our guess and say that he might be the kingpin in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

* * *

With the general acceptance of James A. Farley's appointment as Postmaster General, New York seems certain of one place in the Cabinet; and while there is no reason why any particular state should not have as many places in the President's official family as the supply of capable talent provides, it is not the custom to award such places without some regard to geographical interest. And so it is that we do not expect New York to have more than three, and possibly only two, places in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. As Farley's appointment is apparently certain, the chances of Alfred E. Smith, Owen D. Young, Bernard M. Baruch, Norman H. Davis and Miss Frances Perkins, as a whole are not so good. And yet you will hear many partisans insist that every one of the above is going to be appointed to the President's official family. You figure this out for yourself.

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On the political side of the matter, and it should be frankly stated that politics does enter to some extent into such speculations, the matter of state representation is also a factor. While New England

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is apparently not advancing any candidate for the Cabinet, it seems certain that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will be offered some responsible post; perhaps as Governor General of Porto Rico.

* * *

Pennsylvania, despite its greatly increased Democratic gains and the importance of that commonwealth, has no candidate for a Cabinet position, but our Philadelphia friends advise us that George H. Earlle, 3rd, has a large following as a prospective Minister either to Austria or to Hungary. And from the same source we learn that M. L. Benedum of Pittsburgh is also interested in a ministerial post. So far we have been unable to obtain "Joe" Guffey's disavowal of support of these candidates. The fact is that we think that "Joe" is working actively but surreptitiously for them and with confidence that he will land his two men.

* * *

From Chicago comes some printed matter advocating the candidacy of H. B. Hackett from Illinois. Our mail brings us a formal presentation, gotten up like a stock prospectus, "selling" the availability of Horatio B. Hackett for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hackett may be a most eligible and deserving candidate; we know him not. But if so, he should strangle his "manager" or whoever has chosen this wide propaganda to land him the job. Without prejudice, we must say the reasons advanced in Mr. Hackett's favor run more strongly to business than to the usual qualifications for a high government post. In truth, one would suspect the Hackett boosters expect to obtain much business from the government in the event he is successful in landing this particular job. President-elect Roosevelt will not look with favor on such methods. Mr. Hackett should be spared from such friends.

* * *

Kansas boosters are at work advancing the claims of former Governor Woodring for Secretary of the Interior or of Agriculture. In his behalf it is stated he has made good as Chief Executive of the Sunflower State, and credit for great increases in Democratic strength in the Middle West is in part due to the rejuvenated Democratic party of Kansas.

* * *

Now before any of these candidates for public place can be congratulated, we must first hold the Inauguration, which brings to mind the difficulties confronting Admiral Grayson and Walter M. Ballard, Chairman and Secretary respectively, of the Committee having in charge the details of the Roosevelt ceremonies in Washington on March 4th. Friend Ballard has, among other responsibilities, the easy task of inviting 15,000,000 self-opinioned "distinguished guests," but with only a comparatively few tickets for them. Walter would do well to again read up on the miracle of the loaves and fishes, and he probably will do so.

* * *

Speaking of patronage and Washington, L. Gardner Moore, Manager of The Shoreham, is not looking for anything in the way of favors, but he would have it known that while he is in the hotel business and not a partisan in politics, political heads lie easy on the Shoreham pillows. He wouldn't say "lie easy" in speaking of Democratic guests during the next four years at least, so we'll take him out by saying he said all Democrats will "rest easy."

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM · JAN-22-1933.

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

THE STRUGGLE FOR ROOSEVELT-INSTRUCTED CANDIDATES IN NEW ENGLAND

The Struggle For Roosevelt—Instructed Delegations; by James H. Guilfoyle

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE
(Telegram Political Reporter)

Last week Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative to the famous religious issue speech of Dr. Wambaugh.

MAYOR CURLEY sat behind the professor and a look of bewilderment and chagrin came into his face as the professor continued. Like a flash the significance of the professor's words spread over the audience and the damage that injection of the religious issue might do to the Roosevelt cause was quickly sensed by the mayor and other Roosevelt leaders.

So disturbed by the reference was the mayor that he personally visited all the newspaper offices in Boston with a request that this reference of Dr. Wambaugh be omitted from the accounts of the meeting. The editors complied with his request that night but later the address and the subsequent developments was widely published and discussed.

The truth of the matter is Dr. Wambaugh had no thought of bringing religion into the campaign and the incident was probably much overemphasized in the excitement of the opening of the campaign. It did loom large at that time for no one knew where the campaign might lead or what issues might be raised. The distress caused by the injection of the religious issue in the 1928 campaign had not been forgotten. In the light of calm reflection the fearlessness of Dr. Wambaugh in describing what is historically accurate now seems to have had trivial political significance.

Brennan's Enigmatic Position

Much of the Roosevelt slate had been anticipated but there was considerable surprise at Councilor Brennan getting a place. Brennan was the only Democrat in the executive council and had shouldered the burden of fighting for the Ely administration in that body. With his name on the Curley slate he automatically became an opponent of the governor. There was speculation if the two had broken and Mr. Brennan's silence did not encourage the belief that their warm friendship was undisturbed.

On the same night that Mayor Curley announced his complete slate a significant incident took place at the annual Evacution dinner at the Bradford hotel where both Governor Ely and Mayor Curley addressed the large gathering.

Governor Ely was the first to speak that night. Observers watched his reception with interest as bearing significantly on the probable outcome of the presidential primaries. Here was an organization that included many Boston Democrats who would naturally favor Smith's nomination, but who might be influenced by a warm spot for Mayor Curley.

The governor's reception was tremendous. He was applauded and cheered to the echo. He was in fine fettle and although he did not touch upon the political situation he discussed measures put through under his administration with respect to the then wavering banking situation. In his semi-humorous vein, which is always a delight, he expressed belief that the governor's council should be constructed on a partisan basis to assure the chief executive of support.

"In the present council we have but one Democrat," said the governor," and tonight I don't know where I stand with him." He was referring to the Curley announcement that Brennan had joined the Roosevelt movement. The crowd caught his sally and the applause was sustained.

Mayor Curley entered the banquet hall just as the governor concluded. He was given a reception but the effects of the governors final words had not worn off and it was not nearly as enthusiastic.

"No matter where I may be in the future, back home in the 'sticks' or on Beacon Hill my heart will be with you," the governor had concluded, and the drama of his delivery of this simple sentiment touched off a virtual bombshell of enthusiasm.

Governor Ely and Mayor Curley shook hands, a signal for more applause. Before Mayor Curley spoke, however, the governor was on his way out. The diners arose in tribute, and he passed through a lane of cheering persons, many of whom reached forward to grasp his hand. Others shouted complimentary phrases. It was most overwhelming for the governor. And as he passed out of the room Mayor Curley sat carefully surveying the scene with an enigmatic look.

The Mayor Speaks

When the mayor was presented the crowd was more cordial than when he had entered the room and he exerted all the oratory of which he is capable. There was frequent applause. Confidently he told his hearers that he had just hurried from the "enthusiastic meeting" where the Roosevelt campaign had been launched. Without violating the ethics of a non-political gathering he skillfully wove Governor Roosevelt into his picture of the suffering and desolation in America and the crying need for a man to lead the country out of the wilderness of depression. It was a masterful speech, delivered in a masterful way and at its conclusion he was amply rewarded by the warmth of the reception.

Thereafter Mayor Curlev let no opportunity escape at any gathering where he spoke to pay tribute to Governor Roosevelt and proclaim his virtues for leadership of the nation. If it was a political gathering he put on full steam and discussed the situation with political emphasis. But if it was a non-political gathering, as often happened, he inserted reference to Roosevelt so cleverly and so effectively that no one could object.

In the meantime the Democrats in Maine and New Hampshire were becoming deeply interested in the Smith-Roosevelt feud. There was not the Smith enthusiasm in these states that there was in Massachusetts but there were many loyal Smith rooters. The Granite state presidential primaries were the first in the nation and as such attracted country-wide attention because of the psychological effect they might exert on the other states.

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire organization led by Robert Jackson, secretary of the national committee and Robert E. Gould, chairman of the state committee, had been lined up for Roosevelt early in the year. The Smith supporters wanted to make a contest but they were hampered by the uncertainty of their idol's candidacy. They delayed almost until the last minute the filing of a slate. John Curtin, a Manchester boy, who had gone to New York and become closely affiliated with Smith and his organization finally went back home to iron out the situation. He made a hasty survey of the Smith sentiment and urged a Smith ticket. When

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it was presented it was largely dominated and fashioned by the Hillsboro county Democrats.

The late start was fatal to the Smith supporters. It is probable they would have been defeated anyway because Jackson and Gould were powers in the party and they were firmly with Roosevelt. In fact, Jackson was Roosevelt's choice for secretary of the national committee, a few months previously, and his election to that post had been the tip-off that Smith and Raskob did not control the national committee any longer. Jackson had put in much time in New Hampshire where he was born and had practiced law and he had an able lieutenant in Gould.

Jackson was personally much displeased with the attitude of the Hillsboro county organization. He did not fear the contest but he was disturbed that Smith had found a footing there. With the early primaries it presented a possibility that it might encourage Smith supporters in other parts of the country. It is probably safe to say that when patronage is distributed in the Granite State after March 4, the Hillsboro county Democrats, will be given scant consideration, particularly if Jackson has anything to say about it and it is apparent that he will.

A Belated Campaign

When it was finally determined that New Hampshire would have a Smith slate the men and women composing it where confronted with the difficult problem of convincing the voters that Smith was a bona-fie candidate. The slate was in the field before his position had been made clear to Massachusetts leaders and it was a severe charge to meet that he was in the field only to stop Roosevelt.

The Smith supporters entered into the spirit of the campaign so vigorously, however, that before long they had the state aroused and the Roosevelt forces believed it necessary to do considerable work. In the search for aid both sides turned their eyes to Massachusetts where the outstanding leaders of the rival causes were girding for the battle.

First there came announcement that Mayor Curley would go into New Hampshire to speak for Roosevelt. It was followed quickly by an announcement that Governor Ely would do the same. It seems rather authentic that Mayor Curley was persauded to make this engagement after prominent Roosevelt leaders had told him he probably could deliver the telling blow that was needed.

Mayor Curley went to Manchester not to make one speech in the Roosevelt campaign but to give three addresses in one day, two of them non-political. He addressed a business organization on a subject vital to the members and also spoke to a tremendous gathering of women. In each place he made an impression for he realized his mission might hinge on the success of his talks and he exerted himself to the fullest.

When he appeared in the auditorium for the political address in the evening he found an audience that crammed every seat and stood in every aisle. The Smith strength was largely centered in Manchester and there many supporters of "Al" present. The mayor was told that there might be a display of hostility and to prepare for heckling. That does not bother the Boston mayor and almost in his first breath he told the audience what he had heard and declared himself ready to stay all night if necessary to debate with any person who was not in agreement with his views.

Challenging the Challenge

It was a telling challenge for if any had come with a view of being hostile it was not evident. Here and there was an occasional attempt to heckle but for the most part the audience was too enthralled with what Curley was saying to bother him. It did seize upon the opportunity later when a man arose in the rear to ask some questions. The man is a widely known character in Manchester and the crowd sensing there might be some amusing entertainment cheered him on.

The interrupter mumbled a lengthy statement that was unintelligible to most of those in the hall.

When the mayor informed his questioner that he did not understand him, the man offered to repeat.

"Do you have to go all over that again?" Curley inquired with a smile and the crowd laughed. "Sherman Whipple once asked a hypothetical question of 40,000 words and your question seems nearly as long."

The questioner started again and the mayor invited him to the platform while the crowd settled back to enjoy it. The fun was not long lived for the man finally inquired what he should do in a situation where he wanted to suport Smith.

"You should consult an alienist my good man," said Curley and the roar of laughter that followed as the man left the stage in evident discomfiture ended all further interruptions. There appeared to be no one who wanted to match wits with the Boston mayor in a debate.

Dubious Taste

There were some who did not like the incident. The questioner was not a young man and there was a feeling that the mayor had not shown the proper respect for age and had taken advantage of a lesser mentality and subjected the questioner to ridicule rather than giving direct answer to the question. To them it smacked a little of cheapness.

But it must truthfully be recounted that those holding such views were in the great minority. They felt that the mayor had given a great show and many who had come with hostile attitude left the hall with a more friendly feeling toward him and probably toward the cause he represented. They felt that the questioner had been well punished and that Curley was entitled to credit for turning the tables on a person whose object had been to embarrass him and would have done so if he had been smart enough.

The conflicting views are recounted in simple justice to the two viewpoints that your reporter found as a reaction to a minor incident that stood out in the Curley visit.

The Governor in New Hampshire

Governor Ely also went to Manchester and Nashua and was hailed as the Smith champion. He was enthusiastically received but he spoke with a restraint which he had admitted after the meeting caused him to make one of the least impressive addresses of his entire campaign. The governor was impressed with the unusual situation of the governor of a neighboring state coming in to tell the Democrats how to vote. True he was a Democratic governor but he had a feeling that it was boldly presumptious for him to tell New Hampshire what to do. Mayor Curley had no such scruples in this matter and he was the more impressive.

Governor Ely has in his makeup a distinctive quality of political principles that frequently are at variance with those accepted by practical politicians. It was not in harmony with these principles that he go to New Hampshire. He was there at the urgent solicitation of the Smith organization. Thus when he spoke he had not the vigor and flow of language so commonly associated with his platform appearances. He chose his words and framed his sentences with meticulous care. He avoided any hint of intruding his leadership on a Democracy that probably had its own leaders. He confined his remarks solely to Smith. What stood out in his talk was his assertion that it was nonsense to say Al would not be a candidate becaue "we" in Massachusetts know that he will be through the power of attorney which he is sending to permit delegates to be pledged to him in that state. The governor contended his entrance into the Bay State primaries was sufficient proof that Smith was a genuine candidate. It is not difficult for Governor Ely to pay tribute to Smith. It is a sincere devotion and regard. The real applause provoking passages of his Manchester address was his word picture of the "Happy Warrior."

All in all, however, Governor Ely's Manchester appearance was a disappointment to the Democrats there. But there are no false fibres in the governor's body and no one was more aware of the disappointment than he. But now that the strain under which he spoke in that city is known it may be more sympathetically understood—for certainly he has proven his ability as an orator and his greatest contribution in that respect has been on the subject of Smith.

The New Hampshire result was inevitable. The Smith faction made a

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last ditch fight but days before the primaries their complete rout was discernible. The Smith leaders had rather suspected their late start which gave Roosevelt such an advantage in early organization would bring such result. There has always been a suspicion that they made the fight merely to serve notice on the country that Al was ready to combat Roosevelt to the last ditch—at least before the convention nominated.

Attention was then directed to Maine where the convention system of nominating delegates still is in force.

Robert Jackson having accomplished his task in New Hampshire had returned to his Boston home. Mr. Jackson, it should be explained, although a member of the National committee from New Hampshire lives in Boston. He kept in close touch with developments in the Pine Tree state but eventually Jim Farley made a Sunday trip there where he met some of the leaders.

Farley was a satisfied individual the night he returned to Boston to pay a brief visit to Mr. Jackson and also to see Jimmy Roosevelt. Farley is tall with a well proportioned athletic figure surmounted by a ruddy bald head. He has a pleasant countenance that inspired friendship and confidence. He does not smoke or drink and rarely if ever swears. He is a persistent gum chewer.

The Pleasant Farley

You have a feeling that behind his roving eyes there is a vast knowledge of things political, yet he gives no impression of carrying grave secrets, or being a wiseacre. He has nothing to say for publication but he is not to be restricted in his conversation when confidence is promised.

His parlance is a delight. It is typical New Yorker but it has a refreshing originality.

Farley does not say, "I'll tell you in confidence," or "off the record" which is the accepted warning that public men give newspaper reporters. With him it is, "in this room."

This pet phrase was recalled to him on a recent visit to Boston.

"Yes," he said with a smile, "and it's a wonderful thing to know that not one newspaperman failed to observe it."

When Farley met the reporters at Mr. Jackson's home he was certain that Maine would be for Roosevelt. He couldn't see it any other way. And he was certain that Roosevelt already had enough votes to clinch the nomination.

"I have been all over the country" he said, "and every place I go with few exceptions Roosevelt is wanted. There are some states with favorite sons but most of these are ready to come over to us as soon as they give their candidate a complimentary vote. I can't figure how Roosevelt can fail to win the nomination."

"What about New York?" he was asked. "Isn't there likely to be some opposition to him in that state and won't it be serious, particularly if it is for Smith?"

A broad smile spread over his countenance.

"Say," he said, "Roosevelt approved all the delegates but two north of the Bronx."

That seemed to dismiss New York and the convention months later bore this out to a large extent. A few, however, did jump over to Smith at the last minute and they caused some concern. But they must not think that Mr. Farley overlooked their desertion. He didn't miss a detail of the convention.

Didn't Know Massachusetts

Farley would not talk about the break between Smith and Roosevelt. Not even "in this room." But he was quite puzzled over the situation in Massachusetts. He did not understand why the reporters were certain Smith would win the delegation when so many of the other states had come through for Roosevelt.

"You have a different brand of Irish here," one reporter told him. "The Irish have been with you in other states, that's true, but here they're different. They are simply for Al Smith and that's all there is to it."

And on that recent visit Farley hunted up the reporter to tell him he was right about the "different brand of Irish." Farley doesn't seem to forget anything.

Maine Democrats were in quite a turmoil on the eve of the state convention to pick delegates to the National convention. The Roosevelt sentiment was evident but it had been traditional with Maine conventions that they give no instructions. Delegations had always gone unfettered. They had been guided by sentiment back home perhaps but they were free to do as they saw fit. The Roosevelt sentiment was evident as the delegates came from near and far but there were also some loyal Smith followers and paradoxical as it may seem, this original and always prohibition state had a very warm feeling for Gov. Ritchie of Maryland, wettest of the wets, and a crusader in the fight against the 18th amendment.

PROVIDENCE-R.I. JOURNAL-JAN-15-1933.

CURLEY'S REMARK STIRS DISCUSSION

Democratic Leaders Weigh Boston Mayor's Statement on Federal Patronage.

SPECULATION IS RIFE

"Jim" Sees Rooseveltians Preferred to Smith Supporters; Warner Mentioned for Governor

The statement last week of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston indicating that Federal patronage will favor those who supported the President-elect, instead of Alfred E. Smith, in the presidential primary, was discussed in lively fashion by Democratic leaders over the week-end.

Mrs. Nellie L. Sullivan, former national committeewoman, and Dr. T. P. Sullivan, former school committee member, stand out among those who were in the forefront for Roosevelt in the April primary. Mrs. Sullivan was a candidate for delegate-at-large and Dr. Sullivan, now on a vacation in the South, was a candidate for district delegate.

Mrs. Sullivan is being mentioned already as a possibility for the position of commissioner of immigration, now held by Mrs. Anna Tillinghast of Boston. Dr. Sullivan has not been mentioned for any position and it is not known whether he seeks any appointment.

Most Desirable "Plum"

Perhaps the most desirable "plum" in the immediate Fall River district is the post of collector of internal revenue now held by Alonzo W. Lawson. Edward F. Harrington, former city manager and now with the State Department of Corporations and Taxation, engaged on income taxes, is reported as interested in this position. The name of John F. Leary, a Roosevelt supporter, has been mentioned also.

The term of Postmaster Godefroy De Tonnancour runs until January, 1936.

Curley, interviewed in New York on his return from Washington where he was in conference with Roosevelt, was asked about patronage in the State.

"Practically all the leading Democratic politicians of Massachusetts," he said, "were against Mr. Roosevelt, so I don't think there will be any trouble about patronage."

Miss Mary Ward, the national committeewoman, has been mentioned for Mrs. Tillinghast's place. If this appointment is made, it is believed Mrs. Sullivan, a former school teacher, may be given a position along that line.

The term of Collector Lawson, with that of Deputy Collector Walter J. Webb, ends when a successor is appointed, it is understood. This will be some time after March 4.

Some comment was aroused in Fall River by a report that the election of Carl A. Terry as chairman of the Republican State committee may mean that Attorney General Joseph E. Warner of Taunton may seek the nomination as Governor, for which Lieutenant Governor Gaspar G. Bacon is expected to be a candidate. The report had its origin among persons committed to the Bacon leadership, and strong supporters of Wilfred W. Lufkin for the State committee chairmanship.

N.Y. TIMES. JAN. 22. 1933

BAY STATE CLINGS TO COSTLY CUSTOM

People Jealous of Provision Permitting Anybody to Propose Legislation.

1,595 BILLS FILED SO FAR

Most Are Unimportant, Some Are Freaks, but All Have to Be Considered.

By F. LAURISTON BULLARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—When more than a thousand petitions for legislation were entered "on the Hill" three years ago it was said that an intolerable situation was developing from the guarantee in the Bill of Rights of the State Constitution which insures to any person the right "to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them or of the grievances they may suffer." Yet last year the number of bills filed was 1,501, and last Saturday when the time limit for filing bills expired, the count for this year was 1,595. A few of these bills deal with matters of the first importance. More of them are inconsequential. Some appear regularly year after year. A few are freak bills, introduced by fanatics and plain "nuts." But every one must have its due share of attention.

Under the Massachusetts system, highly extolled as it has been by students of political institutions for keeping the government in close touch with the people, petitions, in every case accompanied by bills, must be entered before the stipulated hour on the second Saturday of the session. Every bill must be referred to an appropriate committee which must hold public hearings and report on its bills.

Plan Is Costly.

On the one hand, this right of petition and public hearing is cherished as one of the finest traditions of the Commonwealth, which under no conditions shall be modified; abolition is held to be unthinkable. On the other hand, in these days when a tax-conscious people are disposed to scan expenditures closely and to demand efficiency methods, much is heard about the cost of this cumbersome plan. Massachusetts is one of the small company of States which sticks to annual sessions. It is a question if the number of petitions and bills would be doubled were the Commonwealth to adopt the biennial system. There is little doubt that the prospect of "trying again next year" is a solace to persistent petitioners.

Now that the bills are all in, the season is on for the open hearings. Some of these may pack the Gardner Auditorium with tense observers. Others may be attended by the petitioner alone. He will be solemnly heard all the same, and he will go away feeling that his rights at least have been vindicated. Measures are killed in committee here as elsewhere, but it is not so easy to accomplish on Beacon Hill as in many other capitols. The more important committees will be overwhelmed with hearings. Some may have to hold a score or more in a single day. Only late in February will the actual legislative debates start in the two houses.

Attempts to levy a small fee upon a petitioner have failed. A few restrictions are enforced under the joint rules of the two houses applying to certain kinds of bills, but there never has been any serious curtailment of the prized right. It is questionable if ever there will be. With annual sessions and no time limit on their length, many days doubtless are wasted, much money lost, and freakish irresponsibles are encouraged, but the majority seem to feel that the price is none too high for a system which thus emphasizes absolute democracy.

Several Bills Important.

Of the bills now in the mill a few deserve special mention. The chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, Charles P. Howard, wants a new Department on Municipal Affairs, to assist cities and towns to keep down expenditures, balance budgets and manage accounts, the department to be established by consolidations that would not increase the total number. A tendency in this direction has been manifest for some years.

Of a very different character is the bill filed anew this year for the creation of a racing commission, with a system of pari-mutuel betting from which a part of the proceeds would go to the State. This bill has many prominent sponsors, including Louis K. Liggett and Eleanor Sears.

Senator Henry Parkman would compel a reduction in Boston and Suffolk salaries. There are proposals for a complete revamping of the Boston charter, for the investigation of public utilities, for the floating of huge bond issues in aid of municipalities hard hit by the depression. Mayor Curley has a group of bills, including one for a loan of $20,000,000 for public welfare and soldiers' relief in the towns and cities. A group of seven bills, one sponsored by the railroads, deals with the regulation of motor trucks. Changes in the liquor laws, in the interest of the return of beer, are proposed. An investigation of the companies writing compulsory automobile liability insurance is demanded. The recommendations of the Governor must be dealt with. Many members of the court itself and several of the heads of departments have bills to promote. The osteopaths and the chiropractors have their measures for reform.

Many of these petitions will never be heard much of. But a score or more will furnish major topics of discussion over the State during the next four or five months.

Boston Censors Close Historic Theatre; Watch and Warders Object to Burlesque

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—For the first time in its variegated history covering eighty-seven years the Old Howard is "dark." Not for thirty days will it be possible for the management to renew its standing advertisement, "Always Something Doing From 1 to 11." During its entire existence the theatre has been a Boston institution, not only in the days when it was the principal home of the legitimate drama in the city and in the subsequent long period of its exploitation of melodrama, but as the home of variety of the Harrigan and Hart type and now for a quarter of a century as one of the principal burlesque houses in the United States.

The Old Howard is dark because the Board of Censors finds that it had been overemphasizing vulgarity. There is no appeal from the verdict rendered by the trio who constitute the board—Mayor Curley, Chief Justice Bolster of the Municipal Court and Police Commissioner Hultman. The Watch and Ward Society, of which little has been heard since the Dunster book shop case, having to do with the sale of a copy of "Lady Chatterly's Lover," obtained much of the evidence on which the decision is based. The theatre management is warned that if "objectionable" features are resumed after the thirty days elapse the license will be "promptly and permanently" canceled.

The whole city is much interested in this summary shutdown of one of the best known theatrical houses here, albeit the attendance is almost without exception made up of men of mature years. Mayor Curley attended on a recent night, just to see what was doing, and after the hearing yesterday he said he may have witnessed an expurgated performance. Various plays have been barred from Boston, as in the recent case of "Strange Interlude," but only twice in many years have plays been suppressed after an initial performance. A dramatization of Dumas's "The Clemenceau Case" was stopped in 1890 because an actress appeared in full tights, and in 1911 "The Easiest Way" was suppressed after three nights. In its great days the Old Howard presented Edwin Forrest, the Booths, Edwin Davenport, Charles Kean, Charlotte Cushman and all the other celebrities of the American stage. People now are wondering what its future policy will be.

GREENFIELD-MASS-RECORDER- JAN-29-1933.

Mayor Curley Begins Attack On State Board Of Tax Appeals; Silverman Urges Abolishment

Counsel Says Towns Can't Stand Cuts

Boston Man Admits, However, Situation Might Even Be Remedied by Increasing Membership of Present Board

BOSTON—(AP)—Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, advocating abolition of the state board of tax appeals before the state administration committee Monday said continuation of the board with its present policies would drive every city and town in the state into bankruptcy.

Silverman supporting the bill of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, which would abolish the board, advocated the setting up of a new board, profiting by what he called the mistake of the present board. He said he did not question the honesty of the present members. He said only slight increases in assessments were made with the rise in real estate a few fears ago but that property holders now are seeking heavy reductions in valuation for assessment purposes.

"The municipalities of the state cannot stand this program, Silverman said. "I repeat this they simply cannot stand it. Some persons cry out let the cities economize. Well make every economy that is possible in city management and you cannot balance this reduced valuation situation."

Silverman said the situation might even be remedied by increasing the membership of the present board.

FRAMINGHAM-MASS-NEWS- JAN-26-1933.

Cabinet Possibilities

* * * * *

Known to Have Commanded Consideration in Mind of the President-Elect



James M. Curley
Massachusetts



William A. Moffett
South Carolina

EAST-BOSTON- FREE-PRESS
JAN-28-1933.

Mayor James M. Curley can have anything for himself or friends from the Roosevelt administration. Of that there is not the slightest doubt.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD - MASS - REPUBLICAN -
JAN - 26 - 1933

Whiting's Boston Letter

By E. E. WHITING

Boston, Jan. 25—There has been so much speculative discussion of the possibility that our mayor, Mr Curley, might lay aside the cares of municipal government in favor of national activity under the new regime at Washington that comparatively little publicity has been given the possibilities in the way of a new mayor, who is to be elected less than a year hence. There is no basis in certainty for the assumption that Mayor Curley has made up his mind, or been given an invitation, to drop his present office in favor of national advancement, but it is an inevitable reaction in view of his early and prophetic activity in behalf of Mr Roosevelt. Mr Curley stood almost alone among the "big" Democrats of the state in urging the Roosevelt nomination, and the consequent state of mind of most of the other eminent members of his party at this end of the state has been anything but happy.

Within two minutes after the nomination of Roosevelt the forecasters became busy naming the national post that would go to Curley. The one most advanced was the office of secretary of the navy; a variation was that he would be offered the governorship of Puerto Rico—this somewhat humorously, in consequence of his appearance at the national convention as a delegate from that territory. The latest understanding, and it is nearer the fact, is that he may become assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of the public building program. At all events we may be sure that he will not go to rule over the Puerto Ricans; nor will he be interested in such obscure activities as those attached to the several federal offices in Boston. Mr Curley does not play small roles.

We have just observed the elevation of one of the city councilmen to the post of president of that body; and the president of the council becomes the acting mayor if the mayor for any reason steps aside. Thus the presidency has been a coveted post, with the prospect or the possibility that he might have the opportunity to serve for a time at least in the highest city office. If the mayor postpones his march on Washington until the expiration of his present term in city office, this council presidency will prove to be less than it has been rated by the politicians who feel sure that Mr Curley will go to Washington soon after March 4.

Neither does it follow that the presidency of the council, and hence position in line as substitute mayor, offers a great vantage point from which to seek the mayoralty by elective paths. There is little reason to believe that council membership lifts any man to the political peaks in Boston.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the possible candidates to succeed Mayor Curley, and the curious fact is that it has long been talked around town that Malcolm Nichols, who preceded Mr Curley in the city hall, is all set to go back to the office again. Indeed among the politically sophisticated the office has been said to be "in the bag." That is, the political powers behind Mr Nichols are so strong that it has been assumed that he is unbeatable. This has been talked about so much that it has provoked some reaction, and we may take it as sure that Mr Nichols will not win the election by default. Frederick Mansfield surely will be in the field, and now there is a good deal of talk in behalf of John Patrick Higgins, a member of the state House of Representatives, a strong man, for five years on the committee on municipal finance, aged about 40, a Harvard graduate, active in the American Legion, and a political lieutenant of the mighty mahatma of Boston politics, Martin Lomasney—whom he first attracted by opposing.

Mr Higgins does not admit that he can be persuaded to become a candidate, but neither does he put the soft impeachment from him. We may assume that if things shape up right, that is if the running looks good, he may take a try at it.

There has been fervent mention also of Joseph Tomasello, a prominent contractor in this town and a former president of the state Road Builders' association. Mr Tomasello is a substantial citizen, and his head has not been turned by the pleasant mention of him in the role of a candidate for mayor; but he also refrains from flatly denying the possibility.

There has been talk, not new, also of William J. Foley, the present district-attorney for Suffolk, but we cannot suppose that both he and Mr Higgins would run in the same race, inasmuch as both are closely associated with the political fortunes and programs of Martin Lomasney.

A week ago we met at a luncheon party in Boston one of the city's most excellent women, who was quite enthusiastic over the idea that Gen Charles H. Cole might be induced to enter the race. He would be an admirable choice but it is not at all likely that he could be induced to enter the campaign.

As the case begins to shape up, it is the field against Nichols—which still leaves Mr Nichols in a strong position. If it is to be a test of Nichols and anti-Nichols the obvious course is for the antis to get together and concentrate their strength on a single candidate—of which we see no signs at present. If all these gentlemen who have been mentioned, and maybe a few more, plunge into the race, we shall see Mal Nichols go romping back into the office which he laid down three years ago.

Boston's elections are nominally nonpartisan—that is, party labels do not publicly appear. There is a bill before the Legislature to change this and to bring the party label back into Boston municipal elections.

We do not know what issues any of these gentlemen might be inclined to raise, but any of them might even now begin to garner a bit of potentially useful publicity by applying his special mental equipment to some of the problems acutely in the public mind. For instance, Mr Higgins could perhaps instructively expatiate upon the problems of city government and finance. As a member of his legislative committee he is particularly well informed on this subject and his ideas would be interesting reading in all the cities of the commonwealth, not alone in Boston.

Mr Tomasello might have some ideas on ways to escape from the depression, for no branch of industry has been harder hit than all classes of building and construction. With the completion of the new postoffice and the new Christian Science building, there is not in Boston, either in progress or prospect, a single major building undertaking. That is an odd and serious situation. The proportion of labor in the building trades who are now unemployed is, we believe, unprecedentedly high. Mr Tomasello must have some thoughts on this subject which the public would be interested to hear.

Boston has taken a long-distance interest in the farewell of Antonio Scotti from the field of grand opera which he has for so long enriched. The farewell was in New York, but many a Bostonian found his or her memory going back to the period, brief but glorious, when Boston had its resident opera company. Mr Scotti was not a member of that resident company, but he was a frequent guest here, and on the nights when he appeared there was always a "capacity" house. Scotti was a strong favorite with Boston audiences, not only as a great singer but as a great actor and a delightful personality.

We recall talking with a distinguished critic at one of the Boston performances of "Tosca," and he made the comment that this opera, which he detested, had only one reason for repetition; and the reason was the Scarpia of Scotti. It was his opinion that the score of the opera was meretricious, the story offensive. So great was the genius of Scotti, however, in his opinion, that he made of Scarpia one of the great villains of the stage's history, and that the opera was worth repeating for the strength and wonder of that role as he acted it.

However, Scotti says he will sing in opera no more, which is a loss, and now we shall see whether or not the opera of "Tosca" will survive his departure. It probably will, for a good portion of the public appears to like it better than our critical friend.

At the other extreme of the theatrical and operatic scale is the "Old Howard," otherwise the Howard Atheneum, whose doors have been closed, at least temporarily, by orders of the city authorities following a complaint by the energetic Watch and Ward society. We have nothing to say about this, nor about the level of current and recent performances at the Old Howard, but to all Bostonians there is attached some faint and fading sentiment about this old place of entertainment. Its recent odor may have been deplorable, but it stood as a link with a great

Continued on page

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SPRINGFIELD-MASS-REPUBLICAN-

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past where the elder Sothern, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Forrest and many others of the great line of stage giants of the past held their audiences. The old theater dates back the better part of a century.

That part of the city has undergone some interesting changes. In the old, old days it was a bright social center, with the Revere house entertaining the prince of Wales, later King Edward, and with many fine families living nearby and up over the side of Beacon hill. We recall, even within our brief span of Boston life, seeing Frank Mayo at the Bowdoin Square theater, in "Davy Crockett."

At last the old Revere house fell into financial decay and was obliterated. The district fell into something like dissolution, given up to shooting galleries and acquiring a rather "tough" reputation. Long lingered in Scollay square, nearby, the old Austin & Stone's museum, one of the last survivors of the oldtime "dime museums" which were a part of cheap entertainment a few generations ago.

In recent years this district, running over beyond Scollay square and through Bowdoin square, has undergone remarkable rehabilitation, and now is being restored to a position of high respectability and commercial importance.

In closing for the day we are delighted to welcome into membership in the Society for the Preservation of Bad Roads "The Drifter" of the esteemed Nation. We extended this invitation to him some little time back, in recognition of his high service to intelligent and reconstructive civilization by extolling the delights of dirt roads. The Drifter now says in the Nation that he accepts the invitation, "providing, of course, there are no dues, no meetings, and no correspondence." Okay. It is that kind of a society. Also there is no membership list and there is no burden of responsibility on its members other than that imposed by their own consciences, if, as and when operative. We want this to be a great society, and it can only be so on this basis. The society has no officers and no office. In fact, we cannot literally even accept The Drifter's membership. We can only recognize it. All are equal.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-NEWS.
JAN-25-1933.

Hultman Held to Blame For Boston Vice Situation In Blast From Mayor Curley

Mayor Charges He Had Full Knowledge of Case and Even Admitted It In Private; Solomon Death Also Involved

Boston, Jan. 25—Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman was held responsible for the "inactivity and helplessness" of the police to drive vice dens and speakeasies from the Back Bay and other sections of the city, by Mayor Curley in a statement issued from his office yesterday.

The mayor charged that Hultman admitted "full knowledge of the situation" at a recent conference in the mayor's office when Back Bay vice conditions were discussed, although at the time the discussion took place police were inactive in regard to the conditions cited.

Abandons Plan

Mayor Curley planned to tell the commissioner at the dedicatory exercises of one of two new police stations yesterday the charges which were later made public in the statement form. The mayor abandoned his plan to incorporate the discussion of vice conditions in either his address at the new Berkeley-street station or his speech at the North-street building, when Hultman failed to appear at either place.

The commissioner was confined to his home all day with a heavy cold.

Meanwhile investigation of the murder of Charles Solomon, whose racketeering enterprises included some of the very places which are concerned in the vice situation, served to distract activity from the probe of charges of police protection which Hultman ordered Monday.

Capt John M. Anderson and Lieut Stephen Gillis of the bureau of criminal investigation, who started Monday to probe the accusations against police, were active in the Solomon investigation yesterday.

The only development construced as being in relation to the investigation of vice conditions was a general order sent by Superintendent Michael H. Crowley to division captains last night. The order directed division commanders to a general order of October 15, 1930, and "especially that part which states the practice of assigning a sergeant for a specified time for vice duty only in each division must cease."

Sergt Frank E. Gilman has headed the vice squad at station 16, by order of Capt Perley S. Skillings, for some time. The station has charge of the Back Bay district.

PORTLAND-MAINE-PRESS-HERALD-JAN-25-1933.

Curley's Successor

Boston can now heave a sigh of relief. It has been settled who will become the acting mayor when Mayor Curley is promoted by his friend President-elect Roosevelt to a Cabinet job or, at any rate, as Governor General of the Philippines. Curley's friends in Boston seem confident that the mayor will be given promotion immediately after the 4th of March. Viewed from any standpoint he is deserving of consideration. Curley stood by Roosevelt in the face of bitter opposition. He failed to hold the Massachusetts delegation to the Chicago convention for Roosevelt but he journeyed to Chicago, became a member of the convention as a delegate from Porto Rico and performed valiant service. Later he journeyed across the Country at his own expense making speeches for the Democratic nominee and likewise contributed most liberally to his campaign fund. Naturally the Boston Democrats anticipate that Curley's reward will be forthcoming very soon after the President-elect becomes the President in fact. And when this occurs President of the Council Joseph McGrath of Dorchester will take Curley's place as mayor of Boston.

HYDE PARK - GAZETTE-TIMES
JAN - 26 - 1933

MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY OF BOSTON, "original" Roosevelt man in New England in the pre-convention lineup for delegates, is thought to be slated for a cabinet berth. If it isn't the cabinet, it is some job equally important.

President Hoover scored heavily with public opinion in proposing the barring of arms shipments to nations at war or about to engage in war; also, his declaration before the Conference on the Crisis in Education that "we must not encroach upon the schools or reduce the opportunity of the child through the school to develop adequate citizenship" was popularly received.

(Ventura Free Press Service)

SAN-FRANCISCO - CAL. - CA44 .
JAN - 11 - 1933 .

F. R. PREPARES FOR OFFICE

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Domestic issues commanded the attention of President-elect Roosevelt today, after an intensive study of the international situation.

Explaining to newspapermen that he was not concentrating on one specific thing, Roosevelt said:

"I am going ahead with the process of preparing myself. Like Al Smith, I am getting a lot through the ears and also a lot through the eyes."

Asked if he was in favor of a big navy, the President-elect replied:

"Why don't you ask me if I am in favor of adequate national defense and I would say yes."

Roosevelt was asked if he had discussed beer legislation with the brewers. He said he had talked with the brewers last November and "they told me that 3.2 per cent beer was the lowest alcoholic content by which beer would be potable."

J. Bruce Kremer, Democratic national committeeman from Montana, was on the Roosevelt calling list for today. Mayor Curley of Boston and William G. McAdoo, senator-elect from California, are expected here tomorrow.

CHICAGO - 166 - AMERICAN
JAN - 17 - 1933

The Allan McMartins are having trouble. Dorothy McMartin is reading the papers and Marjorie King will be the corespondent. . . . Mayor Curley of Boston certainly has a good reason to be sore at his printer. The Curley holiday cards said: "Kindly remembrances" . . . Like Palooka's: "It was so kindly of youse" . . .

PARKWAY - TRANSCRIPT - W. ROXBURY -
JAN - 26 - 1933.

People Learn What General Court Is Doing

Permanent Committee Is Organized To Direct

Some thirty-five West Roxbury folks residing in the Germantown section whose homes were shattered by the explosion occuring while contractors for the city were working on the roadway gathered at the Washington Boulevard M. E. church last Tuesday night, to learn how matters stood with reference to their receiving a recompense from the city for the damage and to voice their opinions in the line of suggestions as well as to form a definite organization.

Rev. James G. Lane, pastor of the church, was elected chairman of the permanent committee and Charles Jackson was elected secretary-treasurer. The chairman was authorized to call a meeting when any further action should be necessary.

Representatives Havey and Sullivan and Attorney Sullivan of the corporation counsel were present and explained Mayor Curley's effort to get the Legislature to grant permission to the City of Boston to reimburse the ciizens whose houses were damaged by the explosion. The matter is at present in the hands of the Rules committee upon whose favorable report the matter will be given to some other committee who in turn will report to the Legislature recommending favorable or unfavorable action. In the mean time, except for urging the committees to act, there is nothing which the home owners can do. The houses injured were mostly on Edgemere road, where the explosion occurred, Hinsdale road and Washington street.

GAZZETTA - DEC - MASSACHUSETTS -
JAN - 28 - 1933.

THE STANDING OF MAYOR CURLEY

In a period when there is much talk of "big shots" it is particularly gratifying to the friends of Mayor Curley to discover that he is one of the "big shots" politically in the judgment of President-elect Roosevelt.

This means that while the mayor may not obtain everything that he seeks in the form of patronage, he commands such influence that he will be able to exert the proper influence in behalf of loyal supporters who risked the chance of meeting political oblivion by standing with him in the espousal of the Roosevelt candidacy a year ago.

What the mayor wants and what he will get in the way of an appointment for himself, it is recognized that he will come close to obtaining whatever he really wants.

It is probable that a federal appointment will force him to resign as mayor. It is very apparent that he cannot hold both jobs even though there are no legal preventives. Boston is too important a city to have a mayor who commutes between this city and Washington or who undertakes to direct municipal affairs during brief weekend visits.

Those who claim to know say that the mayor will reluctantly abandon his municipal office if he is called to take an important federal position.

In anticipation of such a development the city council acted wisely this week in delegating as its president Councillor Joseph McGrath of Dorchester. If Mayor Curley resigns he will be succeeded by Mayor McGrath because it seems to be certain that Mr. Curley would not force the taxpayers to assume the cost of an avoidable special election.

Mr. McGrath is recognized as the ablest member of the city council. He has had admirable training to hold any elective office. Four years of service in the legislature and five in the city council have equipped him to carry on the work which Mayor Curley has started.

If Mr. McGrath has the opportunity to act as mayor it is assured that he will characterize his service with a sound, intelligent and wise administration of municipal business. Such an opportunity might possibly be the stepping stone to the election of Mr. McGrath as mayor. The voters could do much worse.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM - JAN-29-1933.

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

GOVERNOR ELY AND MAYOR CURLEY VIE FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE'S DELEGATES

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

Last week Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative to the Curley-Ely fight for delegates in New Hampshire.

JUDGE CONNOLLY, one of the most able Democrats in the state of Maine, loved and revered by the people of Portland for his honesty and forthrightness, was one of the Ritchie admirers. The bond between them could easily be understood after hearing the judge discuss the prohibition question. There is probably no man in the whole country better informed on the arguments against prohibition. A teetotaler, Judge Connolly is sincere in his belief that the law has been harmful. Over a period of years he has amassed the most extensive and informative library of facts concerning the operation of the law in any person's possession. He seems to have about every newspaper clipping ever printed on the subject and each is catalogued and indexed in his files for immediate reference.

The Judge was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket this year in the First Maine district where Congressman Beedy was re-elected by a much reduced margin. During the campaign prohibition was the big issue with Beedy strong for retention of the present law. The judge discussed the subject one night while Sen. David I. Walsh sat on the platform.

"Judge Connolly's discussion of prohibition is the most just, sensible and illuminating argument I have ever heard on this subject, not excepting discussions in the United States senate," was the senator's tribute to the judge when he arose to speak.

Judge Connolly's quarrel has never been with temperance but he has delivered telling barrages against the situation that has developed through inability to enforce the law. He has ridiculed the proud claim of dry Maine by penetrating revelations of the illegal rum business done in that state even before prohibition and with the charge that there are now several hundred speakeasies in Portland.

Didn't Care For Roosevelt

The Judge was not sold on Roosevelt but he sensed the difficulty of diverting the sentiment that was apparent for the New York governor on the eve of the campaign. He believed it could be more effectively combatted by insisting that the convention hold to the tradition of permitting the delegation to go uninstructed. Failing that he gave grave consideration to organizing a ticket of delegates for Governor Ritchie, in the belief that the popularity of the Maryland governor might rout the Roosevelt forces or at least through a fusion with the Smith supporters stop any instructions to the delegates.

None of his plans developed although at the convention he was opposed to instructed delegates and also spoke on prohibition.

The night before the convention visiting newspapermen sought a man high in the organization who had been honored with high office. They asked him what the convention would do, knowing that he was one of the few who would be aware of the organization plans. Emphatically he said the delegation would not be instructed. He pointed out that Maine Democrats never instructed and would not do so this time.

Imagine the surprise the next day when he was one of the prime movers in the movement for a delegation instructed for Roosevelt. The move threw the convention into an uproar. There were shouts and cries and tumultuous confusion as the vote was taken. The convention could not settle the question at the first session and adjourned until the afternoon when the "instructors" won by a comfortable but not large margin. Farley had been right about Maine. The delegation from that state went pledged to Roosevelt.

Naturally there was considerable speculation after the convention as to why Maine Democrats had broken tradition. One explanation that gained credence in inside circles is that the instruction of delegates came as a great surprise and blow to the Smith organization, which was then endeavoring to counter-balance the New Hampshire defeat.

An "Understanding"

Mayor Hague of Jersey City, one of the Smith leaders, the story goes, got in touch with Maine leaders several days before the convention and inquired what could be done to insure an uninstructed delegation; that is, what could be done reciprocally to aid the Democratic party in that state. The need of funds for the state campaign was mentioned and it had been understood that if the delegation was not instructed this help would be forthcoming, not for the individual gain of any person but as a material assistance for the Democrats to wage a vigorous campaign, such accomplishment being possible only when there are funds to pay the bills.

Was this a mere rumor or did something go wrong?

There are Massachusetts leaders who will tell you that something went wrong. They will tell you that the Roosevelt forces were also disposed to help the state campaign chest. They don't know, but their suspicion is that they were willing to raise the contribution above the figure which Mayor Hague suggested in his telephonic conversations to Maine.

Jim Farley somewhat discredits the explanation, however, with the assertion that no presidential campaign was ever conducted more economically. Just the same it is difficult for old time political observers to believe that there was not something behind the scenes that inspired Maine to pledge its delegates in defiance of tradition.

Jackson On The Scene

There was much excitement the eve of the convention. Bob Jackson was there to keep a watchful eye. He wanted an instructed delegation and he sat in at a conference of leaders that lasted until very early the next morning arguing the point. It was after this conference that at least one man who had been against pledging astounded his confidants by joining in the movement for instruction for Roosevelt.

Jimmy Roosevelt was a visitor on convention day but did not remain long. He saw some of the leaders and put in his usual enthusiastic and arduous work for his dad. The story was told that he would have remained longer to watch the proceedings except that some of the leaders were not sure his presence would help the situation and telephoned to Albany to have the governor request his return to Massachusetts.

The result in Maine's convention was of particular interest to Massa-

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WOR-MASS-TELEGRAM - JAN-29-1933.

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chusetts. The Smith followers had lost in New Hampshire but if they could even it up in Maine—and an uninstructed delegation would have been a victory—they would have cause for jubilation. They were denied this, however, and with two defeats in border states facing them it was not to be wondered that some of the Smith leaders began to be fearful of the result in the Bay State.

Loyal Massachusetts

The fear was short-lived for once the Smith forces opened their campaign with the big guns in action the sentiment was evident. There was every indication in the crowded rallies and the enthusiasm that the old ardor for Smith had been awakened. The only question was whether the Roosevelt slate could break through in some vulnerable spot; whether Mayor Curley himself could not gain a place and thus weaken the solid front for Al.

There is little need to recount the details of the primary campaign in Massachusetts. It brought into play the showmanship of both factions and gave the voters the most interesting and spectacular battle for votes in the history of the state.

Mayor Curley was active for a month before the Smith organization got into action. During that time rallies were held throughout Massachusetts. It was a trying task for Curley for most of the time he was facing crowds that were hostile because of his opposition to Smith. Yet everywhere he went much of the hostility was dispelled under the spell of his oratory. Those who came to jeer remained to cheer, not because they were with Roosevelt perhaps but because of their admiration for Curley's ability. The American voter is above all a good sport.

Mayor Curley determined that the Roosevelt campaign should be carried to every section of the state under his leadership and for two weeks he carried on an intensive schedule of rallies. The mayor was not daunted by the popularity of Governor Ely in the Western part of the state. He went to Springfield where a tremendous crowd thronged the auditorium to hear him speak. As in other places much of the crowd came through curiosity but the Hub executive didn't care just so long as he had the opportunity to tell them why Roosevelt should be nominated.

Mayor Curley even invaded the home city, Westfield, of Governor Ely. There was some difficulty over a hall there but the mayor spoke and got some applause and some boos. Certainly the campaign was carried into Westfield for the psychological effect. It revealed that Curley did not fear the governor's personal strength.

His rally in Worcester was one of the largest of the pre-primary campaign. Hundreds crowded into Mechanics hall, Worcester, was fairly well sold on Smith and before the rally and effort was made to work up a hostility to the mayor. Many in the audience came with the intention of heckling. Roosevelt supporters in Worcester met the mayor as he entered the hall and told him of the situation. They inquired as to the line of talk he planned to use on this "hostile" audience. They advised that the mayor disregard his advance release and invoke all his powers of eloquence to dissipate the animosity. Those who were present will never forget that oratorical effort. Without notes or any written guide the mayor talked for more than an hour injecting wit and pathos and argument that kept the vast audience tense. He moved it to laughter. He moved to wild applause. And those who had come to scoff and heckle remained to cheer and proclaim his talk one of the most masterful political addresses they had heard.

Worcester Cheers

When the mayor had concluded every intimation of hostility had faded. Even those who did not agree with his support of Roosevelt were unanimous that he deserved a cheer and as he concluded the applause was tremendous and sustained. A university professor who had come to observe declared that it was the most masterful oration and presentation of a case he had ever heard. He had been skeptical of the reputation the mayor had gained as an orator but he sat in his seat virtually hypnotized by the perfect flow of English that came from the mayor's lips in orderly sequence and with perfect gesture and emphasis.

Smith Guns Bark

In the meantime, however, the Smith forces were not idle. They conserved their energies until the last two weeks. Then Senator Walsh, Governor Ely, Senator Coolidge and the other "big guns" of the organization swung into action. They also went to every corner of the state. The eloquence of Walsh and Ely aroused the Smith men as never before. The fighting spirit of the '28 campaign returned.

One incident that occurred is a revelation of the devotion to Smith. It was at the home of one of the many women who opened their residences for neighborhood rallies in the interest of the "Happy Warrior." Some of the lesser lights of the organization had spoken vigorously of the necessity of supporting him. The last speech had been delivered. The 30 or 40 women present were about to depart when the voice of the chairwoman checked them.

"Let us kneel and pray for the success of Smith," she said earnestly. Instantly every person in the room dropped to their knees and recited prayers. It was tremendously impressive of the spirit of loyalty and devotion that Smith had inspired among his friends and evidence of the widespread belief among his Massachusetts supporters that his was a sort of divinely inspired leadership that the country needed. It was on this basis that campaign observers told Farley that "there is a different brand of Irish in Massachusetts in this campaign from any you will find elsewhere in the nation."

They See Success

The enthusiasm and the size of the crowds that greeted the Smith speakers very soon inspired Governor Ely and Senator Walsh with a confidence that the Bay State delegation to the national convention would be pledged to him. They were certain that this would have happened even though they made no campaign but they could not sit idly without effort because it would have been detrimental to the confidence in the organization. Senator Walsh said after a rally in Fall River early in the campaign that Massachusetts would send Smith delegates but that in his opinion nothing could stop Roosevelt's nomination. Governor Ely early in the campaign said "it's all over in Massachusetts. Smith delegates will win."

The organization leaders did not even entertain the fear that Mayor Curley might come through and break the slate and carry one or two Roosevelt delegates to the delegation with him. But there were some members of the organization who believed that the tremendous strength of Curley would at least win him a place and probably carry Jimmy Roosevelt and one or two others with him.

WORCESTER-TELEGRAM JAN-29-1933.

It has just been discovered that even if Mayor Curley is given a public office by Governor Roosevelt it will not be absolutely necessary for him to resign his office as chief executive of Boston. Authorities say that if he takes a federal position he can hang on to the job in Boston as long as he pleases until his term expires. He would, however, have to come back to Boston quite frequently so as not to delay city business. Now that his choice for the council presidency has been elected he probably will be perfectly willing to give up the mayoralty, at the right time.

WEST-ROXBURY-NEWS - JAN-27-1933.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW ON THREE PETITIONS

The Legislative Committee on Judiciary r ported "leave to withdraw" on the following petitions:

Mayor Curley of Boston, that fines and forfeitures of District Courts in Suffolk County be paid into the City Treasury of Boston.

Wycliffe C. Marshall, for investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of the consolidation of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company with other telephone corporations.

Same petitioner, investigation by the Public Utilities Commission of the consolidation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with the American Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Massachusetts.

N.Y. TIMES. JAN. 29. 1933

MAYOR OF BOSTON ATTACKS TAX BOARD

Curley Wants Massachusetts Legislature to Abolish Appeal Body.

HOLDS POLICIES FAULTY

Formed as an Experiment, the Commission Has Attracted Wide Attention.

WORK PRAISED BY EXPERTS

Some of Its Critics Would Have Larger Personnel to Speed Up Decisions.

By F. LAURISTON BULLARD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The Board of Tax Appeals is under fire. Several bills have been filed with the General Court calling for its modification or abolition, and lively hearings have been held, especially that of last Monday on the abolition bill introduced at the behest of Mayor Curley of Boston. The head of the Law Department of the city declared before the Legislative Committee on State Administration that "if the board continues in its present form and with its present policies it will drive every city and town in the State into bankruptcy." It was at this crowded hearing that one speaker, well known to be out of sympathy with the policies of Mayor Curley, said: "We don't have to wait for the abolition of the board for Boston to go bankrupt. It's bankrupt now and he knows why" (meaning the Mayor).

This board is an experiment of two years' standing, believed to be unique in the United States and an object of inquiry in many countries. There has been some accumulation of cases since it began to function in December of 1930, but its friends point with satisfaction to the record it has made. Philip Nicols of this city, one of the foremost tax experts of the country, sent a message to be read at a hearing last week in which he said: "Criticisms come largely from those who deem it an outrage that a taxpayer should have a chance to be heard at all and justice finally afforded him."

Old System Was Slow.

The previous method of dealing with tax cases had been unsatisfactory. For decades any taxpayer who considered his valuation wrong or his tax unjust could carry his complaint to the county commissioners, and thence to the former Board of Tax Appeal. Decisions were much delayed. There was a right of appeal to the Superior Court, which always has a crowded docket. The General Court established the new board on the theory that a court which dealt only with tax cases would become expert in all related problems, and would be able to handle cases much more rapidly.

The board really is a court. It administers oaths, summons witnesses, subpoenaes documents, renders decisions in writing, and publishes these as precedents and for general information. Its proceedings are comparatively informal but there is no suspension of dignity. There are three members appointed by the Governor for normal terms of three years, the first appointments having been staggered. All three of the original members are with the board today. They are Alexander Holmes, who had served a score of years as Deputy Tax Commissioner; Alexander Lincoln, a lawyer and tax specialist of Boston, and John D. Wright, for years in the State House in various capacities and a private secretary to former Governor Allen.

Between the day it began to function and last Dec. 1, a period of just two years, 1,484 cases were filed with the board. Of these 451 have been decided, 193 were withdrawn, 108 are not ready for hearing and 694 are awaiting hearing, while a few others have been disposed of otherwise. The decisions are final as to facts. On questions of law an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court is possible. In the two years there were fourteen appeals and only two or three reversals.

Curley Always a Critic.

The present assault on the board is due to the large number of real estate cases it has to handle. Mayor Curley has been a severe critic almost from the start. Of the cases pending on Dec. 1 804 were real estate cases and 682 of these came from Boston.

The main argument of the critics was stated by this city's Corporation Counsel thus. "When the real estate gambles of some years ago were at their peak, valuations were increased, but not to a great extent. Now persons who were caught in the gamble are at their wit's end to know what to do and are going to the board to seek enormous reductions for tax assessment purposes."

The defenders of the board hold that extravagant municipal officials have scaled expenditures and valuations at 1929 levels and now are resisting any proper reduction of valuations because their spendings would thereby have to be reduced in like measure. They hold also that "the board has given to the overburdened owners of real estate fair opportunity to present evidence that they have been overassessed and a proper chance to obtain tax relief. Of the board's critics some want outright abolition and others a larger bench to speed up the work.

Pending action, if any, by the general court, property owners all over the State are intensely interested. Taxation is a tender subject these days not only with property owners but with all business men.

JAMAICA-PLAIN - PARKWAY-TRANSCRIPT - FEB-2-1933.

MATTAPAN-MILTON-NEWS FEB-3-1933.

JAMAICA PLAIN TRADE BOARD OFFICERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Park Trans FEB 2

MEET WITH MAYOR CURLEY AND COUNSELLOR MURRAY TO DISCUSS HUNTINGTON AVENUE TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Jamaica Plain came one step nearer acquiring the badly needed traffic lights along South Huntington avenue the past week when officers of the Jamaica Plain Board of Trade called on Mayor Curley and were in a long conference with him. Those in the group were led by Matt G. Patterson, president of the Board of Trade, and included Secretary Henry J. Fandell and J. Joseph Callahan of the executive committee. Also present was City Councillor Peter Murray.

The first subject brought up was the need of changing over the blinker lights at the intersection of South Huntington avenue and Boylston street into standard traffic control lights. It was complained that the blinker lights did not make the intersection as safe as it should be, especially for the 500 or more children that cross there four times a day on their way to and from the Mary E. Curley school. Motorists too, it was stated, entered the area from five different angles, four of them very heavily travelled, and accidents were frequently barely avoided; nor did the motorists always slow down as much as the conditions warranted.

It was also stressed that standard traffic control lights were very badly needed at Perkins street and South Huntington avenue, this intersection being characterized as one of the worst in the city.

Mayor Curley voiced his approval of both requests, admitting the conditions described were true, and promised his co-operation. He called Traffic Commissioner Conry on the telephone, explained the conference to him, and said he believed there was much merit in the suggestions made, and that a complete investigation should be started. The Board of Trade members left with the feeling that these needed lights will soon be installed.

Another question brought up at the conference was the need of traffic lights at the Arborway and South street, near the Forest Hills terminal. Complaint was made of the bad congestion in and around Forest Hills Square, also. The possibility of making changes to improve conditions here was considered, the mayor stating he was willing and ready to cooperate in any way possible.

The transportation problem, to and from the center of the city, was another matter that came up for discussion. Efforts will be made to have improvements in this line made, especially in the shortening of the time to ride in or out of the center of Boston.

Several hundred persons filled Fraternity hall Monday night at the rainbow money auction held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, as a finale to the recent distribution of this money to customers of members. There were 100 or more prizes which were all taken away by those present, bidding with their "money" for them.

The board will hold a regular meeting in Fraternity hall on Monday night, Feb. 13th. The executive committee will meet this (Friday) night, the 3rd.

Under The GILDED DOME

By EDWARD W. CONNORS

Hannah N. Connors, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association with headquarters at Fields Corner, blasted out the committee on the Judiciary last week for being late in assembling for a hearing on a petition giving the governor power to remove mayors in conjunction with justices of the Supreme Court. After taking the legislators to task for being tardy, Mrs. Connors charged that "every man in the State House is held by the throat by the mayor of Boston." She further stated that charges against Mayor Curley which were sent to the district attorney were ignored.

Henry J. Dixon of Dorchester, counsel for Mrs. Connors' association, led the fight for this petition. He said that in former days mayors of the state held office for one-year terms and valued the position more for the honor than the emoluments.

He pointed out that in Boston at the present time the term is for four years and added that the taxpayers are helpless in case a mayor proves dishonest or incompetent.

The association also had a petition before the Municipal Finance committee providing that contemplated bond issues by cities and towns and financial budgets of cities be approved by a special board of review.

Plenty of fireworks is scheduled when Mrs. Connors and her associates come before the Joint Rules Committee next Tuesday afternoon to support Senator Henry J. Parkman's petition for an investigation of the administration of the city of Boston and the Finance Commission. Mrs. Connors promises to repeat the charges against the mayor that she made at the Dorchester Citizens Rally last Friday night.

EAST BOSTON - FREE - PRESS
FEB - 4 - 1933

Mayor Curley Monday vetoed for the second time an order of the city council for the establishment of a municipal electric lighting plant. As in December, when he refused to approve the first order, the mayor ascribed his decision to the belief that under existing laws, which require municipalities to purchase privately owned lighting plants, the cost to the city could not be justified.

EAST BOSTON - FREE - PRESS
FEB - 18 - 1933

With the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt but two weeks away, Mayor Curley, on departing yesterday for Washington, maintained strict silence regarding persistent reports that he was slated to succeed Charles Francis Adams of this city as Secretary of the Navy in the new Cabinet.

* * *

GAZZETTA - DEL - MASS - FEB - 4 - 1933.

SENATOR WALSH PLAYS POLITICS

In contrast to denials that Senator David I. Walsh would exercise his authority to select the recipients of important federal appointmnets in Massachusetts, he has let it be known that he will interest himself in the nominees of President-elect Roosevelt for collector of internal revenue and United States attorney.

These are two of the three major posts to be given to Democrats. The collectorship of the port is conceded to Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

The effort of Mayor Curley, who is expected to transfer his activities to Washington before the end of March, to land the appointment as revenue collector for City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan apparently has failed only because of the notice of Senator Walsh that he will have his say in the matter.

There are scores of candidates for United States attorney, more for the United States marshall, and thousands of aspirants for lesser jobs. It is certain that 95 per cent of the Democrats who have picked out jobs for themselves will be disappointed.

The attitude of Senator Walsh is that of the shrewd politician. He will stand for re-election next year and he is keeping his political fences in excellent repair. By remaining aloof from the controversies over minor federal jobs he will refrain from antagonizing Democrats who might plunge the political needle into his candidacy next year if he eased them from jobs which they felt certain of grabbing.

Senator Walsh can be expected to steer a very beneficial course for the next year. He will of course cast the vote of his colleague, Senator Coolidge, along with his own, but that important function will have no effect upon the outcome of the senatorial contest next year.

It is obvious that Walsh anticipates that he will meet Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton as his Republican foe. The sagacious Demcorat, who has forgotten more political plays than most of his party associates know, will keep his hands clean in the distribution of patronage. If he limits his interest to two key men he will avoid serious pitfalls.

WORCESTER- MASS - TELEGRAM - FEB-5-1933

Republicans Watch Bacon

Lieutenant Governor Seen as Probable Head of Party Ticket in 1934—Mayor Russell of Cambridge in Spotlight With His Economy Plan

6

By BEACON HILL



BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Now with the month of Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Saint Valentine well along, we ought to get in the political world a flavor of patriotism, veracity and good will. It is the last Republican month in Washington, for with March 4 the new deal starts, and we hope no disgruntled and acid-minded Republican will recall in that connection the ancient story—as old as bridge—of the conceited bridge player who by some chance was invited to sit in with a trio of players who ranked up along with Culbertson, Work and their kind.

Some days later one of his friends met him, and having a natural curiosity to know how he fared in such swift bridge company, inquired as to the occasion. The conceited one allowed he had the time of his life.

"What did they say about your playing?" asked the friend.

"Why, what should they say? Why should they say anything about my playing? I know the game."

"Well, wasn't there any fault found, all during the evening? They are pretty sharp players, and I had an idea they might be a bit difficult."

"Well, they didn't criticise anything about my playing—of course they didn't. There was one funny thing happened—something one of 'em said when I had shuffled the cards and was starting to deal. I didn't get the point of it at all. I happened to drop a few cards on the floor, and as I leaned over to pick them up I heard this fellow say, 'The poor fish can't even deal.' That was a funny thing to say, wasn't it?"

Eyes on Bacon

So here we are with the new deal; but the dealer will have about the same old deck of cards, and we shall see what he can do with them. In Massachusetts we are going along on the old lines, with one novelty— we have a new lieutenant governor; and the personal interest on the Hill will principally focus on him. It seems to be settling into a conviction that he is destined to be the Republican candidate for governor in 1934, and so we shall watch events these two years with a good deal of interest.

The modest suite of two rooms which Mr. Bacon occupies, at the rear of the governors' suite of offices, is now undergoing a moderate renovation, consisting chiefly of fresh paint.

Republican Harmony

It does look right now as though the Massachusetts Republicans were determined on a happy course of harmony and agreement, with the main and important idea that they are enlisted in a common cause, and that there is more profit to them in getting ready to fight the opposition party than there can be in quarreling among themselves.

Feeling did rise a bit high in the preliminaries to choosing the state committee chairman, but that is all over, and we see with delight a sweet photograph showing Lieutenant Governor Bacon, Carl Terry, Wilfred W. Lufkin and Judson Hannigan, wearing happy facial expressions and suggesting a good state of mind.

What rivalries may develop in these two years no one can say. It is of course within the range of possibilities that Mr. Bacon may have opposition in the party primary of 1934, and, this being a reasonably free country that is all according to the rules of the game. The important thing to keep in mind is that there needs to be now a spirit of co-operation among the leaders of the party, and no great thought of personal political fortunes at the expense of essential party harmony.

Mayor Russell's Message

One other individual figure steps into the spotlight this week: Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge. He enters by way of his annual message to the City Council of his home town. This message is not specifically state politics, having to do with the organization of his own city government, but it becomes state politics by virtue of its originality and the fact that it draws attention to him outside the boundaries of Cambridge. These are days when both parties are on the watch for strong figures. This message of Mayor Russell draws Democratic party attention to him—again.

Again, because the moment he won his election to the mayor's office in Cambridge he was under scrutiny—this from the fact that he is his father's son. There never was a more popular Democrat in Massachusetts than "Billy" Russell. He has been from the scene a good many years, and it is testimony to his personality as well as to his abilities that he is not forgotten. His name is one to conjure with among the Democrats to this day. We believe there is no Massachusetts figure among the Democrats of past years whose name is so often in the minds of Democrats of the present day as is the name of William Eustis Russell.

Continued next page

WORCESTER-TELEGRAM - FEB-5-1933.

(1)

Politicians Watching Him

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It is not easy to be the son of great or popular men. Mayor Russell is not Billy Russell. He has to be himself. Because he did not at once leap into the shoes of his father's popularity there was some scoffing. Now he has been in office long enough to have won some standing of his own. Whether it has started him on the upward political climb is not yet manifest; some of his local experiences in politics have been a bit unfortunate; not such as to shove him forward into winning state significance and party prominence. He has appeared susceptible to the debilitating virus of political wrangling; has figured in the news more as a querulous official than a statesman.

This picture of him, which much of the public now has, may be inaccurate and unfair. We are beginning to think this is so. At all events, his message to the city council commands some attention. It does so, because the keynote of all our problems on Beacon Hill, as well as in other centers of government, is economy. Economy means saving the public money. It means lightening the burden on the shoulders of the taxpayers. It means reducing the cost of government. The pursuit of economy is not easy. We still have to give efficient government. Public welfare cannot be sacrificed. The morale of civilization cannot be destroyed. "Economy" is an easy word; but it is a difficult process.

We do not profess to any special knowledge about the affairs of the city of Cambridge, or of its local government; and we are not undertaking to pass judgment on the merits or otherwise of Mayor Russell's suggestion for a re-organization of that government, but what we do see is that he has offered a plan which purports to save the city a good deal of money and which also promises a more efficient, rather than a less efficient, conduct of municipal affairs. Hence, his message has political and public importance beyond Cambridge; and hence, also, it draws attention to the mayor.

Proposal to Consolidate

What he proposes is a consolidation of all the city departments; and he claims that such consolidation would result in a reduction of $12.50 in the city tax rate. As the Cambridge rate in 1932 was $37.50, a reduction ought to be welcome. He wants the council to put through such legislation as will effect these consolidations. Our guess is that they are not likely to do so; but the proposition remains for study, there and elsewhere. Any man who comes forward with a program to save between half a million and a million in the annual cost of running a city will get attention. The mayor's plan presumably will be debated in the Cambridge council next Tuesday.

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We don't know how this would work; but it is a high gesture, anyway. What the mayor says is sound: "Municipal government has grown fat through inertia. The tendency for generations has been to expand, never to contract; to add, never to subtract; and so there has grown up a huge structure of 40-odd departments, many of which are overmanned and practically all of which operate as separate entities. This structure can be supported no longer. Instead of being an instrumentality of service to the people, it threatens the wealth and social order of the community."

Interesting reflections!

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WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM - FEB - 5 - 1933

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

File

Governor Ely Becomes National Spokesman For the Smith Candidacy

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

Last week Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative to the point where Massachusetts supports the Smith candidacy in spite of the Curley opposition.

IF this had happened it might have created an embarrasing situation. The state committee, to further check the Roosevelt supporters, had adpoted a rule that Massachusetts would be guided by the unit regulation. That is the entire vote of the delegation would be cast as the majority decreed. If Curley or any Roosevelt delegate had been successful there would have been a tremendous effort to break the unit rule. It would appear that it could not have have been successful because the convention would recognize the regulations adopted by each delegation. But if there had been dispute, Roosevelt forces were in command at the convention, and the fight might have gone to the floor for decision. In that event Mayor Curley would have had the opportunity to exert his persuasive eloquence and with the overwhelming Roosevelt sentiment among delegates from most of the other states the unit rule might have been disregarded. The possibilities of such a situation splitting the Bay State Democracy can be easly realized and it might have been difficult to restore the harmony that eventually meant so much in the election.

Roosevelt Women

Perhaps the most spectacular features of the pre-primary campaign took place in the women's division for Roosevelt which Mayor Curley organized and which had frequent meetings but particularly so on Sunday evenings when the crowds attracted fairly packed a large hotel hall. At each of these Sunday meetings there were addresses by women workers and the mayor made a dramatic entrance sometime after they were called to order to deliver oratorical shots at the "enemy." But it was not only the addresses but the entertainment features that the mayor provided. Theatrical stars, sometimes whole troupes of them, came from the leading playhouses of Boston to assist. Child stars also were heard. There was orchestra music and other attraction. In fact the programs excelled any Sunday night theater bill.

Morton Downey came to use his remarkable tenor voice in the cause. Tony Wons came to tell the audience, "I hope your listening." And there were others who have reached stellar heights. The performers, in most instances were careful to remain neutral but occasionally they voiced their opinion such as one man who told the Roosevelt crowd "I'd like to see Governor Moore of New Jersey nominated but if he can't be Roosevelt is a fine man."

Drawing to a Climax

The final night of this strenuous and bitter campaign came to a close with an exchange of heated charges and personalities before thousands who attended rallies.

Governor Ely addressing 2500 in a Boston hotel charged that there was ample evidence that Mayor Curley was seeking to coerce city employes into voting for the New York governor by threatening them with the loss of their positions.

Mayor Curley addressing nearly 2000 in a theater hired when the crowd overflowed the hotel hall denied the charge and asserted it was not necessary to coerce them into voting for Roosevelt after the action of Governor Ely in urging the legislature to reduce the pay of state employes. He assailed the governor's economy program with vigor.

Mayor Curley bearing up under the threat of a recurrence of a throat attack which had sent him to bed earlier in the campaign, spoke over the radio in the afternoon. Mr. Coakley, his most bitter enemy, followed him on the air to deliver the most scorching blast he had ever directed at the Boston executive. He applied explosive epithets and charged him openly with seeking to disrupt the Democratic party in 1930 by secretly agreeing to support the Democratic candidate for governor, but quitting at the last minute.

Down at the famous Hendricks club of Martin Lomasney, veteran and powerful Boston leader, the doors were opened to a crowd of more than 500 to hear the Mahatma exhort his faithful followers to get on the line for Smith.

Not content with the hundreds of local speakers who blanketed the state to speak for Smith in this final drive Congresswoman Mary T. Norton of New Jersey came on from Washington to make fervent plea to the women.

Mrs. Norton, who by virtue of her position on the District of Columbia commission was known as the mayor of Washington was evidently unaware of Governor Ely's advocacy for a reduction in salaries. During her discussion of the "hopeless leadership at Washington," she expressed her emphatic disapproval of any salary reductions for federal employes.

Governor Ely who heard her make the statement smiled broadly and when he spoke later, asserted that while there may be some difference as to the best method of accomplishing economy and balancing budgets in government, everyone on the platform was in agreement on one thing —that candidacy of Alfred E. Smith. It was a very deft and clever disposal of a ticklish situation.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the closing Sunday night was the appearance on the stump of Morgan T. Ryan, who had been named registrar of motor vehicles by Governor Ely. He spoke from the same platform with the governor and was one of the bitter assailants of the mayor. He declared that while the registrar's job was to press for safe, sane and sober drivers on the highways, Mayor Curley in this campaign was neither safe, sane or sober.

It is surprising how quickly the heated words of a campaign can be forgotten and two men who have made serious accusations against each other smile and shake hands when

continued to page

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it is all over. It is a tribute to the success of American democracy. In other countries it might mean a duel or assassination.

But it is also surprising that American citizens take their politics so seriously when they see men who have been at each others throats in virtual embrace after a campaign fight.

"I said in Waltham last night that the mayor was usurping his power of office and threatening city employes with discharge if they did not vote for Roosevelt," said Governor Ely in that Sunday night address. "A portly man in a front seat got up and asked me if I could prove it. I never had a chance to answer him for a frail woman got up in the rear of the hall, declared she was a city employe and had received a letter threatening her with loss of employment. Can you beat that for proof?" The governor stamped such tactics as the most un-American and most cruel ever employed in a political campaign.

"To you who have received such letters," he continued. "I advise you to keep them for as long as you have them in your possession they will never dare to fire you. If you lost them and didn't have proof that you received them it might be different."

The governor asked pointedly where the money for the Roosevelt campaign was coming from.

The Governor Is Outspoken

"I'd like to know who is paying the bills," he said. "Do you think it might be of interest to the Republican party to have a man who has aided them before manipulate this situation? I know who paid the bills for the rally in the western part of the state and he was a supporter of the Republican candidate for governor."

The governor said that when the Boston mayor was accused of seeking to disrupt the party by his activities for Roosevelt he replied that it was ruined when Ely was elected governor.

"Who was it ruined for?" the governor asked.

The governor said he had enjoyed being the chief executive except that he had been kicked around some.

"But why worry about these things," he added with a smile, "when I feel that the people of Massachusetts are with me."

The governor repeated the plea he had made for Smith in many other parts of the state but added in discussing the gratitude that Roosevelt should feel toward the "Happy Warrior," that the mayor of Boston must not forget he rode into office on the back of Smith who built up the Democratic party in Massachusetts with his candidacy in 1928.

The Mayor Sees Some Generals

Mayor Curley at his own show declared that three new generals had entered the campaign at the Smith side at the last minute. These generals the mayor characterized as psychology, desperation and denunciation. Psychology he typified as the attitude of the press in predicting an overwhelming victory for Smith. This attitude, he said, was viewed as a natural one by the Roosevelt group and he hinted strongly that the press had been influenced by the stop-Roosevelt forces. Were it not for the power and money behind those who do not want Roosevelt nominated, he asserted, the campaign could have been accomplished in 10 days.

Reproaching Governor Ely for advocating an economy program the mayor painted a woeful picture of what such tactics would mean during the next Winter. He aligned the governor with President Hoover and asserted that the only way out would be to nominate and elect a man "who would lead the country out of the vale of sorrow onto the highroad where the sunshine of promise abounds." That man, he declared of course, was Roosevelt.

The mayor read the roll of states that had already gone for Roosevelt and cited straw ballots. The case of Roosevelt, he said, was in the hands of the people, more particularly in those of the unenrolled voters. It was in their power he said to decide the outcome and if the unenrolled voters came out and took advantage of their rights he had no doubt as to the outcome.

"A Gas Attack"

Referring to the Coakley radio attack on him he passed it off as "a gas attack," and went on to say, "we're not paying any attention to him." He recited his efforts to achieve a state of harmony in the party and reviewed what he had done in an effort to bring about a compromise with the Smith forces. He asserted his opponents did not want harmony and only desired to defeat Roosevelt at all costs.



GOVERNOR JOSEPH B. ELY

The subject of the Coakley radio talk was, "Curley or Smith." Starting with Curley's losing campaign for governor some years back, Coakley declared that it was then he incurred the enmity of Smith, and that Curley had since hated the New York governor beyond every consideration. Smith he said, knew Curley for what he was at that time and since then has had no use for him. In 1928, he went on, Smith sent word that he did not want the assistance of Curley in his campaign for the presidency, but Curley declared he either would have a leading part in the campaign or wreck the party. Finally, declared Coakley, when Curley saw that threats would not avail, he "quit as he always did," and supported Smith of his own accord in the Young's hotel "bull pen."

Coakley said that Curley talked Smith to better Smith men than he and went on to charge that Curley "made a good thing financially" out of that campaign. In 1930, Coakley continued, the mayor made a deal with former Gov. Frank G. Allen and supported Fitzgerald for the Democratic nomination for governor. The speaker asserted that Curley intended to "knife" Fitzgerald. Then Ely came into the fight, he continued, and Curley called him "a boy from the sticks." But Ely proved a tartar, he asserted, and outpointed, outfought and out-maneuvered Curley. When Fitzgerald was taken sick and had to get out of the governorship fight Coakley said, Curley refused to back Ely, and then when he knew that Ely was sure of the nomination he "struck the foulest blow possible." Coakley charged that Curley raised the religious issue and publicly declared that Ely was the enemy of the Irish race. This, he asserted, was the very depths of human depravity, and Curley he asserted did this in malice to defeat Ely.

More Coakley Charges

The reaction, he went on, was immediate. Ely not only carried the state, but Boston as well. Behind the scenes, he declared Curley whispered to his friends to vote for Allen but not one word publicly did he say for Allen. Smith, he said, came in at the psychological moment and Ely was elected and Curley's ambitions were defeated. The speaker charged that Curley was not sincerely for Roosevelt. He pointed to the fact that months before Curley indorsed Owen D. Young. According to Coakley, Curley cared for neither Young or Roosevelt, but only for himself and attempted to force out of the picture anyone who stood in his way.

Coakley then linked Curley with former Senator Heflin, Bishop Cannon and Mrs. Willebrandt in bringing in the religious issue against Smith and declared, "no man in our time has outraged the sense of public decency so long and so often and has been so often forgiven as he."

"This is the kind of a man," he shouted, "who seeks to slander Smith," whom he declared along with

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Governor Ely and Senator Walsh had been picked out as the victims of the Curley malice.

Lomasney Speaks

Martin Lomasney faced the largest crowd that ever gathered to hear his pre-primary exhortations. The aging czar of Ward 3, Boston, made a stirring appeal for Smith and vigorously attacked the Roosevelt candidacy. Lomasney, whose word is law in the West End and whose influence extends into East Boston and Charlestown, both strong Democratic strongholds, issued a militant call to arms for Smith and received a vociferous pledge of loyalty and support.

Tossing his battered felt hat into a corner and thrusting out his famed iron jaw, Lomasney called Roosevelt "an aristocrat, a demagog and a double crosser." He asserted that Roosevelt had capitalized on his invalidism and boldly charged that it was used to excite sympathy. He declared that Massachusetts owed a great debt to Smith, that if it were not for him Ely would not have been governor and the western part of the state would not have been carried for the Democracy. Smith, he said, deserved the support of the Bay State democracy and he pleaded with those present to go out and work unstintingly for him.

Placating Walsh

Thus there is a picture of the torrid close of a campaign described as the most bitter presidential primary fight in the history of the state. Little attention was paid on the conflicting views except that the mayor's friends took violent exception to the intimation that there was any ill feeling between him and Senator Walsh. They pointed out that months previous when the senator had been a guest at a dinner arranged by Curley, he had paid glowing tribute to his humane qualities and executive ability and had characterized him feelingly as "the mayor of the poor." They further pointed out that it was Senator Walsh who was the emissary of the Democratic organization in the negotiations with Mayor Curley for a compromise.

The eyes of the nation turned toward Massachusetts late in April. The primary fight here was generally regarded as the last ditch effort in the stop-Roosevelt movement. Privately many of the Bay State organization leaders opposed to Roosevelt feared his strength in other parts of the country offered little encouragement, at such late date of preventing his nomination. An emphatic Smith victory here was their only hope of placing any serious obstacle in the way of the New York governor.

"Stop Roosevelt"

Once the Smith victory was registered here, an immediate effort was made to consolidate every favorite son or uninstructed delegation in the desperate struggle to check Governor Roosevelt. It was generally realized that there was little likelihood that Smith would be the nominee, but hope was entertained that if Roosevelt's nomination could be prevented on the first three or four ballots there would be a possibility of swinging the convention to some other nominee even as Woodrow Wilson triumphed over Champ Clark, in the famous Baltimore convention 20 years previously.

For a time the Curley advocacy of Roosevelt and his attacks on Governor Ely and other party leaders had been interpreted as a threat from him to run for governor in 1932, but by the time the primary election took place he had allayed any fears in that direction by vigorously asserting his only interest was in Roosevelt, "because I love my country, and feel for its citizens," and that under no consideration would he seek the governorship. The heat of his final attacks on Ely, however, led many to believe that he might reconsider and that the Fall campaign would find him opposing the governor for renomination.

Must Get Ely

It was a disturbing thought to those Democratic leaders who felt the only hope of the party to continue in the state administration would be through the renomination of Governor Ely. If Curley was to be the gubernatorial candidate they professed they would have little hope of success. More than that they feared a state primary contest would develop such bitterness and the Curley attacks would be so penetrating, their opponents would be furnished with an abundance of ammunition, or that the fight itself might be so disastrous the Republicans would not have to make an intensive campaign.

Of course, Curley's foes in the party saw in the primary not only an opportunity to put Massachusetts in the Smith column but a chance to heap such ignoble defeat on his head he would be relegated to the background of public life for all time. The mayor knew this and he was fighting with his back to the wall.

It was apparent before primary day that if Roosevelt was nominated Governor Ely would find it difficult to be won to his support. While Senator Walsh and the other organization speakers were careful not to attack the New York governor, the governor threw precautions to the wind, charged him with pussyfooting and ridiculed his addresses.

Blame Raskob

Indirectly John J. Raskob, who had been chairman of the national committee, was blamed for the Massachusetts mess. He made an address before the campaign really got under way presenting his plan for settling the prohibition question. It aroused resentment in the South. His words were interpreted as virtually telling the southern Democrats, "I'll make your party wet." The reaction was the same as might be expected if a dry chairman of the national committee had told the North, "I'll make your party dry."

The South took up Mr. Raskob's challenge and the leaders searched for a candidate most likely to embarras Raskob and Smith. In Governor Roosevelt they found a man whose anti-prohibition views were mild enough at that time, to be sold in their plans to put over a wringing wet candidate than any other man. First, Governor Roosevelt came from a large state in the East whose support would be important in the convention, and second they believed at that time, it would be difficult for Smith to oppose him because of their long standing friendship. It was a strategy that deserved commendation for its cleverness.

Some Problems

The South's seizure of the Roosevelt candidate was more successful than they had hoped. Not only did they sell him to the South but they found him well received in the West. The Smith opposition was unexpected. They had believed he would not be whole-hearted with Roosevelt, but they didn't expect the outspoken fight against it. It upset their plans but little, however, because it came late.

When the battle of ballots began at the primary polling places Mayor Curley had full knowledge of the odds he was facing, but he clung tenaciously to the hope he would at least win a place even if his entire slate went down to defeat. This was based on an apparently sensible theory that the mayor of Boston should be stronger in getting votes than the weakest candidate on the Smith slate. But it didn't turn out that way. Personalities of candidates for delegates didn't figure. Massachusetts Democrats marked their ballots according to their preference for Smith or Roosevelt. The result was inevitable.

Vote for Smith

The Smith supporters had rightly theorized that there would be only slight difference in the vote polled by the various candidates for delegate on their slate. They exhorted the voters to pay no attention to the names on the ballot but to scratch out the words, "pledged to Alfred E. Smith," and mark the crosses there. The advice was largely followed. There were few split ballots showing how little personalities of delegate candidates entered into the consideration.

The primary result is of course history and well known. Smith overwhelmed Roosevelt and won the entire 36 votes of the state. Significant features were the tremendous vote of Governor Ely and the crushing defeat of Mayor Curley. The governor not only ran ahead of Curley upstate

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but triumphed over him in Boston. Everywhere Smith delegates won such victories, in many instances over popular officials who had been induced to go on the Roosevelt slate that the absence of any consideration other than Smith and Roosevelt was plainly evident.

Mayor Curley conceded defeat early but with his customary smile and fighting spirit issued a statement in which he said: "Disappointment at the result of the primary is tempered by the knowledge that the principle for which the friends of Franklin D. Roosevelt fought must ultimately be vindicated if America is to endure.

"I am grateful to all who assisted me in the campaign and in their name I accept the judgment of the electorate.

"With millions of American citizens without employment, with wage cutting general, and applications for aid increasing each day, and with no program for public works to relieve unemployment promulgated, either by the nation or the state, and the Winter of 1932-1933 looming ominously, there was no course for me to take other than the one which duty and principle dictated."

WORCESTER-MASS-HERALD - FEB - 1933.

JAMES MICHAEL, THE GREAT!

Away back last Spring and prior to the Democratic Convention at Chicago a certain prominent Bostonian, by name James Michael Curley, was the butt of ridicule and the object of derision from scores of sources. In a State whose people howled the name of Smith as candidate for the Presidency, Curley stood out alone and apart from the throng as the torch bearer for the candidacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The days just prior to the Convention found him pinned to the mat by his enemies . . . seemingly about to be completely thrown, with one shoulder almost to the cushion. But, with a quick and agile movement, James Michael Curley, Mayor of the City of Boston, upset the enemy and threw him out of the ring with one fell swoop.

Denied admission to the Democratic Convention as a delegate from his own state, Curley appeared out of nowwhere as a delegate from Porto Rico and thrilled that great convention with his courage and his power. His candidate, our next President, swept on to victory. And no small factor in that great victory was James Michael Curley.

Following the nomination of Roosevelt, when the campaign got under way, Curley stumped the West and thrilled every listener with his great powers of oratory. His campaigning for Roosevelt was probably the greatest single factor in the ultimate Democratic landslide at the polls that memorable Fall.

James Michael Curley, the man who was the butt of ridicule less than a year ago, today looms as the strongest political power in our State. It is The Herald's guess that Curley will be rewarded for his great efforts by being presented with the position of Secretary of the Navy in Roosevelt's cabinet.

To our way of thinking he stands in the foreground in Massachusetts today as the most fearless, most aggressive and most courageous political power of them all. Our good wishes and the good wishes of all courage-loving people are with him.

* * * *

SOLICITUDE FOR PUBLIC DISPLAYED

The solicitude for the public displayed by the supporters in Congress of the coinage of silver at a ration of 16 to 1, is on a par with that displayed for the people of the Philippines by the advocates of Filipino independence. One is designed to make the silver-mine owners happy, and the other the growers of beet sugar.

LOS-ANGELES-CAL - EXAMINER - FEB - 16 - 1933.

MAYOR CURLEY AND THE NAVY

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is likely to be the Secretary of the Navy in Franklin D. Roosevelt's Cabinet.

The country has ample reasons for hoping that this will prove true.

New England deserves representation in the Roosevelt Cabinet, and in selecting Mayor Curley for the Navy portfolio the new President will be making a commendable choice.

Mayor Curley's own long record in public office gives assurance that he will make an excellent Secretary of the Navy. His vigorous patriotism, with the backing of a patriotic Democratic administration, may be confidently relied upon to save the Navy Yards—not only the Navy Yards of the New England Coast, but those of the whole nation—from the ruinous attacks of the false-economy cohorts in Washington.

On a broader scale, every branch of the naval service needs the strengthening which Mayor Curley's appointment as Secretary would give to naval policies. For years the internationalists and the "Little Navy" politicians have been scuttling the American fleet. Mayor Curley's militant Americanism is vitally needed to save the Navy from extinction, and to make our first line of defense what it should be.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION - FEB-16-1933

MAYOR CURLEY MENTIONED FOR NAVY SECRETARY

Washington Feels, However, That He May Be Named as Minister to Irish Free State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—(AP) Prospects of a New Englander receiving a place in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, brightened this week as political guessers again swung the spotlight on Cabinet possibilities in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

If a secretaryship does fall to New England, every indication is that it will be the Naval portfolio, now held by Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts.

Curley Mentioned.

In this connection the name of Mayor James M. Curley has bobbed up again and New England observers here think his chances of winning the berth have increased considerably. Those looking at the picture from a national viewpoint, however, see in former-Senator Peter Gerry of Rhode Island the best prospect for the Navy Secretaryship, so far as New England is concerned.

And, away off on the Cabinet horizon, Archibald McNeil, Democratic National Committeeman in Connecticut, occasionally is mentioned as a possible successor to Secretary Adams.

Here in Washington, political observers reason that if Senator Glass of Virginia declines the post of Secretary of Treasury, his colleague, Senator Swanson, would appear the most likely choice for Secretary of Navy. If Glass accepts the Cabinet position, they believe, Swanson will be eliminated and former-Senator Gerry will stand out among the possibilities.

The political future of Mayor Curley remains a favorite topic of political gossip among Bay Staters here. That he will be rewarded for his early espousal of Roosevelt no one doubts, but neither can anyone be found who will profess to any degree of knowledge as to what this reward will be.

Rumor still places him alternately in the "little cabinet" probably as Assistant Secretary of Treasury in charge of construction, and in the diplomatic service, possibly as Minister to the Irish Free State.

EAST-BOSTON-ARGUS-ADVOCATE - FEB-10 - 1933.

No New Bath House For Wood Island

Mayor Vetoes Council Order. Plans Being Made To Connect Park with Airport. "Tennis Courts and Ball Fields Will Be Renovated," Says Commissioner Long

There will be no new public bath house at Wood Island park this year. Although the City Council went on record as favoring this improvement, Mayor Curley, guided by the information he received from Commissioner William P. Long, returned the order without his approval.

In the budget for the current year, however, an item has been inserted for the renovation of the tennis courts and ball fields at the Island. This will be welcome news to the racket wielders and the ballplayers of the district. It will be remembered that quite a rumpus was stirred up last summer, when several players declared that the courts at the Island were in very poor shape.

Unfortunately, Mr. Eugene Corbett, one of the best foremen that ever took charge of Wood Island, was in no position to help matters, with the result that he came in for a good deal of criticism. That little affair has all blown out to sea, and now that some money has been appropriated for the improvement of the courts, it is hoped that a first class job will be done.

The ballplayers are hoping that the annual application of the "tar substance" to the various diamonds will not be put on too thick. A couple of times after the men got through spraying, the ball fields looked like oil fields in Oklahoma.

Commissioner Long also stated that plans have been prepared to connect Wood Island with the airport. No doubt but that such a route would be used to a great extent.

The letters from Mayor Curley to the City Council and Commissioner Long's to the Mayor, follow:

City of Boston,
Office of the Mayor.

To the City Council.

Gentlemen,—I beg to return herewith without my approval order adopted by your honorable body under date of January 3, 1933, and reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the City Council of Boston favors the enactment of legislation providing for the improvement of World War Memorial Park, so called, in the East Boston district of the City of Boston, and for the construction thereon of an adequate public bath house."

The report of the Park Department is herewith appended and in view of the facts as therein set forth there is no other course to be taken than the rejection of the order.

Respectfully,
JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

City of Boston,
Park Department.

Hon. James M. Curley,
Mayor of Boston.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of an order from the City Council which favors the enactment of legislation providing for the improvement of World War Memorial Park and for the construction thereon of an adequate public bath house.

A new bath house was built at the World War Memorial Park during the years 1929-30. This bath house is of brick and concrete and is considered one of the best bath houses in the department.

It is possible to add additional lockers if same were necessary.

The bath house has been adequate for this location up to the present time.

In the building of this bath house a new site was selected which allows of bathing for a longer period than was possible at the old location. Over 30,000 cubic yards of sand was pumped on this beach during the past year. The area in front of the bath house is sanded yearly and the department will have this beach area in first-class condition before the opening of the bathing season in June.

An item has been inserted in the budget for the year 1933 to renovate the tennis courts and ball field.

Plans have also been prepared to connect the World War Memorial Park with the Airport, by the building of a walk from the new road to be constructed in the rear of the Army and National Guard Hangars.

The Board does not feel that legislative enactment is necessary to improve the World War Memorial Park.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM P. LONG, Chairman.

Placed on file.

EAST-BOSTON-ARGUS-ADVOCATE-FEB-10-1933.

Much Interest In District Planning Project

Encouraged by the widespread interest displayed at a preliminary meeting held last week, Mr. S. Max Nelson, director of the East Boston Social Centers council, announced yesterday that a meeting will be held Thursday night, February 23rd, at 8 o'clock, at Central Sq. Center, to perfect the organization of the East Boston Community Planning association.

Every resident of East Boston who is interested in the growth and development of the district, is invited to attend. The project of determining definite development plans for East Boston is of especial interest to property owners, real estate brokers and business men.

Mr. John Nolen of Cambridge, foremost authority on Community Planning in the United States, and president of the International Association of Community Planning engineers, will be the speaker at this meeting. His address will be exceedingly timely, and covers the subject from every angle.

Other individuals of established reputation have also expressed keen interest in the East Boston project. Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the Mayor's City Planning Board, commented Wednesday on the possible significance that the survey of East Boston now being conducted, and the local association's activities, would have in proposed grants of money by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Fay also pointed out that whatever action might result is up to East Boston citizens themselves. William Stanley Parker, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Housing for Boston, is interested in East Boston, and spoke here a week ago. Attorney John J. Walsh, one of the foremost members of the Massachusetts bar, and well acquainted in East Boston, is also actively interested, and will speak at a later meeting. Another backer of the movement is Secretary Herlihy of the City Planning Board. Miss Herlihy will also speak on the municipal aspects of the undertaking.

Final preparations for the survey of East Boston neighborhoods, and of the entire locality, have been completed at Marginal St. Center, where the East Boston Community Planning association will have offices. Two engineers, specializing in this work, will be on duty at all times.

The next meeting will see every individual in East Boston, who is interested in the community's future and the destiny of East Boston property values present. Officers will be elected and the work will get formally under way. For the benefit of those who have not had opportunity to visit Central Sq. Center, the Community Center is located in the old Maverick church building, fronting on Central Sq. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock. It will be a gathering of property owners and all others interested in seeing this community assume its rightful place as Boston's only fine residential district "three minutes from the center of town."

EAST-BOSTON-FREE-PRESS-FEB-11-1933.

BEGIN THE SURVEY

City Planning For East Boston Improvements Has Begun Under the Direction of Engineers Price and Calderwood — Meeting of Representative Citizens will be Held to Further the Work

Encouraged by the widespread interest displayed at a preliminary meeting held last week, Mr. S. Max Nelson, director of the East Boston Social Centers Council, announced Thursday that a meeting will be held Thursday night, February 23, at 8 o'clock to perfect the organization of the East Boston Community Square Center.

Every native son who is interested in the growth and development of their beloved home town is invited to attend. The project of determining definite development plans for East Boston is of special interest to property owners, real estate brokers and business men. With the widespread opinion that East Boston is due for a period of unusual progress following the opening of the new traffic tunnel, and the starting of other contemplated improvement projects, the movement for the perfection of a definite community plan for this locality is steadily gaining headway.

That this opinion prevails among business circles in Boston as well as in East Boston is shown by the cooperation of numerous prominent individuals. Mr. John Nolen, of Cambridge, foremost authority on Community Planning in the United States, and president of the International Association of Community Planning Engineers, will be the speaker at this next meeting. Mr. Nolen is an established authority who has perfected community plans for a number of American cities, and has also achieved notable distinction in Europe. His address will be exceedngly timely, and will cover the subject from every angle. East Boston is fortunate in enlisting the interest of a man of such unusual renown.

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It will be a gathering of property owners and all others who are interested in seeing this community assume its rightful place as Boston's only fine residential district "three minutes from the center of town."

WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM - FEB - 11 - 1933.

Mayor Curley As a Problem

Statements, reports, rumors and back-fence gossip have been made in growing volume concerning the political future of the mayor of Boston, Don Jaime Miguel Curley. Now comes another such—to be classified most likely, either as rumor or gossip. Before reading, however, one had best put a stiff brace around one's credulity, else that amiable quality is liable to be sprained. If the brace is now fitted, here is the rumor or gossip:

President Roosevelt will appoint Senator Marcus A. Coolidge to an ambassadorship—maybe Paris or Rome. Governor Joseph B. Ely will appoint to the consequent vacancy no other than Don Jaime. That will mean two senators to be elected by Massachusetts in 1934. Senator Walsh will be one of them, presumably Don Jaime will be the other.

Interesting, as they say, if true. Unfortunately, it is hardly more liable to be true than the report of a lion lying down in brotherhood with a lamb and being bitten for his friendliness. For much as Governor Ely and Senator Walsh and Senator Coolidge may admire the President-elect, they did not support him prior to Chicago. Don Jaime did, and in so doing, he was an embarrassment. True, he got no embarrassing number of votes in the state primary, but he aroused an embarrassing situation. To recount the embarrassments would be a task for the most ungrateful.

Suffice it to say that any such denouement as would be predicated on a Curley-to-the-Senate agreement implies a Democratic harmony that seems currently improbable and historically preposterous. That isn't the Democratic method. Democracy thrives on dispute, if not brawling, and once all Democratic factions in Massachusetts begin to operate with the harmony of a team of Japanese acrobats, the party may as well fold up and give its prerogatives of bi-partisan dominance over to the Farmer Laborites or the Prohibitionists.

SPRINGFIELD - MASS - UNION - FEB - 11 - 1933

The Curley-Coolidge Rumor

One of the latest rumors emanating from Washington is to the effect that Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts has been picked for a diplomatic post by President-elect Roosevelt—Ambassador to Italy or some other European country—and that in furtherance of Mr. Roosevelt's plans for rewarding his campaign supporters, Governor Ely will be urged to appoint Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to fill the vacancy that will be caused by Mr. Coolidge's resignation from the Senate.

Like many other stories with which Washington is rife, there is as yet nothing more substantial behind this one than the rumor itself. It clearly belongs in the interesting-if-true class, with the probability that it is far less true than it is interesting.

Why think of submerging the intense personality of the Hon. Curley in the dulness of the Senate when he might shine with greater glory at the Court of the Quirinal or at the Quai D'Orsay?

It might even be suggested that it would look like stretching things a bit to try to use Governor Ely, who was originally and very strongly an anti-Roosevelt man, in the rewarding of Mayor Curley, who has never been a very enthusiastic Ely man.

Mayor Curley is silent in regard to the rumor and refuses to discuss it. One reason may be that he is having troubles of his own in his efforts to persuade the Commonwealth to come to the relief of financially distressed Boston, where the overburdened taxpayers are even now hurling charges of maladministration at him and endeavoring to bring about a legislative investigation of the administration of the city's affairs. Another reason may be that the Hon. Jim, in common with many others, does not attach much weight to the rumor.

WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM - FEB - 10 - 1933.

STATE PLUMS OF POLITICS MAY BRUISE

All Is Hardly Serene in Patronage Orchard as 'F. D.' Keeps Silence

WALSH IS WAITING

Others Besides Curley Are Sure They Are in Line For Favors

By Telegram
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Democratic patronage in Massachusetts is proving an increasingly embarrassing problem for the two Democratic senators. Neither Senator Walsh nor Senator Coolidge has had any direct communication from Mr. Roosevelt since election. They have awaited an invitation, but so far, have waited in vain.

When Mr. Roosevelt ends his yachting trip, it is possible the Massachusetts senators may take the bull by the horns and seek to see him. They may wait until after March 4.

Rifts?

Democrats in Massachusetts have taken it for granted that Senator Walsh, as the senior senator and the leader of his party in his state, would be the final arbiter on patronage. It is understood that until recently the senator himself had shared that assumption. But various recent circumstances, coupled with the absence of any affirmative sign from Mr. Roosevelt is giving rise to considerable private misgiving.

Mayor Curley is not the only Democrat who is saying privately that he has a positive promise from Mr. Roosevelt or Chairman Farley of an appointment.

Ex-Mayor John J. Whelan of Chelsea wants to be immigration commissioner at Boston. He is under the impression that he has a campaign promise from Roosevelt headquarters. Mrs. Nellie Sullivan of Fall River is understood to be a candidate for commissioner of immigration. Mrs. Sullivan is said to be counting on Col. Louis Howe's endorsement.

To Wash Hands?

Though Senator Walsh has nothing to say on the subject, there have been reports that he favored John J. Carney, a Boston labor leader, for immigration commissioner.

Senator Walsh's present position is understood to be that he will wash his hands entirely of patronage unless President-elect Roosevelt gives him explicit assurance that Bay State matters will be left in Senator Walsh's hands without any strings. Unless he gets such assurance he does not intend to make any affirmative move or make any pronouncements in favor of any candidate.

RICHARDS.

LAWRENCE-MASS-EAGLE - FEB-11-1933

DENOUNCE AND PRAISE CURLEY

Legislators Hear Charges of Corruption and Also High Commendation of Mayor

Corporation Counsel Silverman Denies Wrongdoing on Part of Boston's Chief Executive and Other City Officials—Contractor Cummings Declares He Has Been Slandered Most Malignantly — Goodwin Attacks Reformers

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LAWRENCE - EAGLE - FEB-11-33

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LOWELL-MASS - COURIER-CITIZEN
FEB-13-1933.

The Curley administration in Boston appears to be almost as restive under criticism as the United States Senate itself. Its official lawyer has built up what even newspapers having little love for Curleyism pronounce to be a well reasoned case tending to prove that there is no pressing need of an investigation. Still, if there is nothing to fear from investigation, why oppose it? The notion of the emphatic and experienced Mr. Goodwin that "the reformers" are more to blame for the soaring tax-rates of Boston than any graft or corruption strikes us as a new one, and not too likely to be widely accepted. The report of bankers that the city's financial condition is "fundamentally sound" appears also to be soberly cited by men who have been heard to sneer at the same sort of allegation when applied to other walks of business life. It makes a difference whose ox is gored—as usual.

EAST-BOSTON - ARGUS-ADVOCATE
FEB-12-1933.

The rascally contractors who consistently abjure the mandate, so long in vogue of paying laborers, engaged in municipal work, the prevailing wage paid by the City of Boston, should be relieved of their services in the interest of decency, justice and honesty. Mayor Curley is to be commended for his condemnation of their vicious methods.

LAWRENCE-MASS - TRIBUNE - FEB-11-1933

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WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM - FEB - 12 - 1933

As A Political Reporter

Sees Them

Mr. O'Connell's Much-Publicized Visit to Mr. Roosevelt

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There was a temporary lull after the primaries but it was not long before it became evident that Al Smith considered Governor Ely his most loyal and devoted supporter and perphaps one of his most influential, other than his intimates in New York. It was known that the governor was in occasional touch with Smith and was prominent in plotting plans for his nomination or to stop Roosevelt at Chicago.

That Governor Ely was to be the recognized leader of the Smith forces in the convention came rather suddenly, however. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who had fought Smith in the famous '24 fiasco and who was now a prominent Roosevelt adherent, issued a vigorous attack on the 1928 nominee. The wording is not important for it was directed in the similar manner in which Roosevelt leaders in other sections were attacking the sincerity of Smith's candidacy. It was rather more vigorous, however, and because of Senator Pittman's party standing was given nation-wide attention.

Ely Spokesman for Smith

When Smith read it he talked with his New York advisers and then communicated with Governor Ely. The result was that the Massachusetts governor then and there became the spokesman of the Smith organization and his first task was a crushing reply to Pittman which attracted the same nation-wide interest. From that time on Governor Ely was the prominent Smith leader in the United States and it was but a natural sequence that as such he should be chosen to nominate Al at Chicago, performing the duty that Gov. Roosevelt had three times taken on himself.

The national prominence given Governor Ely brought him many requests to speak and in some of the neighboring states his voice was heard urging a rallying around the 1928 standard bearer. Whenever he spoke his words had more than the usual significance of a political spellbinder because of his recognized standing as the Smith leader.

A few weeks before the convention was to assemble in Chicago the Smith forces got quite a shock with the report that Governor Roosevelt of New York was attempting to deal directly with the Smith-pledged delegates.

Tampering With Delegates?

Governor Roosevelt had been in New Hampshire for a visit and then had gone to Groton where among the persons who called on him was M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg, a former mayor of that city, who had been chosen a Smith delegate in the April primaries. What Mr. O'Connell later described as a social visit, however, started tongues wagging. It was currently reported that the Smith delegation was weakening because of the knowledge that it would be difficult to stop Roosevelt and that already the New York governor could count on several of the elected Bay State delegation who had never been particularly opposed to him but had to go through with the organization.

Subsequent developments proved the absurdity of these rumors for Massachusetts stuck with Smith to the bitter end.

The report, however, was given considerable credence for several days because Farley had forecast in a statement that Roosevelt would have at least 10 or 12 votes in the Massachusettes delegation after Smith withdrew. The claim was not taken seriously when it was made, for Governor Ely had directed a barrage at Farley for "insidious propaganda" and declared the Bay State delegates would never stand for such a program.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Roosevelt had hoped that there might be some opportunity for support in the Massachusetts delegation, but there is no indication that he endeavored to have any delegate desert Smith. What probably gave such prominence to his conference with Mr. O'Connell was a published newspaper report of the previous day from Manchester, N. H., where he was visiting that when he reached Groton on the morrow he had an appointment with two Smith delegates. Mr. O'Connell was the only delegate who met him in Groton. The story has never been discarded, however, that but for the publicity in that dispatch former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston might also have been a Groton visitor, His son-in-law, Joseph Kennedy, was then and has been one of the closest of Roosevelt advisers.

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WORCESTER-TELEGRAM - FEB-12-1933.

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Roosevelt choice for permanent chairman as opposed to Jouette Shouse, executive chairman of the national committee who was favored by the "stop-Roosevelt" groups. It became very apparent, however, that Mr. Farley's claim of support among the Bay State Smith delegates had not been a baseless contention, providing that there was opportunity to escape obligation to Smith.

O'Connell Is Amused

I saw Mr. O'Connell the day after the Groton visit. I expected to find him resentful at the wide publicity which had been given his call and the interpretation placed upon it. Instead I found him much amused that his social call had caused such a flurry of political excitement. Mr. O'Connell served his days as a newspaper reporter and has a deep appreciation of what constitutes news. He did not blame the political observers for attaching such significance to his visit. He had a perfectly logical explanation for his call and stood in the light of an innocent victim of circumstances. I have frequently thought of my talk with him that day, and somehow I have never been entirely satisfied that his conference with the New York governor did not have a political significance.

Mr. O'Connell is the soul of honor. He is frank and has a spotless political reputation. I do not mean to imply that he was ready to enter into any deal or even discuss the probability of supporting Roosevelt in the convention. But Mr. O'Connell was not lacking in admiration for the New York governor and I have always felt that the former Fitchburg mayor was impressed by whatever Mr. Roosevelt revealed to him and had such sympathy with his aspirations that he did not discourage his belief that if there was opportunity he could count on him.

"I am well acquainted with a close friend of Governor Roosevelt, who is associated in business in Boston with James D. Roosevelt, the governor's son," Mr. O'Connell told me, in explaining his visit. "I played golf with the gentleman in question at the Fitchburg course yesterday. When we had completed our round he informed me that he had to go to Groton to make a call on Governor Roosevelt. He said he would like to have me go along with him and meet the governor.

"I was delighted to accept the invitation just as I would have been to meet any other distinguished citizen. I had a very nice chat with Mr. Roosevelt. It was largely reminiscent, the governor mentioning the coincidence that he was started on his political career by a man of the same name as mine.

For Harmony

"Nothing was said about alienating my support of Smith. I told the governor, and he knows it anyway, that Massachusetts delegates are pledged to Mr. Smith and could not vote for him until after Mr. Smith had withdrawn, if he does so.

"Personally I have a very high regard for Mr. Roosevelt and was glad to meet him. I was elected as a Smith delegate and I will support Mr. Smith. But I have said nothing about Governor Roosevelt at any time that would require apology. I ran pledged to Smith, but I did not criticize any of the other candidates for the high office as I believe it is our duty to build up the party rather than drag it down. That has always been my theory in public life throughout my career. I have always worked for the benefit of the party and will continue to do so."

Mr. O'Connell's visit may have been as casual in advance arrangement as he says but it will always be difficult to explain how Mr. Roosevelt in Manchester, N. H., the previous day was able to tell the press he was to meet two Smith delegates at Groton the following day. It is quite possible that Jimmy Roosevelt knew of Mr. O'Connell's golf engagement with his business partner and urged the latter to bring the former mayor to see his father.

WORCESTER-MASS - THE-LABOR-NEWS -
FEB-17 - 1933.

"CURLEY METHOD" BEST TO USE IN DEALING WITH "CHISELING" CONTRACTORS

Boston Mayor's Edict to Contractors Who Violate Agreements Regarding Stipulated Wage Rates, Handled Without Gloves

Complaints Brought to Mayor Curley Showed Where Wages of $5 a Day Had Been "Chiseled" Down to as Low as 25 Cents an Hour—If All Federal, State and Municipal Executives Followed the "Curley Method" "Chiseling" Contractors Would be Out of Luck.

"If all executives were as outspoken and as fearless as Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, contractors on road construction and other public works would find it extremely difficult to do business on a 'chiseling' basis," said one delegate, while discussing the report of the Legislative Committee at Wednesday night's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

"The trouble with leading officials of our State and cities," he said, "is that they are pussy-footing and are apparently fearful lest their actions on behalf of working people may prove displeasing to the employing class."

That which prompted the delegate to refer to Mayor Curley was a story which appeared in a recent issue of The Labor News, quoting the Mayor as having served notice on contractors doing business with the City of Boston that they must live up to their contracts, which provide for the payment of prevailing wage rates.

Mayor Curley, it was said, took the position that a city or State has the right to make its own terms when dealing with contractors, and that if the latter agree to observe the terms of such contracts, it constitutes a validity for which they are held liable.

"Here's a plain, blunt statement," the delegate said, "which, aside from demonstrating a determination to compel contractors to observe the terms of their contracts, also shows Boston's Mayor as keeping in mind the interests of thousands of working people who are dependent upon the city for protection.

"Just so long as State and municipal executives take a hesitant attitude concerning so-called 'chiseling' contractors just so long may we expect these will take advantage of present conditions to bring wages down to the starvation point," he said. "We were told tonight that a statement had been made at a hearing to the effect that contractors on road construction have been paying as little as 25 cents an hour, but that through secret agreements with their employes had arranged their payroll sheets to show that wages ranging from 75 cents to $1 an hour had been received by them.

"No responsible contractor would bend so low as to practice this kind of deception," he said, "and it is only through such fearless action as that taken by Mayor Curley, that these 'chiselers' in road and other construction work can be put out of commission."

CHELSEA-MASS-RECORD -
FEB-20-1933

BRIEF AND CASUAL

Now comes a legislator who would have a railroad tunnel built between the North and South Stations.

George Curley, son of Boston's mayor, is following his father's footsteps as an orator and went to bat for his father at the municipal exercises yesterday.

The Greater Boston theatres are "taking it on the chin" once more from holdup men. Two of them lost their receipts of the week-end to gunmen.

Rev. Arthur D. Stoud, D. D., formerly pastor of the Mt. Bellingham M. E. church in this city, told his congregation in the First Methodist church, Boston, Sunday, that "one of the problems of our country is that people don't like to think." There are signs on every hand that he is right.

SAN-FRANCISCO-CAL-EXAMINER-
FEB-18-1933

FITTED FOR POST

THE Associated Press reports that Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, is likely to be the Secretary of the Navy in Franklin D. Roosevelt's Cabinet.

The country has ample reasons for hoping that this will prove true.

New England deserves representation in the Roosevelt Cabinet and in selecting Mayor Curley for the Navy portfolio the new President would be making a commendable choice.

Mayor Curley's own long record in public office gives assurance that he would make an excellent Secretary of the Navy. His vigorous patriotism, with the backing of a patriotic Democratic Administration, may be confidently relied upon to save the navy yards—not only the navy yards of the New England coast, but those of the whole nation—from the ruinous attacks of the false-economy cohorts in Washington.

On a broader scale, every branch of the naval service needs the strengthening which Mayor Curley's appointment as Secretary would give to naval policies. For years the internationalists and the "little navy" politicians have been scuttling the American fleet. Mayor Curley's militant Americanism is vitally needed to save the Navy from extinction, and to make our first line of defense what it should be.

CHICAGO-ILL-HERALD-
FEB-18-1933.

Navy Needs a Mayor Curley

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PITTSBURGH-PA-SUN-
FEB-18-1933.

Admirably Qualified

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TOLEDO-OHIO-NEWS-BEE-FEB-18-1933.

MAYORS MARCH, DEMAND RELIEF

Present Resolutions to Senate Committee; Ask R. F. C. Liberalization

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A plea for wide government aid to municipalities faced with default and with growing relief burdens was presented to the senate banking committee today by spokesmen for 40 mayors who marched to Capitol hill to present their demands in the form of resolutions.

The resolutions ratified at a conference of mayors here yesterday, asked liberalization of the R. F. C. act to permit loans to cities or counties to "relieve their financial condition."

While the mayors laid their demands before the senate committee the senate itself under strict limitation of debate was approaching a vote on the $500,000,000 La Follette-Costigan relief bill.

Under leadership of their chairman, young Frank Murphy of Detroit, the municipal heads drafted a series of resolutions demanding liberalization of the R. F. C. act to save them from bankruptcies.

Mayor Add Thacher was included in the conferring group and will be present at the hearing.

The resolutions were adopted after an all-day conference yesterday.

The R. F. C. would be permitted to outline economies before making loans where such a step was necessary to make the city's credit good.

Senate relief leaders hoped for a vote today on the La Follette-Costigan measure. Only one major question remains. Senator Wagner, Democrat, New York, has a complete substitute providing an additional $300,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance corporation funds for state relief loans and liberalization of the relief act.

Mayors Frank Murphy of Detroit and James M. Curley of Boston headed the delegation which submitted the recommendations to the senate committee.

The program advocates liberalization of the R. F. C. act to permit direct loans on notes, bonds or other contracts, including warrants on anticipated tax collections, at interest not exceeding 6 per cent. The R. F. C. would take over the securities at not less than par. The program also calls for R. F. C. aid to municipally-owned utilities, regardless of whether or not the aid is for self-liquidating projects, and included a proposal by Mayor Ray Miller of Cleveland for loans up to 50 per cent of the total delinquent taxes.

Under Mr. Miller's plan, county or municipal auditors would certify their tax delinquencies to the R. F. C., receive their loans and then repay the government as tax collections are made.

Introduction of Mayor Miller's plan came as a surprise, the mayor having announced on his arrival that he would attend the convention "as an observer."

More Than $40,000,000.

Adoption of a program which would make loans available equal to one-third of the amount of Ohio's delinquent taxes would release more than $40,000,000 to Ohio municipalities, Mayor Sparks of Akron declared.

Mayor Sparks assisted in drafting the Annet bill now before the Ohio senate which would enable the state to take advantage of the proposed liberalization of the federal R. F. C. act. This bill proposes establishment of a nonpartisanship board to make loans from R. F. C. funds to distressed cities.

CHICAGO-ILL-AMERICAN-FEB-18-1933.

MAYORS PLEAD FOR U. S. AID TO CITIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(By International News Service.)—Spokesmen for four cities, attending the National Mayors' Conference here today, presented to the Senate Banking Committee a concerted plea of the municipalities for relief in the shape of loans.

Headed by Mayor Frank Murphy, of Detroit, they spent more than two hours before the committee and concluded their session in the capital with the close of the committee hearings.

In addition to Murphy, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, Dan W. Hoan and M. S. Szymczak, Chicago comptroller representing Mayor Cermak, who was unable to attend as a result of being wounded by the would-be assassin of President-Elect Roosevelt, appeared before the committee.

They told the Senators that unless the laws of the R. F. C. would be liberalized to permit loans to municipalities, cities all over the country would have to default in their debts.

Mr. Szymczak outlined the plight of his city and said Mayor Cermak had gone to see Mr. Roosevelt to discuss Chicago problems. Szymczak said the $63,000,000 in tax anticipation warrants issued by Chicago had back of them $115,000,000 in taxes due and called the purchase of these warrants a "good investment."

At the close of the sesion Mayor Murphy said he felt that the meeting of the mayors here had been helpful. Most of the delegates departed for their home cities immediately.

CHICAGO-ILL-HERALD-FEB-18-1933.

MAYORS URGE HUGE U. S. LOAN TO CREATE JOBS

Heads of 40 Cities Support Plan at Capital Meeting; Ask Broader R. F. C. Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A prosperity loan of at least $5,000,000,000 for federal public works to extricate America from the morass of depression was unanimously urged upon Congress today by mayors of the forty largest cities in the country.

Action was taken after a plea by Mayor Curley of Boston, who said: "Two years ago I, personally, urged such a program upon President Hoover. He lacked the courage and political valor to go through with it. If he had done so the depression in America would now be forgotten."

BACKED BY MURPHY.

Curley's view was strongly backed by Mayor Murphy of Detroit, leader of the conference, and by Mayor Mahoney of St. Paul.

As a stop-gap measure it voted to ask Congress to enlarge the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act to permit the federal government to refinance debts of muncipalities.

The conference will meet with the Senate banking and currency committee tomorrow to lay its proposal before Congress.

RESOURCES AT END.

Mayor Murphy, who drafted the prosperity loan resolution, said:

"We cannot go on this way any longer. The cities are doing all they can in the way of relief but that is not enough. Relief as it is in this form undermines the character, moraie and inspiration of the people. We must put men back to work, not continue to hold them in the bread lines."

Mayor Mahoney said:

"Congress should issue bonds, billions or tens of billions of them, to put people back to work.

"This government must employ extreme measures to get at the emergency. The program of direct relief to the starving is no answer. It is a mere palliative. The economic situation will not right itself any more than broken machinery will."

CHICAGO-ILL-NEWS - FEB-18-1933.

40 MAYORS ASK CONGRESS TO AI IN THEIR CRISE

Liberalization of R. F. C to Permit Loans to Cities Sought.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(UP)—A plea for wide government aid municipalities faced with default an with growing relief burdens was pre sented to the senate banking com mittee today by spokesmen for mayo of forty American cities.

The resolution, adopted at a con ference of mayors here this week asked liberalization of the Recon struction Finance Corporation act t permit loans to cities or counties t "relieve their financial condition" an urged that the government assum larger financial responsibility in fight ing unemployment.

Presented by Detroit Mayor.

The resolution was presented t the committee by Mayor Fran Murphy of Detroit. He emphasize that "municipal debts, built up i overexpansion periods, would las some years" and that the tax de linquencies in many instances wer 40 per cent this year.

In Detroit, he said, delinquencie were 36 per cent, with "67 cents ou of every tax dollar going for deb services."

"We are trying to avoid default he said. "I don't know whether can be done through state assistanc or not."

Senator Fletcher (dem., Fla.) aske how much Detroit would apply fo if the proposed amendments to th Reconstruction Finance Corporatio were adopted. Murphy said it woul probably require from $35,000,000 $37,000,000. He emphasized the ser ousness of default by a city as larg as Detroit.

"When the time comes when th number of unemployed exceeds th number of employed, the governmen ceases to function," Mayor James M Curley of Boston warned the commi tee. "And we are approaching tha time."

Destroyed Wage Scale.

He declared the country could be prosperous now despite stagnant ex port trade "if we hadn't destroyed the wage scale and put through so-called economies that prevent a man's hir ing labor."

Curley said the private citizen was not responsible for unemployment re lief work explaining: "In our city we have never had a community chest and we have only passed the hat once. We recognize the fact that the individual is not responsible for unemployment or depression."

"What we are doing," he continued, "is driving the American people under the dole. The dole has turned England almost into a nation of mendicants. And there is danger of its happening in this country."

Curley said Boston was in better position than many cities but emphasized it held $30,000,000 in bonds of other municipalities and their collapse would injure Boston as well.

Ask $5,000,000,000 Works.

Backing Murphy in his demands are such widely-known figures as Mayors Curley of Boston, Hoan of Milwaukee, Miller of Cleveland, Anderson of Minneapolis, McGloane of Denver and Congeeton of Newark, N. J.

The resolutions were adopted after an all-day conference. They propose that the government embark on a $5,000,000,000 public works program and that the Reconstruction Corporation help finance cities which cannot obtain further bank loans.

The R. F. C. would be permitted to outline economies before making loans where such a step was necessary to make the city's credit good.

MIAMI-FLA-NEWS
FEB-18-1933.

4 MAYORS ASK AID FOR CITIES

R. F. C. Loans for Municipalities Urged Upon Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(AP)—The plea of the mayors of four American cities that the Reconstruction Corp. be allowed to make loans to them today was formally put before the senate banking committee.

Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, acting as spokesman for a committee representing the mayors, was the first to appear.

He read a resolution adopted and made public by the mayors at a conference here this week, urging loans to the cities as well as states.

He told the committee that "debts built up by the cities in the overexpansion period will continue for some years."

Senator Reynolds (Dem., N. C.), asked Murphy how much would go to bond holders.

"All of it," Murphy replied.

"None of it would go to the unemployed?" persisted Reynolds.

Murphy said he felt none would.

"We have a right to come to the federal government," he asserted. "If the R. F. C. ceases to make loans to private concerns all well and good, but so long as the door is open the large municipal governments should come first."

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston also spoke in behalf of the loans for cities.

OSWEGO-N.Y. TIMES -
FEB-20-1933.

By JAMES MCMULLIN

NEW YORK—GOVERNORS—The March 6 conference between the new President and the State Governors is rated here as a big time plan by those crose to Mr. Roosevelt. There will be complete freedom of give and take on both sides. Discussion on a wide scale is expected.

The meeting will not change the date set for the special session of Congress. But agreements and ideas developed are likely to be of immediate importance to the nation.

HULL—Why should the Senator from Tennessee hesitate over accepting the offer of becoming Secretary of State? If he declines it will be for reasons puzzling to most party workers.

He trusts Roosevelt. He distrusts the routine politicians. Having them wreck the ideals he holds for the State department's policies would put the price of eminence too high. And he likes the Senate.

In no event will he take the treasury job.

GLASS—If Senator Glass goes to treasury it will be, one might say, on the wings of a Byrd. The 75-year old fighter has admiration and affection for the ex-Governor. He would like to see Byrd get his seat in the Senate. Steagall as an alternate, should Glass decline, is given no weight by New Yorkers. Swager Sherley of Kentucky or Howard Bruce of Maryland are rated as actual possibilities—as assistants, or more.

REVENUE—Daniel C. Roper, certain to be well-placed, is given the inside track by Presdent-to-be advsers for headship of internal revenue. Robert Gore's selection, as reported, is not credited.

SMITH—If Al Smith is offered anything by incoming President all signs will have failed. Nor is he likely to accept the New York mayorality nomination. There are excellent reasons for believing the Brown Derby wil not play a political role in the future—outside of press notices.

CURRY—Another political fadeout is likely to be John Curry of Tammany Hall. He has strong influence working for him. He will have stronger forces in opposition. The new administration is most unlikely to play ball with him.

MCKEE—The gift of silence is being employed steadfastly by the man most probable as the next collector of the port of New York—Joseph V. McKee. Neither as director of the Federal budget nor as United States District Attorney have the guessers placed him correctly.

CURLEY—Hope springs eternal in Mayor Curley's breast. Something good at F. D. R.'s hands is counted upon as is the dawn. But it's odds—on no offer has been made to date.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION - FEB-18-1933.

Curley Rumors

The rumor that the plum which may fall to the lot of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will be that of Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt Cabinet is dismissed as highly improbable by those "in the know," who say that the inside track for this post is held by former-Senator Peter Gerry of Rhode Island. Moreover, the gossip among the Mayor's intimates is to the effect that the Hon. Jim is not a seeker of that post, much less that of Minister to the Irish Free State, with which his name has also been associated.

It is asserted that he has set his heart on appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of construction, a position in which he would have the deciding voice in the award of contracts for new Federal buildings. This is the post with which gossip in Washington most persistently has linked the name of the Mayor of Boston.

Meanwhile from Boston come rumors of uneasiness among certain Democratic leaders in regard to possibly increased prestige and power which may come to Mayor Curley in consequence of presidential favor.

It is said that they do not relish the possibility, remote or otherwise, that it might enable him to wrest the leadership of the Massachusetts Democracy from the hands in which it now rests.

It is even hinted that some of them entertain the hope that something may develop in the movement for an investigation of the administration of the city of Boston which might make it a little embarrassing for Mr. Roosevelt to lend substantial aid to Mr. Curley's political ambitions.

FALL-RIVER-MASS - HERALD-NEWS - FEB-16-1933.

RATHER SERIOUS THREATS.

A real investigation of the Boston city government might be helpful. There have been so many rumors of irregular goings on, that it might be well to find out definitely whether there is any fire under the smoke.

When they begin to talk of killing off men, as preliminary to such an investigation, however, as they did in the Boston City Council Chamber, Monday night, that is something else again.

When a councillor says that he has "been assured" that Mayor Curley and two other gentlemen will "go six feet below the sod within 60 days," if he himself happens to be consigned to a like place because of his insistence upon an investigation, he ought to be politely or otherwise persuaded to reveal the identity of those who are prepared to do the job. It would save the detectives a lot of work and the city considerable expense to have this information available.

We are inclined to think that the councillor from Dorchester is taking the situation a little too seriously, at least so far as the physical violence angle of it is concerned. He seems to be playing into Mr. Curley's hands and we doubt that is his purpose.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION - FEB-17-1933.

MAYORS SUGGEST FINANCE BODY BE ALLOWED TO AID

Curley, Declaring Hub Relativity Fortunate, Sees Distress for Every City if Help Is Refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—(AP) Liberalization of the Reconstruction Corporation act to allow financial relief to cities was urged by Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit today at a conference here of Mayors of larger cities of the United States.

Discuss Relief Means.

They met under auspices of the American Municipal Association to discuss means of obtaining financial relief for cities in need.

Extension of credit by the Federal Government to cities, Mayor Murphy said, would be "the safest and best investment the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can make."

Murphy said thus far the resources of the Reconstruction Corporation had been extended in the main to private interests.

He suggested the proposed liberalization of the act should enable refunding bonds of municipal corporations to be taken up by the corporation, and also to lift restrictions which now keep the relief agency from lending assistance to municipal utilities.

Mayor Murphy, chosen permanent chairman of the Mayors' conference last year, today was unanimously re-elected.

The group will meet tomorrow with the Senate Banking Committee.

Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, Wis., said: "The failure of Congress to adopt the five billion dollar public work program is the reason we are here today."

Among the nearly 50 mayors and other city officials attending are Mayor Miller of Cleveland, Mayor T. S. Walmsley, New Orleans; Mayor William Anderson, Minneapolis, and Mayor William Mahoney, St. Paul, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mayor William J. Hosey of Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. S. Szymczak, comptroller of Chicago, is representing Mayor Anton J. Cermak, now in a hospital at Miami as the result of wounds suffered when an assassin attempted to kill Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mayor Curley of Boston told the mayors that conditions since 1932 had grown steadily worse over the entire country.

"Today Detroit's case is before the people," he said. "Tomorrow it will be some other city. Unless relief is granted it will be every American city.

"We in Boston are perhaps more fortunate than others. But in common with every section we had reason to believe and did believe the depression would not be of as great duration as it was. We thought in two years it would be over. In our city at the present time we have met every financial and every humanitarian obligation without removing a single employe of the 20,000 on our rolls and without reducing a salary. True, voluntary contributions ranging from one day's pay a month from low salaried employes to three days for higher-paid workers were collected. This estimated revenue from these voluntary contributions totaled $2,600,000. This we applied to the public welfare relief fund for needy and unemployed."

Curley said public welfare expenditures in all the cities and towns of Massachusetts amounted to $7,911,000 in 1930; in 1931, he said, the total increased to $15,450,000, and in 1932 to $24,486,000.

WORCESTER-MASS - TELEGRAM - FEB-19-1933.

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

Ely Replies to Pittman — Coakley As a Committee Candidate — Curley Gets a Seat in the Convention As a Porto Rican

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative last week to the discussion of the suspected Roosevelt attempt to proselyte Smith delegates to the national convention.

THE situation created so much talk particularly with former Mayor Fitzgerald mentioned as the other delegate who had been expected that the popularizer of "Sweet Adeline," felt called upon to issue a statement attesting his loyalty to Smith and predicting his success, even though his son-in-law was the foremost supporter of Roosevelt among the financial interests.

"There will be no betrayal of Smith among the Massachusetts delegates," said Fitzgerald. "Governor Ely will nominate him and will be sure to bring out all the great points in Governor Smith's career, and, in my opinion, electrify the convention. The man or woman delegate who does not carry through to the end will say goodbye to any political future.

"People should not forget that we have a mandate from the people. We are simply their servants at this convention having been directed by the voters to support the Smith candidacy. This means of course, until it is seen that Smith cannot be nominated and that some other course is best for the interest of the party and the nation.

Is Optimistic

"Events of the past week strengthen rather than weaken Governor Smith's candidacy. The Republican platform on prohibition is just what Governor Smith advised four years ago. This plank was largely instrumental in his defeat. Now the Republicans have accepted his prohibition plank.

"Tom Heflin says he will support Smith rather than Hoover. On top of this, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and one of the few world statesmen in the United States says that Smith is the best public servant since Theodore Roosevelt's time.

"Therefore it seems in the present distressing times which seemingly day by day grow worse instead of better, in behalf of millions of human beings in the United States and elsewhere looking for leadership now bankrupt in Washington there is but one thing for the Massachusetts delegates to do: To fight to a finish for Alfred E. Smith."

Ely to Nominate

Governor Ely had by this time firmly established himself as the leader of the Smith forces and was regarded as the spokesman for the 1928 nominee. When Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada attacked Smith for remaining in the fight because in his opinion the trend in other parts of the country showed he was not wanted and he appeared only to be trying to injure the party by endeavoring to "Stop-Roosevelt," it was the Massachusetts governor who annihilated him with a sizzling statement that received nation-wide publicity. It was no surprise when later Governor Ely was picked for the honor of nominating the Happy Warrior, to perform a task that Roosevelt himself had twice performed.

It was with great glee that Governor Ely accepted the assignment to unloose his sharp shafts on Senator Pittman. His mind, undoubtedly went back to the 1924 convention in Madison Square Garden and to that sultry night when Newton D. Baker mounted the platform to make his momentous plea for American participation in the League of Nations. It was the most eloquent of the many orations that Mr. Baker has made in his busy life. He put his whole soul and heart into his words. Twenty thousand persons leaned forward in their seats touched by the magnetism of that remarkable effort. And when it had concluded a mighty wave of applause swept through the garden, joined in even by those who did not share Mr. Baker's view but who had been touched by the sincerity and magnificence of his argument.

But even as he stood there to receive the applause Mr. Baker, perspiration coursing down his face, his strength spent, toppled in a faint. The applause died to a hush as attendants reached him to give first aid. In a few moments he had recovered and the discussion continued.

Pitman Hints

Senator Pittman arose in his place with the Nevada delegation and with caustic tongue flayed Mr. Baker, expressing the hope, with the all sarcasm he was able to muster, the convention would not be misled by the efforts to prey upon their sympathies. Broadly he hinted that Mr. Baker had fainted not through the stress of emotion or because he was spent physically but as a play to win support.

From all sides of the hall there came cries of resentment when the Nevada senator had taken his seat. Speakers heaped abuse on him for what they called a foul attack. Not the least of the resentment was in the Bay State delegation with which Governor Ely was sitting. And now eight years later Governor Ely was to have the opportunity to cross swords with Pittman.

Governor Ely, incidentally has always been a warm admirer of Mr. Baker. He remarked on one occasion after hearing him give an address that his mind reminded him so much of a catalogue. In his head he carries facts and figures properly filed for ready reference so that when he needs them he figuratively opens his brain to the proper page and has them at his command without the necessity of reference to books or notes.

A New Problem

As the day for the departure of the Massachusetts delegates to Chicago neared a new problem confronted the delegation that had disturbing aspects. Daniel H. Coakley, who himself had been elected on the Smith slate nourished the ambition to become the national committee member from Massachusetts.

It was a delicate problem and offered all sorts of unpleasant possibilities. Mr. Coakley was probably more responsible than any other person for the splendid success of the Smith slate. He had the confidence of men high in the esteem of Smith. He had done much to assure the first election of Governor Ely. He had worked as hard as anyone could for the success of the faction with which he was friendly. From the standpoint of services rendered, knowledge of politics, particularly in Massachusetts, and of all around capability none was more entitled to the post or could have filled it better than Mr. Coakley. There is no dispute about that even among his enemies.

But the past in hard to down. There was fear that if he was given such a high place in the party councils the unpleasant features of his disbarment as an attorney some years ago would be revived and that it

Continued on next page

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might render the party as a whole susceptible to damaging criticism. Such leaders as Senator Walsh were bitterly opposed to the choice of Coakley for the post.

Coakley Withdraws

It can be said here without fear of contradiction that Mr. Coakley had on the day the national committeeman was chosen a sufficient number of pledged votes to insure his election. But no sooner had he arrived in Chicago than he learned of Senator Walsh's opposition. The Senator did not go himself to Coakley but when Governor Ely arrived on the morning of the organization meeting he had a long conference with him concerning the national committee post. The result was that the governor had a long talk with Mr. Coakley, who voluntarily withdrew to assuage any fear that harmony would be fractured in the Bay State delegation.

Governor Ely did not want to be a member of the national committee, particularly, but he was forced to take it because Mr. Coakley would not have withdrawn for any other person. It was one of the conditions of his withdrawal. It is safe enough to record that Governor Ely did not exactly share the opinion of the leaders that Mr. Coakley's election to the national committee would be detrimental to the party. He has always been represented as feeling that it would have been well to elect Mr. Coakley to the place and permit the committee to profit from his keen political mind. His decision to ask Mr. Coakley to withdraw came only at the earnest solicitation of the leaders who didn't relish the idea of Coakley having the place.

In the light of developments it is a much mooted question, even today, whether Coakley should have had the national committee place. Since the convention he has demonstrated that he enjoys the confidence of the majority of the voters in his councillor district who have elected him a member of the governor's council. In the national committee post he probably would have had more influence in the matter of distribution of Federal patronage but could hardly have hoped to prevail with Governor Roosevelt over Mayor Curley, Governor Ely, or Senators Walsh and Coolidge. It would appear that in such post he would give in his experience more to the party than he would receive from it.

No Fights

The Bay State delegates had anticipated a stormy organization meeting but it fairly oozed harmony. When the time came for the election of a national committeeman Mr. Coakley said he believed it was proper that the leader of the party in the state should be a member of the national committee. He was particularly glad to nominate a man who had made such a splendid record as chief executive. That settled it. There were no other nomination. Others who had seriously cherished the idea of fighting Coakley with their own candidacies meekly submitted to the election of the governor, realizing how futile it would be to contest against him.

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Continued next page

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM - FEB-19-1933.

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

Ely Replies to Pittman — Coakley As a Committee Candidate — Curley Gets a Seat in the Convention As a Porto Rican

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative last week to the discussion of the suspected Roosevelt attempt to proselyte Smith delegates to the national convention.

THE situation created so much talk particularly with former Mayor Fitzgerald mentioned as the other delegate who had been expected that the popularizer of "Sweet Adeline," felt called upon to issue a statement attesting his loyalty to Smith and predicting his success, even though his son-in-law was the foremost supporter of Roosevelt among the financial interests.

"There will be no betrayal of Smith among the Massachusetts delegates," said Fitzgerald. "Governor Ely will nominate him and will be sure to bring out all the great points in Governor Smith's career, and, in my opinion, electrify the convention. The man or woman delegate who does not carry through to the end will say goodbye to any political future.

"People should not forget that we have a mandate from the people. We are simply their servants at this convention having been directed by the voters to support the Smith candidacy. This means of course, until it is seen that Smith cannot be nominated and that some other course is best for the interest of the party and the nation.

Is Optimistic

"Events of the past week strengthen rather than weaken Governor Smith's candidacy. The Republican platform on prohibition is just what Governor Smith advised four years ago. This plank was largely instrumental in his defeat. Now the Republicans have accepted his prohibition plank.

"Tom Heflin says he will support Smith rather than Hoover. On top of this, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and one of the few world statesmen in the United States says that Smith is the best public servant since Theodore Roosevelt's time.

"Therefore it seems in the present distressing times which seemingly day by day grow worse instead of better, in behalf of millions of human beings in the United States and elsewhere looking for leadership now bankrupt in Washington there is but one thing for the Massachusetts delegates to do: To fight to a finish for Alfred E. Smith."

Ely to Nominate

Governor Ely had by this time firmly established himself as the leader of the Smith forces and was regarded as the spokesman for the 1928 nominee. When Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada attacked Smith for remaining in the fight because in his opinion the trend in other parts of the country showed he was not wanted and he appeared only to be trying to injure the party by endeavoring to "Stop-Roosevelt," it was the Massachusetts governor who annihilated him with a sizzling statement that received nation-wide publicity. It was no surprise when later Governor Ely was picked for the honor of nominating the Happy Warrior, to perform a task that Roosevelt himself had twice performed.

It was with great glee that Governor Ely accepted the assignment to unloose his sharp shafts on Senator Pittman. His mind, undoubtedly went back to the 1924 convention in Madison Square Garden and to that sultry night when Newton D. Baker mounted the platform to make his momentous plea for American participation in the League of Nations. It was the most eloquent of the many orations that Mr. Baker has made in his busy life. He put his whole soul and heart into his words. Twenty thousand persons leaned forward in their seats touched by the magnetism of that remarkable effort. And when it had concluded a mighty wave of applause swept through the garden, joined in even by those who did not share Mr. Baker's view but who had been touched by the sincerity and magnificence of his argument.

But even as he stood there to receive the applause Mr. Baker, perspiration coursing down his face, his strength spent, toppled in a faint. The applause died to a hush as attendants reached him to give first aid. In a few moments he had recovered and the discussion continued.

Pitman Hints

Senator Pittman arose in his place with the Nevada delegation and with caustic tongue flayed Mr. Baker, expressing the hope, with the all sarcasm he was able to muster, the convention would not be misled by the efforts to prey upon their sympathies. Broadly he hinted that Mr. Baker had fainted not through the stress of emotion or because he was spent physically but as a play to win support.

From all sides of the hall there came cries of resentment when the Nevada senator had taken his seat. Speakers heaped abuse on him for what they called a foul attack. Not the least of the resentment was in the Bay State delegation with which Governor Ely was sitting. And now eight years later Governor Ely was to have the opportunity to cross swords with Pittman.

Governor Ely, incidentally has always been a warm admirer of Mr. Baker. He remarked on one occasion after hearing him give an address that his mind reminded him so much of a catalogue. In his head he carries facts and figures properly filed for ready reference so that when he needs them he figuratively opens his brain to the proper page and has them at his command without the necessity of reference to books or notes.

A New Problem

As the day for the departure of the Massachusetts delegates to Chicago neared a new problem confronted the delegation that had disturbing aspects. Daniel H. Coakley, who himself had been elected on the Smith slate nourished the ambition to become the national committee member from Massachusetts.

It was a delicate problem and offered all sorts of unpleasant possibilities. Mr. Coakley was probably more responsible than any other person for the splendid success of the Smith slate. He had the confidence of men high in the esteem of Smith. He had done much to assure the first election of Governor Ely. He had worked as hard as anyone could for the success of the faction with which he was friendly. From the standpoint of services rendered, knowledge of politics, particularly in Massachusetts, and of all around capability none was more entitled to the post or could have filled it better than Mr. Coakley. There is no dispute about that even among his enemies.

But the past in hard to down. There was fear that if he was given such a high place in the party councils the unpleasant features of his disbarment as an attorney some years ago would be revived and that it

Continued on page

WORCESTER TELEGRAM - FEB-19-1933

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might render the party as a whole susceptible to damaging criticism. Such leaders as Senator Walsh were bitterly opposed to the choice of Coakley for the post.

Coakley Withdraws

It can be said here without fear of contradiction that Mr. Coakley had on the day the national committeeman was chosen a sufficient number of pledged votes to insure his election. But no sooner had he arrived in Chicago than he learned of Senator Walsh's opposition. The Senator did not go himself to Coakley but when Governor Ely arrived on the morning of the organization meeting he had a long conference with him concerning the national committee post. The result was that the governor had a long talk with Mr. Coakley, who voluntarily withdrew to assuage any fear that harmony would be fractured in the Bay State delegation.

Governor Ely did not want to be a member of the national committee, particularly, but he was forced to take it because Mr. Coakley would not have withdrawn for any other person. It was one of the conditions of his withdrawal. It is safe enough to record that Governor Ely did not exactly share the opinion of the leaders that Mr. Coakley's election to the national committee would be detrimental to the party. He has always been represented as feeling that it would have been well to elect Mr. Coakley to the place and permit the committee to profit from his keen political mind. His decision to ask Mr. Coakley to withdraw came only at the earnest solicitation of the leaders who didn't relish the idea of Coakley having the place.

In the light of developments it is a much mooted question, even today, whether Coakley should have had the national committee place. Since the convention he has demonstrated that he enjoys the confidence of the majority of the voters in his councillor district who have elected him a member of the governor's council. In the national committee post he probably would have had more influence in the matter of distribution of Federal patronage but could hardly have hoped to prevail with Governor Roosevelt over Mayor Curley, Governor Ely, or Senators Walsh and Coolidge. It would appear that in such post he would give in his experience more to the party than he would receive from it.

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Continued next page

WORCESTER-TELEGRAM- FEB-19-1933.

(2)

governor's secretary, DeWitt C. DeWolf on the shoulders of Dan Coakley.

Governor Ely had not reached the convention city at that time, having stopped over in Pittsburg and could not have issued the statement. He supported Mr. DeWolf's assertion, "It's an utter forgery and a damnable outrage."

The moment Mr. DeWolf learned of the statement he hurried to the Smith headquarters in an angry mood:

"Kill that statement. It is issued by you people without authority. Stop it now and tell the newspapers of the country that Governor Ely will not stand for the use of it in his name," he said.

The mimeograph machines were still running off hundreds of copies. Smith headquarters refused to stop them.

The Disputed Statement

Mr. DeWolf said the Smith managers told him they had Mr. Coakley's word it had been approved by the governor and Senator Walsh. Both the senator and Mr. Coakley denied this.

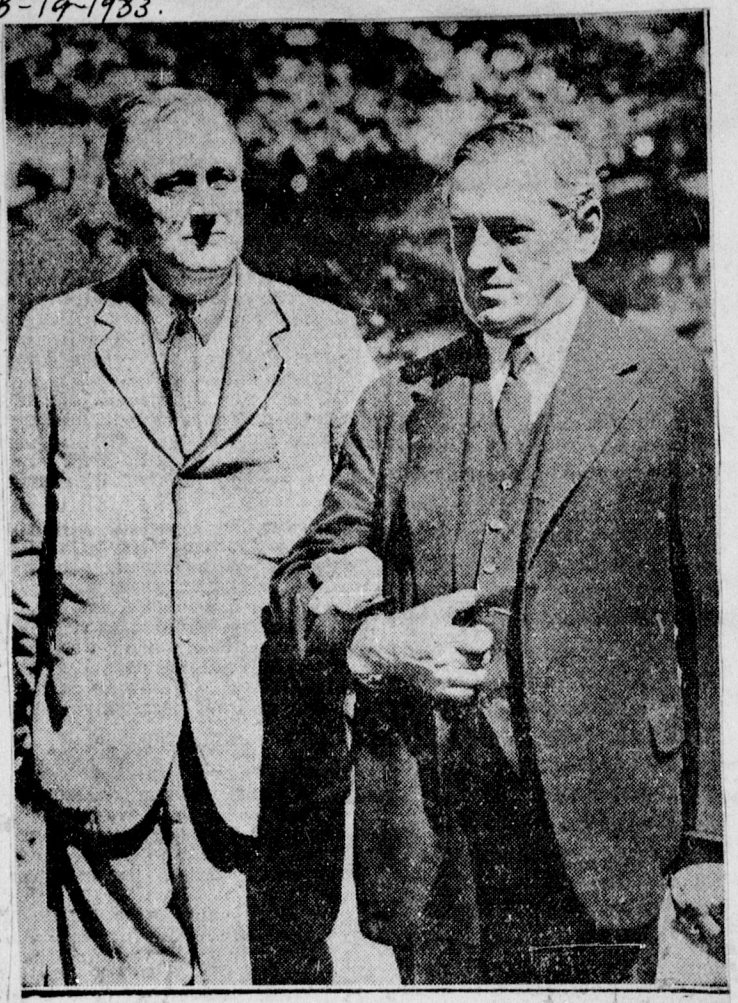
The statement, about 1000 words in length accused Governor Roosevelt and his managers of political chicanery. The proposed attempt by the Roosevelt managers to abrogate the two-third rule was branded as a "Roosevelt plot." Campaign Manager Farley was denounced as a prevaricator. The Roosevelt managers were charged with deception and misrepresentation.

And Governor Ely was finally quoted in this statement as saying: "It is the prayer of the Republican party that Governor Roosevelt will be nominated because he will be the easiest man to beat."

The chief press agent of the Smith forces said the statement was approved by Senator Walsh. He described Mr. DeWolf as "an old fuddy-duddy who doesn't know what it's all about."

Mr. DeWolf was properly furious and gave his own version of the incident.

"Dan Coakley of Boston and two men from the Smith headquarters, whose names I do not remember because they didn't strike me as being important came into my room in the hotel a short time after I arrived in Chicago," he said.



President-elect Roosevelt and Mayor Curley of Boston.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS - NEWS
FEB-18-1933.

MURPHY HEADS NEW MAYOR'S GROUP, CURLEY VICE-PRESIDENT

Cermak, Anderson, Hoan Elected Trustees in Washington Parley

Washington, Feb. 18—Mayors of the principal cities today perfected a permanent organization to be known as the United States Conference of Mayors. These officers were elected:—

Mayor Frank Murphy, Detroit, president; Mayor M. J. Curley, Boston, vice-president, and Mayor Anton J. Cermak, Chicago, Mayor William A. Anderson, Minneapolis and Mayor Daniel Hoan, Milwaukee, trustees.

Mayor Cermak, however, was prevented from attending the conference here by the would-be assassin of President-elect Roosevelt, whose bullet struck him.

N.Y. TIMES. SUN. FEB. 19. 1933

ASSERT ONLY R. F. C. CAN RESCUE CITIES

Mayors Plead Before Senate Committee for Loan Law, Warning of Bankruptcy.

DETROIT ASKS $35,000,000

Murphy Says City Is "Strapped"—Curley Sees Dole Ahead—Chicago's Plight Told.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mayors of great American cities begged the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today for an amendment giving the Reconstruction Finance Corporation power to lend money to the cities on the security of municipal bonds and tax-anticipation warrants.

A warning of municipal bankruptcy in the absence of such Federal aid was given by witnesses such as Mayors Frank Murphy of Detroit, James M. Curley of Boston and Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, while M. S. Szymcak, Controller of Chicago, testified similarly.

The committee which appeared represented Mayors of forty cities whose financial situation is precarious.

"The enormous debt charges of the cities and the tax delinquencies, which now reach 40 per cent, are crushing us," Mayor Murphy said. "In Detroit the debt charge represent 67 cents out of every tax dollar. The vast burden of destitution is further crushing the citizens. The city is strapped."

He revealed that Detroit would seek a loan of between $35,000,000 and $37,000,000.

Senator Couzens developed that the State of Michigan had done nothing to help destitution in Detroit, and further that Detroit's debt was four times greater than the State's. The Detroit obligation reaches about 25 per cent of the total assessed valution of the city—$2,600,000,000.

"We are trying to keep Detroit from defaulting," Mr. Murphy said.

He added that the cost of the city government had been cut by $28,000,000, some 10,000 city employes had been discharged, and that there had been three cuts in wages and salaries of the others. There are 209,000 persons on the relief list, including 1,500 of the 10,000 discharged employes.

"Detroit has gone further to put its house in order than any other large city," Senator Couzens commented.

"Detroit has done everything possible to help itself," Mayor Murphy added. "Michigan has an enormous deficit, all banks are closed under the Governor's moratorium and it would take a popular referendum to secure authority to issue State bonds.

"If the Federal Government won't help us, we don't know where we can turn."

Mayor Curley presented resolutions representing opinions of many Mayors who said their cities were in danger of defaulting on their bonds.

"Congressional failure to provide the proposed $5,000,000,000 for public works was chiefly responsible for the present terrible condition, with 14,000,000 unemployed," the Boston Mayor said.

He asserted that Boston was in better condition than any other large city, but nevertheless was feeding 120,000 persons.

Boston relief cost $12,000,000 last year and would reach $14,000,000 this year, he said, and he added that "if we take all territory within fifteen miles of the City Hall," the cost would be $30,000,000.

"Real estate bears 72 per cent of the cost of government and organized wealth, if I may call it so, bears only 28 per cent," Mayor Curley asserted.

"We don't believe that home owners should be dispossessed. We don't want to sell homes at tax sale. We want you Senators, in your wisdom, to work out a plan by which American citizens can be saved from bankruptcy.

"The Federal Government should immediately adopt a major program for public works and in the meantime the R. F. C. should loan to cities on their tax anticipation warrants sufficient funds to save the cities from bankruptcy.

"I wonder if the committee realizes that we are becoming a five-and-ten cent nation. We are rapidly driving people on the dole. The dole has almost turned the English into a nation of mendicants, and there is real danger that the American people will follow that example."

Before he ceased, Mayor Curley praised the St. Lawrence seaway project, and said that if Alfred E. Smith had made that his chief issue in 1928 "rum and religion" would have been forgotten and the Democrats would have won.

Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee said his city was as well financed as any other in the United States, but that the debt limitation of 5 per cent of the total assessment on Wisconsin cities had stopped public works this year.

"The great problem," he asserted, "is that default on municipal bonds is imminent. If it comes it will shake credit everywhere. The municipal obligations of great cities are likely to be defaulted in the near future. If municipal credit collapses—and it will unless you help us—all credit will collapse with it.

"We ask only what you have given to banks, railroads and insurance companies. The government can issue money up to two and a half times the Treasury gold. We have four and one-half billions in gold and only about five billions in currency. You can issue five billions more."

Controller Szymcak said that taxes for 1928, 1929 and 1930 were now being collected in Chicago at the rate of $300,000 daily.

"Chicago is solvent," he stated. "All we need is a wider market for our securities. If we can sell even 60 per cent of our levy we can meet all obligations. Then we can pay school teachers their salaries, which they have not had for five months. The payroll for the teachers is $5,000,000 monthly. Altogether, we owe city employes $20,000,000."

CHICAGO-144-TIMES-
FEB-20-1933.

SNOW DODGERS



Miss Lauretta Bremner of Chicago and Miss Mary Curly, the daughter of Boston's mayor, are dodging the snow of the north at Miami Beach, Fla.

CHICAGO-144-AMERICAN-
FEB-18-1933

MAYORS HONOR CERMAK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(By International News Service.)—Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, lying in a hospital bed at Miami, wounded by an assassin's bullet, today was named a trustee of the United States Conference of Mayors.

This organization was formed at a conference of mayors called here to consider ways and means of alleviating unemployment. Other officers elected were: President, Mayor Frank Murphy, Detroit; vice president, Mayor M. J. Curley, Boston; trustees, Mayors W. A. Anderson, Minneapolis, and Daniel Hoan, Milwaukee.

TRENTON-N.J.-GAZETTE-
FEB-20-1933.

NEW YORK

By James McMullin

GOVERNORS

The March 6 conference between the new President and the State Governors is rated here as a big-time plan by those close to Mr. Roosevelt. There will be complete freedom of give and take on both sides. Discussion on a wide scale is expected.

The meeting will not change the date set for the special session of Congress. But agreements and ideas developed are likely to be of immediate importance to the nation.

* * *

HULL

Why should the senator from Tennessee hesitate over accepting the offer of becoming Secretary of State? If he declines it will be for reasons puzzling to most party workers.

He trusts Roosevelt. He distrusts the routine politicians. Having them wreck the ideals he holds for the State Department's policies would put the price of eminence too high. And he likes the Senate.

In no event will he take the Treasury job.

* * *

GLASS

If Senator Glass goes to Treasury it will be, one might say, on the wings of a Byrd. The 75-year-old fighter has admiration and affection for the ex-Governor. He would like to see Byrd get his seat in the Senate.

Steagall as an alternate, should Glass decline, is given no weight by New Yorkers. Swagar Sherley, of Kentucky, or Howard Bruce, of Maryland, are rated as actual possibilities—as assistants, or more.

* * *

REVENUE

Daniel C. Roper, certain to be well-placed, is given the inside track by President-to-be advisers for headship of Internal Revenue. Robert Gore's selection, as reported, is not credited.

* * *

SMITH

If Al Smith is offered anything by the incoming President all signs will have failed. Nor is he likely to accept the New York mayoralty nomination. There are excellent reasons for believing the brown derby will not play a political role in the future—outside of press notices.

* * *

CURRY

Another political fade-out is likely to be John Curry, of Tammany Hall. He has strong influences working for him. He will have stronger forces in opposition. The new administration is most unlikely to play ball with him.

* * *

McKEE

The gift of silence is being employed steadfastly by the man most probable as the next Collector of the Port of New York—Joseph V. McKee. Neither as Director of the Federal Budget nor as United States district attorney have the guessers placed him correctly.

* * *

CURLEY

Hope springs eternal in Mayor Curley's breast. Something good at F. D. R.'s hands is counted upon as is the dawn. But it's odds-on no offer has been made to date.

* * *

FARLEY

Washington and the Postmaster Generalship are likely to be but stepping-stones for big Jim Farley. He wants the Governor's chair for New York State. When Governor Lehman steps up Farley is in line to reach the goal—of his present ambitions.

* * *

COX

has been estimated as a probability

For auld lang syne James M. Cox for placing in the new scheme of things. This seems totally unfounded. A recently-suffered stroke has made his health more important than any post.

* * *

RUTH

Her friends are very certain that Ruth Bryan Owen will have a top-hole appointment within the next 30 days. But the lady herself has at this writing not a glimmer of what it is to be. She certanly is not worrying.—(Copyright.)

COLUBUS-OHIO-CITIZEN-FEB-18-33

MAYORS URGE WIDER R.F.C. AID

Relief Needs Placed Before Senate Banking Committee.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A plea for wide government aid to municipalities faced with default and with growing relief burdens was presented to the Senate Banking Committee today by spokesmen for the mayors of 40 American cities.

The resolution, adopted at a conference of mayors here this week, asked liberalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. act to permit loans to cities or counties to "relieve their financial condition" and urged that the government assume larger financial responsibility in fighting unemployment.

Tax Delinquencies Cited.

Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, in presenting the resolution, emphasized that "municipal debts built up in over-expansion periods would last some years" and that tax delinquencies in many instances were 40 per cent this year.

Mayor James H. Curley of Boston declared the country could be prosperous now "if we hadn't destroyed the wage scale and put through so-called economies that prevent a man's hiring labor."

He said the private citizen was not responsible for unemployment relief work, explaining: "In our city we have never had a Community Chest and we have only passed the hat once."

The Senate, meantime, under strict limitation of debate was expected to vote on the $500,000,000 La Follette-Costigan relief bill.

Public Works Program Urged.

The mayors propose that the government embark on a $5,000,000,000 public works program and that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. help finance cities which cannot obtain further bank loans.

The R. F. C. would be permitted to outline economies before making loans where such a step was necessary to make the city's credit good.

Senator Wagner (D), New York, has a complete substitute for the La Follette-Costigan measure providing an additional $300,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corp. funds for state relief loans and liberalization of the relief act.

Amendment Adopted.

The Senate yesterday adopted an amendment by Wagner authorizing extension of the construction loan provisions of the 1932 act to include state, local and municipal projects "needful and in the public interest," and reducing interest rates on R. F. C. loans to one half per cent more than that paid on long-term government financing. The same provisions are incorporated in his substitute.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS- UNION -
FEB-20-1933.

Municipal Finances

The forming of the Mayors' Conference of the United States and the adoption of resolutions urging Congress to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make relief loans to municipalities, developments of a Washington meeting called on the initiative of Mayor Murphy of Detroit, draw attention to the financial plight of some American cities.

Mayor Curley of Boston introduced the resolutions calling for Federal loans. He termed them essential to the continued operation and existence of American municipalities, and said they would bridge the gap between the necessities of the present and the future success of Mr. Roosevelt in improving the economic and financial situation. The conference also declared for a $5,000,000,000 Federal appropriation for public works and appointed a committee to formulate an industrial program for relief of the unemployed.

If every needy agency, public and private, must turn to the Federal Treasury for relief, prospects for rehabilitating our national finances will seem dim. So far as municipalities are concerned, it is conceded that this will be a trying year for most of them. It is of interest, however, to observe the wide variation of conditions among the leading cities of the United States, as brought to attention by F. L. Bird, director of municipal research of Bradstreet's, in a current magazine article.

Some cities have fared well because they had managed their affairs with a margin of safety against a rainy day. Others were in no position to meet reverses. Some had the wisdom to practise retrenchment in time, and some were protected by charter provisions designed to safeguard against running upon the rocks. It will be profitable to devote some study to practises of cities leading to their present situations.

Naturally, widely varying results are shown in respect to tax collections. Industrial conditions doubtless were a large governing factor in this connection. A large Northwestern city failed to collect 50 per cent of its tax levy in 1931, while a Connecticut city in the same year collected all but 4 per cent, and a city in the Middle West all but 1.2 per cent.

It is not easy for a municipality to correct unsound practises and reach a stable footing when taxes are hard to collect and welfare expenditures mount. Mayor Curley estimates unpaid taxes for 1932 as between 20 and 30 per cent, and predicts they will be still larger in 1933. In such a situation many cities feel the need of help from without. How many of them are prepared to square themselves with sound business rules if they obtain the needed relief? The Boston charter, among others, is under fire.

DETROIT-MICH- TIMES -
FEB-18-1933.

Curley for Navy Chief

The Associated Press reports that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is likely to be the secretary of the Navy in Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet.

The country has ample reasons for hoping that this will prove true.

New England deserves representation in the Roosevelt cabinet, and in selecting Mayor Curley for the Navy portfolio the new President will be making a commendable choice.

Mayor Curley's own long record in public office gives assurance that he will make an excellent secretary of the Navy. His vigorous patriotism, with the backing of a patriotic Democratic administration, may be confidently relied upon to save the Navy yards—not only the Navy yards of the New England Coast, but those of the whole nation—from the ruinous attacks of the false-economy cohorts in Washington.

On a broader scale, every branch of the naval service needs the strengthening which Mayor Curley's appointment as secretary would give to naval policies. For years the internationalists and the "little navy" politicians have been scuttling the American fleet. Mayor Curley's militant Americanism is vitally needed to save the Navy from extinction and to make our first line of defense what it should be.

SPRINGFIELD - MASS - UNION -
FEB-21-1933.

It is made perfectly clear that Mayor Curley does not want the Boston city government to be investigated. His only dissatisfaction with his government is due to uncertainty as to getting all the money he wants for it.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION - FEB-20-1933.

Curley's Plea for Federal Aid

Mayor Curley of Boston, who has not reduced municipal expenses and who opposes cuts in salary lists, pleaded Saturday before a committee of the United States Senate for such liberalization of the reconstruction act as to permit Federal loans to cities on their bonds, tax anticipation warrants or tax delinquency notes.

Speaking for Boston, that has not reduced expenditures and a city in a State whose government has not yet reduced expenditures, he pleaded for loans from the Federal Government that is cutting its budget by 15 per cent and for which the President-elect and Congress is said to be planning a 25 per cent reduction.

Mayor Curley pleaded, moreover, to a Government in distress over a progressively unbalanced budget affecting the credit of the whole Nation and one of the jokes in the affair is that the taxpayers of Boston would have to pay a major share of the money that city borrowed from the Federal Government and the money that the Federal Government would have to borrow from the people.

Neither Boston nor any other city in the Commonwealth is more entitled to Federal aid than many if not most of the towns of the Commonwealth that are having difficulty in making both ends meet and neither Boston nor any other city that has not reduced municipal costs is as much entitled to it as cities and towns in the State that have struggled to care for themselves financially through substantial cuts in their budgets.

In the circumstances the plea of Boston for Federal aid in borrowing more money is a glaring anomaly and must be until Boston and the state government have reduced their public expenditures and thereby relieve all cities and towns of some of the burden that is now theirs.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-UNION - FEB-20-1933.

Municipal Finances

The forming of the Mayors' Conference of the United States and the adoption of resolutions urging Congress to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make relief loans to municipalities, developments of a Washington meeting called on the initiative of Mayor Murphy of Detroit, draw attention to the financial plight of some American cities.

Mayor Curley of Boston introduced the resolutions calling for Federal loans. He termed them essential to the continued operation and existence of American municipalities, and said they would bridge the gap between the necessities of the present and the future success of Mr. Roosevelt in improving the economic and financial situation. The conference also declared for a $5,000,000,000 Federal appropriation for public works and appointed a committee to formulate an industrial program for relief of the unemployed.

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MILWAUKEE-WIS-NEWS-
FEB-20-1933.

Mayor Curley Would Be Good Navy Head

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OAKLAND-CALIF-~~EXAM~~ INQUIRER-
FEB-20-1933.

BREAK THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

A Vast Public Construction Program Would Do It

At the conference of public executives in Washington the mayors of 40 leading American cities urge congress to adopt a public construction program of at least 5,000,000,000 in order that men can be put to work instead of being put into the bread lines.

Mayor Curley of Boston said: "If this program had been put into effect two years ago the depression would be forgotten now."

It is becoming increasingly plain that we are imprisoned in a vicious circle which must be broken by some powerful, determined action. Halfway measures have been tried. They have failed. The great need is to restore purchasing power among the masses of people. That cannot be done by doling out charity. An employment program, putting millions of men to work, backed by the abundant credit of the government, would start again our stalled industrial machine.

LOS-ANGELES-CALIF-HERALD.
FEB-25-1933.

ROOSEVELT IN BUDGET TALK WITH WOODIN

By Associated Press

HYDE PARK, N. Y, Feb. 25.—The new national fiscal policy took shape here today as President-elect Roosevelt called in his secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin of New York.

A balanced budget before July 1, the beginning of the government's bookkeeping year, is Mr. Roosevelt's aim. He is relying principally on economies through government reorganization to wipe out red ink.

Revenue collections through beer legislation also are counted upon.

WAITS ACCOUNTING

Until an accounting of probable expenditures and collections for the next year is possible any decision on the new taxes is unlikely. Also, the President-elect wants to see what the new income taxes produce at the first quarterly collection on March 15.

Meanwhile, the national business situation, including conditions in railroad and banking, is also receiving attention. It is emphasized here that Mr. Roosevelt is optimistic about this.

Coming here fresh from a parley with Secretary Ogden L. Mills, the Hoover administrator of the treasury, Woodin also is believed ready to talk war debts relief and the relation of this question to the national financial policy.

IMPORTANT POSTS

The president-elect made long strides in his selection of men to fill important posts at yesterday's parley with James A. Farley, national chairman, but there were no announcements. Also there was nothing to say last night about a sudden call here by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, mentioned for minister to the Irish Free State.

The name of Jesse Straus, New York merchant, continues to be heard in the discussion for a high place. He is mentioned for an ambassadorship, possibly at Paris or Havana.

Henry Morgenthau jr., New York state conservation commissioner, is regarded as the next chairman of the farm board with the job of coordinating all government farm agencies into a working unit.

BARUCH HESITANT

There is beginning to be some doubt whether Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, will head the American delegation to the economic conference that now appears imminent. Baruch has been hesitant about accepting public office.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-REPUBLICAN-FEB-21-1933.



IN WASHINGTON TO PLEAD FOR FEDERAL AID FOR LARGE CITIES OF THE NATION, these mayors are shown discussing their plans before presenting them to the Senate Banking Committee. Left to right are: Mayors James J. Curley of Boston, Frank Murphy of Detroit, Mich., and Howard Jackson of Baltimore, Md.

SALEM-MASS-NEWS-FEB-23-1933.

THE AUTOMOBILE LAWS

There is constant complaint about the automobile laws and regulations, but it is difficult to secure improvement in them, and some hopeful propositions appear to encounter much opposition among automobile owners. This remark perhaps applies to the regulation which Mayor Curley of Boston asked, making owners of cars responsible when their cars are tagged on account of parking. This proposition got "leave to withdraw" in the legislative judiciary committee. Such a regulation applied to parking seems about the only way to get at that class of violations. If the owner is not responsible for a wrongly placed machine unless he is seen to have personally located the car, it would be necessary to have the act of parking observed by a policeman in each case, which would manifestly be impossible. But so many owners are careless about parking, that they may resent the idea of being subjected to stricter rules. If the nuisance of badly parked cars is to be controlled, such a regulation appears to be necessary throughout the state.

The matter of liability insurance rates stirred the people a few years ago. While there is constant growling about it, car owners are not yet able to unite on any plan to improve these conditions. A bill before the legislature to give motorists with good records a lower premium rate has just been turned down by the senate. Perhaps the average motorist lacks confidence in the merit of his own driving, so that he is not willing to take a chance on such a distinction. Yet such a discrimination appears entirely just. It is absolutely wrong that careful and courteous drivers, who always give the other fellow the right of way under doubtful conditions, and who almost never cause an accident, should be compelled to pay high rates created by the abominable recklessness of the more careless operators. A preference given for a good driving record should have an influence to encouage careful habits. Most motorists, under such a law, would not merely desire to avoid law violations to save expense, but they would take some pride in having a clean record.

PITTSFIELD-MASS - EAGLE - FEB - 23 - 1933.

Two Republicans in New Cabinet

FIRST CHOICES

President-elect Roosevelt announces his choice of Senator Cordell Hull (Tennessee) for Secretary of State—William H. Woodin (Pennsylvania) for Secretary of the Treasury. Hull served 22 years in the House where financial legislation originates—has specialized in economics—naturally would be the selection for the treasury portfolio if events took what may be described as a normal course. He is a low tariff man—the father of the Federal income tax and the Federal inheritance tax—was elected for the 1931-37 Senatorial term.

When one reflects upon the posture of foreign affairs one is impressed with the fact that Hull faces what is easily the big task of his life—and in its discharge we may expect somewhat of a departure in diplomacy. In the light of all the circumstances the appointment is as fortunate as any that could have been made. The Senator has had an exceptional opportunity to study public atcivity in all its phases—and the economic side is by no means minor in any consideration of international affairs.

* * *

Woodin is a lifelong Republican though, like so many other members of that party, he supported the man who now brings him into his official family. Thoughts of a coalition instantly spring to mind. Mr. Woodin is a manufacturer. His fellow Pennsylvanian, Andrew W. Mellon, who served as Secretary of the Treasury at one time, was a banker. Hull and Woodin are listed as conservatives, certainly as men of caution. The entire trend seems to be to the right rather than the left.

It is almost certain that Carter Glass would have been brought into the Cabinet were it not for his advanced age (75) and the fact that his health is not as robust as might be desired. He will continue in the Senate for which he has a taste and where he feels he will be in a position to render the administration as great service as would be vouchsafed to him in the Cabinet.

As for other designates speculation divides. It seems to be accepted as certain that James A. Farley, who managed the successful campaign of Governor Roosevelt for the Presidency, will be assigned to a coign of vantage—presumably the postmastership where in former years the political member has functioned. Wilson was frank in saying that he had desired to have near him a man who would look after the political details and A. S. Burleson was the result. Farley knows Roosevelt, Roosevelt knows him, they think in similar political grooves and their teamwork is perfect. And for several hectic months the parceling of the plums will be the big chore in Washington.

* * *

Perhaps one of these fine days a Statesman will arise to advocate a commission for the distribution of the Postoffices and other political prizes, but discussion along that line is a bit in advance of the times.

Theodore C. Wallen (New York Herald Tribune) says that further progress with the fashioning of the family has been made with the decision to name Former Governor George H. Dern (Utah) for Secretary of War, Harold Ickes (Chicago), lawyer and reformer, Bull Moose Republican, for Secretary of the Interior, Daniel C. Roper, former Internal Revenue Commissioner for Secretary of Commerce, Senator Thomas J. Walsh (Montana) for Attorney General, Henry A. Wallace (Iowa) Secretary of Agriculture), Claude A. Swanson (Virginia) Secretary of the Navy, Miss Frances Perkins (New York) Secretary of Labor.

Ernest K. Lindley (New York Herald Tribune) says that Norman H. Davis has accepted an invitation to continue as head of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. He had been spoken of in the early reports as Secretary of State. Roper and Dern are described as the surprises in this list. The reporters apparently had been on the right track in nearly all cases. Roper is the big shot in the plannings for the inauguration. Much of the correspondence bears his official signature.

* * *

New England, under this arrangement, is left out in the cold. Mayor Curley of Boston may be slated for something outside the country. Often in politics the further a man is from the throne the better service he can render the king. New York fares handsomely in the choices of Woodin, who is described as of "New York and Pennsylvania," Farley and Miss Perkins. This will be the first appearance of a woman in the Cabinet—as an actuality—though it is not without historical rumor that the eternal feminine has played a determining part in this realm in the years gone by. "Cherchez la femme" is a command not without point still in Washington politics. Miss Perkins not only has the instinct of service, but has demonstrated her capacity for big social tasks.

It is significant that Ickes was recommended by Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California. The securing of Walsh is particularly fortunate. He has turned into the 70's yet still seems to be at the very height of his physical and mental powers. His word in the field of law commands respect.

Mr. Roosevelt draws three persons from the Senate if the current list be authentic—Walsh, Hull, Swanson. It should be understood that only two names have been officially proclaimed. Mr. Woodin, by the way, is musically inclined, composes symphonies. In this he reminds one of Charles G. Dawes, former Comptroller of Currency. The Herald Tribune is happy that Roosevelt did not draw to him a Cabinet of prima donnas—and the expression of this sentiment will awaken an approving echo. While the combination may not be egregious—it sounds sound

NEW-YORK-DEMOCRAT-FEB-25-1933.



IN WASHINGTON TO PLEAD FOR FEDERAL AID FOR LARGE CITIES of the nation, these mayors are shown discussing their plans before presenting them to the Senate Banking Committee. Left to right are Mayors James J. Curley of Boston, Frank Murphy of Detroit, Mich., and Howard Jackson of Baltimore, Md.

FARLEY WILL TALK WITH ROOSEVELT ON APPOINTMENTS

Key Positions Will Be Discussed in Conference at Hyde Park.

MAYOR CURLEY OF BOSTON ON LIST FOR HIGH PLACE

President-Elect Attends Dinner of Legislative Correspondents in Albany.

By the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 24.—President-elect Roosevelt called James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman and master of patronage, to his side today to make final decision on the multitude of appointments necessary to put the new Democratic Government into operation on March 4. They left Albany at 10:30 a.m. for Mr. Roosevelt's home, arriving at Hyde Park at noon.

The President-elect to all effects completed his cabinet last night with the announcement that George H. Dern, former Governor of Utah, would be his Secretary of War.

He also gave a surprise with the statement that Representative Lewis Douglas, youthful Arizona advocate of economy in government, would be his new budget director. Douglas led the economy drive in the House and will be relied upon by Roosevelt to use the ax on Government expenditures in the sweeping reorganization he plans.

Farley Invited to Hyde Park.

Before leaving here today, Mr. Roosevelt got in touch with Farley and invited him to go on to Hyde Park, where the next President probably will remain for most of the time before going to Washington for inauguration.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is one of the Roosevelt intimates on the list for appointment to high office.

The President-elect came here last night to attend the annual dinner of the Legislative Correspondents' Association. He called first at the executive mansion, where he and Mrs. Roosevelt were guests of Gov. and Mrs. Herbert Lehman at tea.

Spends Night at Mansion.

Reaching the State capital early in the evening for the first time since he left the governorship of the State on January 2, Mr. Roosevelt rode through lines of cheering citizens. An alert police guard picked up the Roosevelt party at the city entrance and with sirens blowing led it to the executive mansion, where another crowd stood on the street outside. He spent the night at the mansion.

In the quiet of Hyde Park today Roosevelt and Farley expect to make long strides in the selection of the personnel for the key positions in the new government. Several hundred nominations probably will be submitted to the special session of the Senate on March 6 for confirmation.

As Mr. Roosevelt announced Douglas' selection and said he was already at work, it was learned in authoritative circles in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt would fill another important post with appointment of Judge Robert W. Bingham, Louisville publisher, as Ambassador to London.

Slashing Reorganization Is Aim.

Mr. Roosevelt intends to make one of the most sweeping and slashing reorganizations of government attempted in recent history.

He disclosed that Douglas now is working at Washington with Swagar Sherley of Kentucky and Daniel C. Roper of South Carolina in the preparation of reorganization data. Roper is regarded definitely as the Secretary of Commerce in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Only very preliminary reports have been received so far, but he expects to have a program in shape for submission to the extra session of the new Congress that will make possible millions of dollars in economy.

WASHINGTON-D.C.-EVENING-STAR
FEB-24-1933

WASHINGTON-D.C.-A-F-OF-LABOR-NEWS
FEB-25-1933

MAYORS ASK FOR R. F. C. RELIEF LOANS TO CITIES

Washington.—Meeting here, executives of 49 cities, including Mayors of 25 of the biggest in the Nation, asked Congress to immediately authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make relief loans to cities and to purchase municipal tax-anticipation warrants. The situation was described as urgent and Mayor Curley of Boston declared enactment of the proposed legislation is essential to the continued operation and even the very existence of the municipalities of America.

The conference reaffirmed its previous support of a Federal appropriation of at least $5,000,000 for a public works program.

The conference effected permanent organization as "The Mayors Conference of the United States." It met at the call of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit to discuss means of financial relief for cities.

SCRANTON-PA - TIMES -
FEB -25 -1933

TO REVIEW ECONOMY PROGRAM

Rail Relief Also To Be Discussed At Conference At Roosevelt Home.

By FREDERICK A. STORM,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Hyde Park, N. Y., Feb. 25 (U.P.).—Moving into his last week of preparation for the program of rehabilitation which he expects to start putting into effect as soon as he is inaugurated, President-elect Roosevelt today summoned William H. Woodin, new secretary of the treasury, for a financial conference.

Budget balancing, railroad restoration and government reorganization were on the program for the informal meeting at Krum Elbow, the Roosevelt estate.

One week from today, Mr. Roosevelt will assume the presidency. Both in award of important offices and completion of plans, he has much to do.

Mr. Roosevelt is drawing heavily upon Woodin's experience as one of the nation's leading business executives and fiscal experts in the work preliminary to translating his policies into definite action.

Friends thought the two men would go over proposals for saving millions of dollars annually in reduced government expenditures under a pending bill greatly broadening the president's powers over independent offices.

As to the railroad situation, steps carrying out the pledges made in Mr. Roosevelt's Salt Lake City speech during the campaign were expected to be discussed. Woodin, head of the American Car and Foundry Company, has been the closest adviser of Mr. Roosevelt on the transportation question.

War debts also may be considered.

Patronage Question

In the quiet of his country home, the president-elect expected over the week-end to give close attention to patronage involving important jobs that must be filled immediately after he takes office.

The patronage situation was reviewed yesterday with James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, and the next postmaster general.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would not make public the names of further appointees until the first of next week.

Speculation concerning domestic appointments continued today to link the names of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to the chairmanship of the federal farm board, and Thomas Lynch, of Poughkeepsie, to the collectorship of the port of New York.

Morgenthau has been Mr. Roosevelt's liason officer on agricultural matters, if he gets the farm post, the task will fall to him to coordinate the activities of the various federal agencies dealing with farm relief.

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, was a visitor at the Roosevelt home last night. He is another who is due for important recognition in reward for campaign services, but the spot has not yet been determined.

Jesse I. Straus, New York merchant prince, has been mentioned for either ambassador to Paris or to Cuba.

Tonight, Mr. Roosevelt will motor to Staatsburg, where a large group of "old neighbors" have planned a farewell party for him.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS - UNION
FEB-20-1933

Curley's Plea for Federal Aid

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BROOKLYN-MASS-TABLET-FEB-25-1933

In recent years many wise remarks have been directed against Boston by the intelligentsia. "Irish controlled," "New Ireland," "the last home of prudery," "where only censorship can exist," are a few of the choice criticisms directed by those whose noses are carried loftily. For this reason we hardly expected this statement made by Mayor Curley at the meeting of the Mayors in Washington last Friday: "We, in Boston, are perhaps more fortunate than others. But in common with every section, we had reason to believe and did believe the depression would not be of as great duration as it was. We thought in two years it would be over. In our city at the present time we have met every financial and every humanitarian obligation without removing a single employe of the 20,000 on our rolls and without reducing a salary."

Of all the cities represented at the meeting only Boston has met its financial obligations, maintained salaries and kept up the payroll.

NEW-YORK-CITY-AMERICAN-FEB-17-1933

MAYOR CURLEY AND THE NAVY

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The country has ample reasons for hoping that this will prove true.

New England deserves representation in the Roosevelt Cabinet, and in selecting Mayor Curley for the Navy portfolio the new President will be making a commendable choice.

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CHICAGO-144-TRIBUNE-JAN-27-1933.

SENATOR GLASS CONGRATULATED ON CABINET JOB

Denies He Has Accepted Treasury Post.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—[Special.]—Senator Carter Glass [Dem., Va.] was overwhelmed with congratulations by fellow senators and others today on his selection by President Elect Roosevelt for secretary of the treasury, a post he held in the Wilson administration. He was pleased at the attention he received, but told everybody that "there is not a word of truth" in the reports that he has accepted the offer.

He did say, however, that he had received the offer of the cabinet place. Nor did Senator Thomas J. Walsh [Dem., Mont.] deny that he had been offered the post of attorney general in the Roosevelt cabinet. He is understood to have the offer under consideration, gossip having it that he would prefer to be secretary of state.

Three Are Mentioned.

For the office of state, the men most widely mentioned have been Owen D. Young, Norman H. Davis, and Bernard M. Baruch, all of New York. Mr. Young, it has been reported, might be prevented from accepting a cabinet office because of the fact that his business connections demand his continued services.

If reports be true, there revolves around the person of former Gov. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia considerable maneuvering in connection with cabinet offices. Mr. Byrd, a vice chairman of the Democratic national committee and a strong supporter of Mr. Roosevelt during the campaign, is a dominating factor in Virginia politics. It is said that Mr. Byrd is anxious to come to the senate and that when six weeks or more ago it was suggested to him he might have the office of secretary of agriculture in the Roosevelt cabinet, he immediately said that if Virginia was to have a cabinet office it should by all means go to one of th two Virginia senators, Senator Glass or Senator Swanson.

Byrd May Be Senator.

Should Senator Glass become secretary of the treasury, that would leave Mr. Byrd in a position to enter the senate. In the event that Senator Glass did not wish to become secretary of the treasury, Senator Swanson might be prevailed upto to accept the office of secretary of the navy, it is thought. There, too, the way would be made clear for Mr. Byrd to enter the senate.

The navy fortfolio, if Senator Swanson remains in the senate, may go to former Senator Gerry of Rhode Island or to Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

QUINCY - MASS - PATRIOT - LEDGER - FEB - 25 - 1933.

Two Main Troubles

Two Boston addresses early this week happened separately to point out what are perhaps the main difficulties in getting out of the trying economic conditions in which we are now floundering. One address was that of Roger Babson in the form of a letter in which he deplored the ignorance of the average lawmaker as to economics and finance. He said:

> "We do not allow a man to practice medicine who has no knowledge of anatomy. We demand that our school teachers shall be graduates of normal training schools. We insist that even plumbers, janitors, and electricians shall pass certain examinations in their 'professions,' before hanging out a shingle. Yet, we elect men to Congress to govern us and determine our economic future who do not know the elementary principles of civics or economics.
>
> "So long as we could exist on our extraordinary natural resources . . . this careless system has, after a fashion, worked. But, in this war against depression, the ignorance of our congressmen is driving us further into the mire."

The other address was that of Mayor Curley to a gathering of ministers and social workers. Reporting this address a Boston paper said:

> "The mayor said the public must make up its mind that this Government is more than the business of politicians. It must make up its mind that it is everybody's business and each individual must make his own contribution to a right solution. Pul'ing out of the depression is not the charge of the Democratic party but of the American people."

Neither of these two speakers knew what the other was saying, but their remarks taken together go a long way toward putting a finger on the main troubles. If the government of this nation, and every city and town composing it, were made up of those who have had special training for their positions, and at the same time the people could be made to realize that government is everybody's business and everybody must have a share in it and give it active and loyal support day by day instead of only at election time, things would be different from what they are.

The American theory of government really demands that every individual shall put the good of all before the good of himself or any other individual. That is a large order, but the American system of government will never operate with complete effectiveness until that order is filled. It has taken the recent experiences with welfare work to emphasize this conclusion as never before.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM FEB-25-1933

STATE DEPT. POST FOR PHILLIPS SEEN

Bay Stater Reported as Hull Under-Secretary

Special to the Telegram

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The report that William Phillips, long a career diplomat in the U. S. foreign service and whose home state is Massachusetts, is to be named under-secretary of state, though lacking official confirmation is widely accepted at the Capital as accurate. If it proves true, Secretary of State Hull will have at his elbow an experienced veteran in the handling of foreign affairs and in the administration of the department.

Prof. Raymond Moley appears destined for one of the assistant secretaryships in the state department which rank below the under-secretary. Howard Bruce of Baltimore, rich and conservative banker, is regarded as definitely selected for under-secretary of the treasury, so here, as in the state department, the second in command will be an exceptionally strong and able figure.

Many cabinet stories today are placing Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard as solicitor general in the department of justice. This palce ranks second only to the attorney general and the solicitor general is the one who actually handles the law cases and appears for the government in the Supreme court. The outgoing attorney general, William D. Mitchell, was solicitor general during the Coolidge administration. The report concerning Professor Frankfurter, as matters stand tonight, appears to be somewhat more speculative and less assured than those pertaining to Phillips and Bruce.

Pres dispatches from Albany this afternoon mention Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as "one of the Roosevelt intimates on the list for appointment to high office." None of the Massachusetts Democrats in Washington profess to know with any certainty what high office it is that Curley is going get, if he does get a high office, but recall statements of the mayor's friends some weeks ago that Curley, if he did not actually make the cabinet, was going to be named assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the pubilc buildings program.

RICHARDS.

WORCESTER. MASS. TELEGRAM - FEB - 26 - 1933.

As A Political Reporter

Sees Them

Governor Ely Finds Himself the Center of Attraction at the Chicago Convention

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

Mr. Giulfoyle brought the narrative last week to the attack on Roosevelt issued from Smith Headquarters under Ely's name with his consent.

"I read the statement and didn't like it," Mr. DeWolf continued. "It was too bitter. I called the governor on the telephone in Pennsylvania, where he was attending his son's wedding, and read it to him. He agreed it was couched in inflamatory language. He said he would not stand for it and asked me to confer with Senator Walsh.

"Senator Walsh said to me, 'This is an abnormal thing. It contains a harsh statement which the governor would regret ever having made. I agree with him that he should not accept the authorship for it.' The men left with Mr. Coakley immediately after having handed me the statement for approval, and with the understanding it was not to be released without word from me."

As a matter of fact the statement was issued from the Smith headquarters and bore this inscription: "The following statement was issued by DeWitt C. DeWolf, secretary to Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, on behalf of Mr. Ely who is en route to Chicago."

When reporters reached the Smith headquarters they were informed that Mr. Coakley said the statement, had been approved by Senator Walsh and might be issued in the name of Governor Ely. Mr. Coakley promptly denied this.

Ely Disturbed

Governor Ely was very much disturbed, over the telephone, he said. Mr. DeWolf's version was accurate.

"I did not and do not approve of the statement," he said. "I assume that some subordinate in the Smith headquarters gave out the statement, without the knowledge of Governor Smith or any of his actual campaign managers."

Senator Walsh was likewise perturbed: "The statement as issued," he volunteered," is not the one as originally handed to me. I corrected that statement by striking out paragraph after paragraph of the harshest terms. And the one as given out for publication is not the one corrected by me."

The controversy over the statement is an illuminating contribution to the knowledge of the machinery of high pressure presidential booms. Not only in the Smith headquarters, but in the organization of every ambitious aspirant to the nomination are trained publicity workers, usually former political writers for newspapers, who devote their time to the preparation of such documents for public consumption. Eagerly they follow every development in national affairs, and of the opposition campaigns, so every opportunity to issue devastating statements can be improved upon. Once these have been whipped into shape they search for eminent personages to accept responsibility of authorship.

This procedure gives the statements weight and standing which they otherwise would lack. Many a "statesman" gives expression to opinions manufactured for him. Of course, they approve of the sentiment expressed but it is not framed or thought out through their own efforts.

The controversy over the statement accredited to Governor Ely furnished the Bay State delegates with plenty of excitement on their first day in Chicago. The opening session of the convention gave them many other things to think about.

Mme. Zulalian Sings

They were considerably elated that a Massachusetts girl, Mme. Rose Zulalian, who once lived in Worcester, had opened the convention with a stirring rendition of "The Star-Sprangled Banner." This young woman, who came from Armenia with her parents when she was two years old, had been taken to Chicago by the delegation for the sole purpose of furnishing the opening thrill. Her remarkable voice, and intense dramatic interpretation of the national anthem, while the huge throng stood at attention was one of the high spots of the convention.

A number of the delegates from the Bay State who had attended other conventions, found their way to the Alabama section to renew acquaintance with former Gov. W. W. Brandon, who became famous during the Madison Square debacle with his, "Twenty-four votes for Underwood." They were disappointed, however, that this time the voice would be lifted to proclaim the same number of votes for Mr. Roosevelt.

Ely's Arrival

Regardless of the final outcome of the convention Governor Ely's arrival in Chicago on the opening day had a depressing effect on the Roosevelt supporters, and greatly cheered those who were rooting for the nomination of Smith. The governor was soon in conference with Bay State leaders, and later in the day was closeted with "Al" himself. The activity of the Massachusetts governor certainly blasted any hopes of the Roosevelt men that their candidate could go over on the first ballot. In fact the opinion grew that this would be a long drawn out battle.

"I am completely fed up and disgusted with this Roosevelt propaganda," Governor Ely told the newspapermen at the conclusion of the first session. "I do not pretend to know what is going to happen in the cities of the Mississippi valley, or in the Western section of the country.

"But I do know, and my knowledge is based on a reasonable chance for observation, that there is no real sentiment for Roosevelt within the seaboard industrial states of the East and Northeast, and I firmly believe from the observations I have had a chance to make here during the day, that this talk of Roosevelt on the first ballot is a lot of ballyhoo. I do not know where he is going to get his votes to give him the nomination."

The Two-Thirds Rule

And while the governor had the Smith spotlight, Mr. Curley was also basking in the sunshine of activity. It will be recalled the Roosevelt managers were considering a fight for the abolition of the two-thirds rule for the nomination of candidates. Aware that they had a majority in the convention, but with memory of the destruction the traditional two-thirds rule had brought to many leading candidates in other conventions, they saw in the abrogation of this restrictive rule an opportunity for certain and early victory.

Then, while the delegates buzzed with excitement over the portending battle, one which might easily have wrecked Roosevelt's chances, came direct instruction from the New York governor that his managers abandon the plan. Mr. Roosevelt said it might be well to change the rule so future conventions would not have to contend with it, but absolutely forbade its abrogation to aid his success.

It is known that during the night before this announcement was made the governor had been advised by a number of leaders an abrogation fight might be a fatal mistake. There is no record of what led to his determination to abandon the battle but I do know that among those who consulted him by telephone and earnestly urged him to do so was the Boston mayor. It was late at night when he telephoned to Albany from his Chicago hotel. The gov-

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ernor's message to his campaign managers came not long after.

Delegation Organizes

Governor Ely and Mayor Curley, although in opposite camps, became increasingly prominent as the convention progressed. When the Massachusetts delegation organized there was a determined effort to put through a motion to have Governor Ely supported for vice president. The governor was presiding at the time. He refused to entertain the motion but the delegates put it through anyway.

In line with its Smith leanings the delegation also went on record for repeal of the 18th amendment, against abrogation of the two-thirds rule and for Jouette Shouse for permanent chairman of the convention.

The only real flurry in the delegation meeting was over a motion presented by Daniel J. Gallagher of Dorchester for the application of the unit rule. Mr. Gallagher's motion was to the effect that it be the sense of the delegation that in all matters, after the release of the delegation by Mr. Smith, it vote as a unit. Senator Walsh, Congressman John J. Douglass of East Boston, and Congressman William P. Connery of Lynn, contended the primary vote in Massachusetts forecluded application of the unit rule.

Congressman Douglass said he intended to vote for Smith to the end, and he would not be bound by any vote of the delegation to cast his ballot for another candidate, if and when Smith was eliminated. Congressman Connery said if Mr. Smith on retiring from the fight, should urge the Massachusetts delegates to vote for McAdoo, for example, he himself would not agree to be bound by any such vote.

Mr. Coakley suggested the vote of the Bay State Democrats had been emphatically for Mr. Smith, and carried with it the understanding that upon his retirement, the delegates should vote for whomever the former New York governor wished. Mr. Coakley said he intended to follow that policy and believed the majority of the delegation would do the same.

The delegates refused to accept a motion to place the whole matter on the table. Governor Ely finally declared the Gallagher motion carried, but with the understanding that in any matter on which any individual differed with the majority after Mr. Smith's name had been withdrawn from the convention, the individual would be at liberty to ask for a poll of the delegation and then vote as he saw fit.

Ely All For Smith

Every development connected with the progress of the convention indicates very definitely, to the neutral observer, that no delegate, even the rabid Smith men in the Bay State delegation, ever had the slightest belief Smith could be nominated. The one exception may be Governor Ely, whose admiration for "Al," and determination to put him over, amounted to a fanatical passion. Governor Ely was the one man in the convention with whom no one could discuss other possibilities. He was for Smith and no other.

It was evident even before nomination speeches began that the actual motive behind the support of Smith was solely to thwart Roosevelt. But the rank and file of Massachusetts delegates, like the scattering Smith delegates from other states, were hopelessly in the dark as to Mr. Smith's choice to stop Roosevelt. The belief is quite general in the light of events that although Smith may have had personal preferences he was ready to seize upon the candidacy of any one of a dozen possibilities, if they could demonstrate sufficient strength to accomplish his purpose.

Smith's Views

Those close to Smith say he wanted a ticket of Governor Ritchie and Newton Baker, and would have thrown his strength to either at any time they became a real threat to Roosevelt. Until such time as there was a real test of strength, through a vote in the convention his wisest policy was to maintain silence on any commitments which might later embarras him. I have heard since that Governor Ritchie more nearly fitted his specifications, but he believed Baker would command the greater support. But either would have been acceptable as the "stop-Roosevelt" candidate. The two on one ticket would have been his ideal combination.

The question has often been asked if Smith really believed he could be the nominee. I do not think he did until the moment he took the platform in support of the prohibition repeal plank, that smothering hot night when delegates adopted the shortest announcement in the history of the party.

There had been little to encourage Smith until he was introduced for a 10-minute address for the majority report. Then the convention went wild and for 12 minutes cheered, yelled, stamped its feet and applauded. It was a remarkable tribute, and as Al stood there waiting for it to subside his emotion was plainly discernible.

I have always believed that in the minutes of that great demonstration, the most prolonged, spontaneous and enthusiastic up to that moment of the convention proceedings, Smith believed the tide had turned, that the stampede was on, and the Democrats wanted him again to lead the party. In the flush of exultation at this audible manifestation of the place he still held in the hearts of Democracy, he can be pardoned for such opinion.

A Local Demonstration

The factor not taken into consideration, however, was that the strength and length of the demonstration was due to the ardor of the 25,000 Chicagoans who crowded into the spectators' galleries. Chicago was always strong for Smith and its admiration and passion for him had not diminished in the four years since his nomination at Houston. It was these galleries without convention votes, and not the delegates with votes to select the nominee that gave him such ovation. Certainly there were delegates who joined in it, some with fervor of devotion, such as the Bay State contingent but for the most part the delegates were actuated only by desire to give respectful tribute to a leader that had been rather than one who was to be. That is why the wise observers, carefully analyzing the participants and motive behind the wild outbreak, sensed what many Smith supporters, and probably Smith himself, did not; that it was Chicago and not the delegates who wished his nomination.

It is perhaps unnecessary irony to recall that in this appearance Smith virtually annihiliated the prohibition argument—amid the laughter and enthusiasm of the galleries—of a man who is to have such a prominent part in the Roosevelt administration—Cordell Hull of Tennessee.

Strength For Ritchie

Massachusetts delegates, that is the rank and file, as I have said were very much in the dark concerning Smith's wishes in the matter of a second choice. No word came to them during the first few days of the convention. Naturally it was a moot question with a multitude of confusing rumors to complicate the situation. In the delegation there was an evident overwhelming sentiment for Governor Ritchie, partially because of the unofficial report of Smith's attitude but principally because the gallant, distinguished and handsome chief executive of Maryland has always been a great favorite in this state. He had the confidence of such men as Governor Ely and Senator Walsh. There were several, however, who believed Newton Baker was the better qualified. If the matter had come to a vote without unit rule there would have been an interesting and a sharp division among the Bay Staters.

Governor Ritchie's strong advocacy of state's rights, particularly with respect to the liquor traffic, made him widely known in Massachusetts. His several speeches here on these subjects attracted such vast crowds he was perhaps better known to the Bay State Democrats than any of the other candidates, except Smith and Roosevelt.

Governor Ritchie, in the October before the convention, had been in Boston to be received by an enthusiastic gathering at a Democratic luncheon, Senator Walsh and other speakers had paid tribute to his splendid statesmanship in a vein that made evident his nomination would not displease them. In the evening he had made an even greater impression at a non-partisan gathering of the famous Clover club, where his advocacy of tolerance increased the respect and admiration for him.

Governor Ritchie had arrived in Massachusetts by coincidence on the day there was dedicated in the State House, a mural painting depicting the famous Sixth regiment marching through the streets of Baltimore in Civil War days. But if there had been rancor in those days its entire dissipation must have been evident by the way the Bay State took Governor Ritchie into its heart.

Before the convention days others mentioned for the presidential nomination had come into the state, notably Senator Bulkley of Ohio, but none had created the impression left by Ritchie.

While the harrased delegates from Massachusetts were giving thought to a second choice there came further confusion in a flood

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WORCESTER-TELEGRAM - FEB-26-1933.

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of telegrams from back home urging support of Secretary Baker, who at one stage of the convention began to assume proportions as a compromise selection.

Ely In The State

The most disturbing feature of the early convention days, insofar as Massachusetts was concerned, was Governor Ely's place in the next campaign. The suggestion he would not seek re-election as governor if Roosevelt was the presidential nominee began to assume an aspect of reality, and he would not clarify it with comment.

Democratic leaders relied on him to lead the party to a state victory in November. They were so concerned they consulted him but gained little solace. It was pointed out that Governor Ely, as the most determined anti-Roosevelt man in the convention might well refrain from giving the New York governor any help in Massachusetts through his own candidacy. But others believed pressure could be brought to bear on him to insure his being a candidate for re-election.

Most disturbing was the knowledge the governor was not keen to remain in politics. He had confided to some of his close friends that if he could find a way out he would gracefully retire. It was feared a Roosevelt nomination would give him the opportunity to take himself out on the plea he could not conscientiously support him.

Curley in Position

This situation again brought Mayor Curley into the gubernatorial picture, as he continued right on the job for Roosevelt, sitting with the Porto Rican delegation. The mayor, quietly working among delegations for the New York governor called attention to the fact that during the presidential primaries he had said he had no intention of running for governor. He stood on that statement.

The truth is he had little time to give local political problems a thought after his arrival in Chicago. He made several radio addresses on national subjects that attracted widespread attention. He won recognition as an important convention lieutenant for Roosevelt, when the New York governor's managers spotted him on the floor and had him escorted to the platform amid applause.

The mayor in his talks with newspapermen indicated he was not particularly anxious to stand in the spotlight through making one of the Roosevelt seconding speeches.

Granfield of Springfield

"I think I can do Roosevelt more good browsing around the convention hall," he said. "I am really surprised to find so many people here whom I know and with whom I can talk on behalf of the Roosevelt cause."

Diverging a moment from the presidential discussion, probably no man in the whole convention was in a more peculiar position that Congressman William J. Granfield of Springfield. His predicament developed during the proceedings over the contesting delegation from Minnesota and Louisiana. Congressman Granfield was the Massachusetts member of the credential committee. In the committee he voted to sustain the delegations favored by the Roosevelt forces from those states, but when Massachusetts was recorded on floor of the convention, Governor Ely announced all 36 votes of the state for the seating of the anti-Roosevelt delegations.

Granfield sat in his place with the home delegation and offered no objection to being voted with the anti-Roosevelt group. He explained his vote in the committee session had been cast according to the merits of the contests as he saw them. He did not feel he should take an aggressive stand in the fights affecting other states. In the Louisiana contest the delegation for which he voted had on it eight of his colleagues in the House.

Massachusetts was saved some embarrassment, when the bonus question was taken up, through the refusal of the chair to order a roll call. Congressman William P. Connery, Jr., of Lynn, was insistent in his demand that a record vote be taken, but Sen. Thomas J. Walsh, Montana, presiding, declared the convention had voted against a roll call, and had rejected the plank. The Bay State would have been badly split if a record ballot had been taken. It would have put those from districts with large service men constituency on the spot.

Walsh's Victory

The first great honor of the several that came to Massachusetts in the convention was the victory of Sen. David I. Walsh in winning over a reluctant majority of the resolutions committee to his views on the prohibition question, and in leading the successful fight for adoption of the repeal plank drafted by him, in the convention. It made Senator Walsh the lion of the predominantly wet convention. It gave Massachusetts a real opportunity to demonstrate its vociferousness which it did to the fullest extent.

Senator Walsh's triumph in the resolutions committee was perhaps the greatest personal achievement of the convention. For hours his plank threatened to be the minority report on prohibition. Its eventual emergence as the majority report, 35 to 17, was eloquent testimony of the persuasiveness of his argument and the soundness of his logic.

Continued next page.

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Mayor Curley, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Alfred E. Smith and Governor Ely.

N. Y. TIMES. FEB. 28. 1933

BOSTON HONORS STEDMAN.

City and State Hail Captain for Midocean Rescue.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—State and city paid honor today to Captain Giles C. Stedman, commanding officer of the steamer American Merchant, for his rescue in mid-ocean of twenty-two men from the British steamer Exeter City Jan. 20.

At the State House De Witt C. De Wolf, Secretary to the Governor, presented the captain with a State seal and at City Hall he received the city to the city from Mayor Curley.

At a testimonial luncheon under the auspices of the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Charles A. Ross of Captain Stedman's native city of Quincy presented him with a beautifully polished ball of Quincy marble, and the captain received other gifts.

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-REPUBLICAN-
MAR-1-1933

Political Undercurrent

By DAVID BARTLETT

Washington, Feb. 28—Vincent Astor's friends believe his appointment as assistant secretary of the navy is assured. Politicians regard this selection as a proof of Mr Roosevelt's independence, for, politically speaking, the choice is out of bounds.

Mayor Curley of Boston was grievously disappointed in the announcement of Senator Swanson's appointment as secretary of the navy. The mayor expected the next head of the navy to come from Boston. It seems very likely, however, that Mr Curley will be consoled with the embassy at Rome, for which he is entirely fitted through his knowledge of Italian affairs and his acquaintance with Premier Mussolini and the pope. These considerations are believed to have prompted Mr Roosevelt to select him for this post. The mayor's friends consider him one of the best read men in public life.

Associates of Mr Roosevelt say he is still on the fence about many appointments. He picks a man for a certain position; thereupon the dissension begins. Political leaders start protesting, Democratic groups rise up against the man selected and he doesn't look as good as he did at first. It is funny how many things seem to be wrong with him. Mr Roosevelt tries another man. The same performance takes place all over again. This is said to have been going on, for example, with William Phillips of Boston and Sumner Welles of Washington, both mentioned for appointments as undersecretary of state. Mr Roosevelt is thought to have leaned first toward Mr Welles. Then the objections began. Now he is inclining to Mr Phillips. There are influences at work against him, too, but it looks as if he will get the post. Mr Welles will not be left out in the cold, though.

Senator Walsh, the new attorney-general, is thought by his intimates to be headed for a seat on the World court. His age prevents his attaining his ambition to join the justices of the United States supreme court.

The best part of Bernard M. Baruch's testimony before the Senate finance committee did not reach the press. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin asked him: "Mr Baruch, you say that we should cut $800,000,000 of expense. How?" To which the suave Wall-streeter replied: "I have figures before me here, but I haven't read them."

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, who is believed to have been offered and to have accepted the governor-generalship of the Philippines, was originally in line for the attorney-generalship. If Senator Walsh had declined, it is thought Mr Cummings would have been Mr Roosevelt's second choice.

CASPER-WYO-HERALD
FEB-21-1933

THE NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

NEW YORK

By JAMES McMULLIN

GOVERNORS—The March 6 conference between the new president and the state governors is rated here as a big time plan by those close to Mr. Roosevelt. There will be complete freedom of give and take on both sides. Discussion on a wide scale is expected.

The meeting will not change the date set for the special session of congress. But agreements and ideas developed are likely to be of immediate importance to the nation.

HULL.—Why should the senator from Tennessee hesitate over accepting the offer of becoming secretary of state? If he declines it will be for reasons puzzling to most party workers.

He trusts Roosevelt. He distrusts the routine politicians. Having them wreck the ideals he holds for the state department's policies would put the price of eminence too high. And he likes the senate.

In no event will he take the treasury job.

REVENUE.—Daniel C. Roper, certain to be well-placed, is given the inside track by president-to-be advisers for headship of Internal Revenue. Robert Gore's selection, as reported, is not credited.

SMITH.—If Al Smith is offered anything by the incoming president all signs will have failed. Nor is he likely to accept the New York mayoralty nomination. There are excellent reasons for believing the Brown Derby will not play a political role in the future—outside of press notices.

CURRY.—Another political fade-out is likely to be John Curry of Tammany Hall. He has strong influences working for him. He will have stronger forces in opposition. The new administration is most unlikely to play ball with him.

M'KEE.—The gift of silence is being employed steadfastly by the man most probable as the next collector of the Port of New York—Joseph V. McKee. Neither as director of the federal budget nor as United States district attorney have the guessers placed him correctly.

CURLEY.—Hope springs eternal in Mayor Curley's breast. Something good at F. D. R.'s hands is counted upon as is the dawn. But it's odds-on no offer has been made to date.

ATLANTIC-CITY-N.J.-UNION-
FEB-20-1933

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NEW-ROCHELLE-N.Y. STAR
FEB-20-1933

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OSSINING-N.Y. REGISTER
FEB-20-1933

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TARRYTOWN-N.Y. NEWS
FEB-20-1933

Curley

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WORCESTER-MASS-GAZETTE.
MAR-2-1933.

CURLEY LEAVES BOSTON TO ATTEND INAUGURAL



Photo (c) International Newsreel
JAMES M. CURLEY

BOSTON, March 2 (AP)—With a volume on Confucianism tucked under his arm and with no definite word on possible political appointment at the hands of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor James M. Curley entrained today for the inaugural at Washington.

Questioned shortly before the train left concerning his place, if any, in the new administration, the mayor told newspapermen: "I haven't heard anything definite." The mayor added "It was a terrible day to travel" and said he hoped for better weather Saturday.

The mayor was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary Curley and her friend, Miss Loretta Bremner of Chicago and their party included Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the state Democratic committee, and Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer.

PORTLAND-OREG-TELEGRAM
FEB-23-1933.

SHIP CHRISTENED

Cruiser Portland Put Into Commission in Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Its gray armor glistening in an intermittent rainstorm, the new 10,000-ton cruiser U. S. S. Portland was commissioned at Boston navy yard today.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and a delegation from Portland, Me., for which city the new warship was named, were among the honor guests at the short but stirring ceremonies in which the new heavy cruiser was formally mustered into the naval service.

After a "shakedown cruise" along the New England coast the Portland will leave in a few weeks to join the fleet on the west coast.

LOWELL-MASS-COURIER-CITIZEN
MAR-2-1933.

A ROOSEVELT CABINET.

As soon as the smoke had cleared away after the campaign of last fall, speculations began with regard to the makeup of the next cabinet. One of the points of discussion referred to the part that the Smith faction would have in the administration. There was perhaps a rather general expectation that an attempt would be made to restore harmony by appointing some prominent supporter of Governor Smith, if not the former Democratic candidate himself, to a cabinet position. At least it was thought that places might go to prominent Democrats who had taken no part either way in the pre-convention contest. Newton D. Baker, Owen D. Young and Governor Ritchie were among those mentioned, who had been either actively opposed to the nomination of Governor Roosevelt, or coldly neutral.

Mr. Young took himself out of the picture by a statement as positive as such a statement could be. It is not known, however, that Mr. Roosevelt ever wanted him. It has not transpired that Mr. Baker was considered; neither does it appear that he would have refused to consider an appointment as secretary of State. Able as Mr. Baker is, probably the selection of one who has such a reputation as an internationalist would have had a tendency to create a prejudice against any plan of war debt settlement that would have had the effect of reducing the amounts to be paid to this country. Governor Ritchie's appointment as attorney general, the post for which he was occasionally mentioned, would have been roundly denounced in some quarters, because the Maryland governor, besides being a wet, is thought to have an excessive leaning toward "the big interests."

As for Mr. Smith himself, there has never been a hint based on what has seemd to be reliable information, that he has been in a receptive mood. To have invited him to a place in the inner councils of the administration would have been a dangerous move, fully as likely to produce discord as to promote harmony. There should be the utmost mutual confidence between a president and his cabinet; and public utterances of Mr. Smith, never retracted, have made it evident that he would have entered the cabinet with a certain amount of distrust of his chief. Politically, it may be added, he is too big a man for the place. William J. Bryan was sympathetic with President Wilson at the start, but he was not the success as a cabinet officer that a less outstanding Democrat would have been. That might well have proved to be the case, even if he had really been fitted for the position of secretary of State.

On the other hand, the man who was felt to have one of the best claims to an appointment, on the basis of his labors for Mr. Roosevelt, Mayor Curley of Boston, does not seem to have been considered for any but a minor place. It is reported that he gets the sort of post he really wanted; but one can hardly imagine his refusing a full cabinet position if it had been offered. It is clear that such an appointment would have weakened the president in Massachusetts, a state that needs careful handling if it is to be kept in line for 1936. Politically speaking, no one grudges Mayor Curley a minor place, though whether he is qualified for one of importance is quite another question. One has to reward one's backers where one can.

On the whole it would appear that the president-elect has exercised good political judgment in the choice of his cabinet. If the Smith faction of the party has not been recognized, at least no appointment has been made that can well be resented. If William G. McAdoo had wanted a cabinet position, Mr. Roosevelt would have been in a corner. It would have been hard to ignore his claims—but to admit them would have been considered a slap in the face by Mr. Smith and his friends. Fortunately for the incoming president, Mr. McAdoo was successful in his contest for the Senate and prefers to serve there.

At every point Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet selections have seemed to be discreet, from the viewpoint of a president who wishes to build up a strong personal organization without giving offense in the process to those who are not of his faction in the party. Yet the fact stands out that this is a Roosevelt cabinet from top to bottom. It is not even purely Democratic.

CHICAGO-ILL-AMERICAN
FEB-24-1933.

FARLEY CALLED BY ROOSEVELT

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—(AP)—President-Elect Roosevelt called James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman and master of patronage, to his side today to make final decision on the multitude of appointments necessary to put the new Democratic government into operation March 4.

The President-elect to all effects completed his cabinet with the announcement that George H. Dern, former governor of Utah, would be his Secretary of War.

He also gave a surprise with the statement that Representative Lewis Douglas, youthful Arizona advocate of economy in government, would be his new budget director.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is one of the Roosevelt intimates on the list for appointment to high office.

MINNEAPOLIS-MINN-TRIBUNE-MAR-2-1933.

Political Undercurrents

By DAVID BARTLETT

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It seems very likely, however, that Mr. Curley will be consoled with the embassy at Rome, for which he is entirely fitted through his knowledge of Italian affairs and his acquaintance with Premier Mussolini and the pope. These considerations are believed to have prompted Mr. Roosevelt to select him for this post. The mayor's friends consider him one of the best read men in public life.

Associates of Mr. Roosevelt say he is still on the fence about many appointments. He picks a man for a certain position. Thereupon the dissension begins. Political leaders start protesting. Democratic groups rise up against the man selected and he doesn't look as good as he did at first. It is funny how many things seem to be wrong with him. Mr. Roosevelt tries another man. The same performance takes place all over again.

This is said to have been going on, for example, with William Phillips of Boston and Sumner Welles of Washington, both mentioned for appointments as undersecretary of state. Mr. Roosevelt is thought to have leaned first toward Mr. Welles. Then the objections began. Now he is inclining to Mr. Phillips. There are influences at work against him, too, but it looks as if he will get the post. Mr. Welles will not be left out in the cold, though.

Former Governor Harry Woodring of Kansas is not expected to appear in the "little cabinet," though he was mentioned among the candidates for the treasury.

While Robert H. Gore entertained lavishly in Miami, his political guests are inclined to think he will not land the job of commissioner of internal revenue.

It is believed that Mr. Roosevelt will wish to bring about our adherence to the World court at the special session of the senate, and that a resolution to that effect will be passed along with the cabinet confirmations.

Pennsylvania friends are reported to be backing William C. Bullitt to the limit for ambassador to France. This is said to be all that Pennsylvania asks of the new administration.

Elliott Roosevelt, the second son of the president-elect, is planning to start a dude ranch in New Mexico. He will go west to look over the ground Sunday night, following the inauguration. The President may honor his son with a midsummer visit. If he does, it's a safe bet the ranch will be a success.

The best part of Bernard M. Baruch's testimony before the senate finance committee did not reach the press. Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin asked him: "Mr. Baruch, you say that we should cut $800,000,000 of expense? How?" To which the suave Wall streeter replied: "I have figures before me here, but I have not read them!" Baruch's lieutenant, Jesse Jones of Texas, is thought to have the promise of the chairmanship of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, of which he is already a director. He was hoping for the treasury.

Opinion among Washingtonians is that when the dictator economy bill gets plastered with all the amendments of all the people who are trying to keep jobs, and with all the salary-protection jokers coming up, a very beautiful Greek horse will be delivered about March 4 to the new Trojan.

Leaders are divided into three groups regarding it. First, there are those headed by Vice President-elect Garner, Senator Cordell Hull, the new secretary of state, and Senator Glass, who honestly hope to make it possible for Mr. Roosevelt to function quickly and efficiently; second, those who have no interest beyond "passing the buck"; third, those who expect to attach so many trailers to the bill that it cannot possibly hurt them.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor is more angry than his public statement indicated over the shelving of Daniel Tobin for the labor secretaryship. Mr. Green feels that organized labor did a lot in the campaign, and that ignoring his choice was a definite blow to his prestige inside labor ranks at a time when the unions are having a hard struggle to hold their membership and wages. Washington believes that Mr. Green's pride is mortally wounded and that the split will grow.

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, who is believed to have been offered and to have accepted the governor-generalship of the Philippines, was originally in line for the attorney-generalship.

In the original Roosevelt set-up Joseph V. McKee, New York's former acting mayor, was picked for the collectorship of the port of New York. The last-minute shifts have caused this with other political patterns to change. Mr. Woodin's entry into the treasury brings his intimate, Grover Whalen, former police commissioner, into the picture, and he may well replace Mr. McKee.

OAKLAND-CAL-EXAMINER FEB-28-1933

Mayor Curley to Be Italy Ambassador

BOSTON, Feb. 28 (INS).—Mayor James M. Curley, who led the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts is going to be United States ambassador to Italy, the Boston Evening American announced, in a copyrighted article this afternoon.

The appointment, it is believed, is a direct result of the mayor's friendship with Mussolini, King Victor Emanuel and the pope.

SAN-ANTONIO-TEXAS-LIGHT-FEB-25-1933

MONEY POLICY OF ROOSEVELT SHAPED

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 25.—(AP)—The new national fiscal policy took shape here today as President-Elect Roosevelt called in his secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin of New York.

A balanced budget before July 1, the beginning of the government's bookkeeping year, is Mr. Roosevelt's aim. He is relying principally on economies through government reorganization to wipe out red ink.

Revenue collections through beer legislation also are counted upon. Until an accounting of probable expenditures and collections for the next year is possible action on new taxes is unlikely. Also, the president-elect wants to see what the new income taxes produce at the first quarterly collection on March 15.

Meanwhile, the national business situation, including conditions in railroad and banking, also is receiving attention. It is emphasized that Mr. Roosevelt is optimistic about this.

Coming here fresh from a parley with Secretary Ogden L. Mills, the Hoover administrator of the treasury, Woodin also is believed ready to talk war debts relief and the relation of this question to the national financial policy.

The president-elect made long strides in his selection of men to fill important posts at yesterday's parley with James A. Farley, national chairman, but there were no announcements. Also there was nothing to say last night about a sudden call here by Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, mentioned for minister to the Irish Free State.

BOSTON-MASS-THE-ITALIAN-NEWS - MAR-3-1933

SUA ECCELLENZA, GIACOMO MICHELE CURLI



MAYOR JAMES MICHAEL CURLEY

Boston's Chief Executive and Commendatore of the Crown of Italy, Whose Appointment As Ambassador to the "Crowned Republic of Europe" by President-Elect Roosevelt Is Said to Be Assured

ARGONNE TO STAGE BIG BOXING SHOW

After going up and down the fistic trail a half dozen times, Promoter Eddie Mack of the Argonne A. A., finally clinched the best boxing show arranged for Boston in many a day. The stars were all offered a chance to box on Mayor Curley's big unemployment show — some of them accepted and some of them did the disappearing act after they were approached. But there were enough high-class fighters available who wanted to box on the biggest carnival ever offered in this city and 70 rounds of fighting will be offered to the boxing fans of New England on Monday night, March 13, at the Boston Arena in behalf of the Fund for the Unemployed of Boston.

Five ten rounders and five four rounders will be staged and the best fighters in New England and in the country will be seen.

There will be twenty acts of vaudeville and two brass bands and the show is sure to the greatest ever seen in Boston, so, secure your tickets early, at the Argonne A. A., 7 Water st., Liberty 2176.

DES-MOINES - TRIBUNE - MAR-1-1933

Ambassadorial Lineup Will Be 'Power Brakes' and 'Cross Braking'

Bingham, Cox, Baker Hinted

Also Mrs. Owen, Curley, Cohen.

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (U.P.)—With his cabinet and secretariat chosen, President-Elect Roosevelt Thursday turned to the important business of selecting an ambassadorial lineup in keeping with his pledges of a "new deal" and in harmony with the new administration's attitude on foreign problems.

Although Mr. Roosevelt and his closest associates have been insistent that no announcements on diplomatic personnel will be made until at least 10 days or two weeks after inauguration, the feeling persisted that steady progress had been made in selecting those to be sent abroad.

The List.

The two weeks of waiting, it was explained, was for the purpose of obtaining views of foreign governments as to whether prospective envoys are persona grata.

The general belief was that the diplomats selected by Mr. Roosevelt would be drawn largely from the following:

Judge Robert W. Bingham, Louisville, Ky., publisher, who is mentioned as the next ambassador to either France or England; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, understood to be under consideration for the post at Rome, Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war; Col. Arthur O'Brien, Washington, D. C.; James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany; Jesse I. Straus, New York merchant.

Senator Cohen.

Clark Howell, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution; Senator John Cohen of Georgia; James M. Cox, Democratic standard bearer in 1920; Henry Sevier, Texas; Horatio J. Abbott, Democratic national committeeman from Michigan; Sumner Welles, former undersecretary of state; Breckenbridge Long, Missouri; Peter Goelet Gerry, former Rhode Island senator; John D. Clark, Wyoming; Wirt Bowman, Arizona; Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida; Frederic H. Prince, Boston; and Robert Dunham, Chicago.

It is understood from authoritative sources that Bowman is being talked of for the embassy at Mexico City and Mrs. Owen as the next minister to Denmark. Both of them played a prominent part in the Roosevelt campaign.

Dunham's name has appeared frequently in speculation concerning the Berlin post.

Baker Cold.

Latest reports said Newton D. Baker did not desire to accept a foreign position. Friends declared that they were certain he would decline one should it be offered him. Baker originally was No. 1 in the lineup, it being felt that he would go to Great Britain as the next ambassador and that Bingham would go to Paris.

Boston reports were that Curley, an ardent pre-convention and election campaigner, would go to Italy.

Sevier, whose name is new in the list, is reported to be under consideration as the envoy to Chile.

Cuban Tangle.

Considerable interest has been shown among friends of Mr. Roosevelt as to his likely choice for the Cuban ambassadorship, in view of the unsettled condition in that island. Reports were that Straus might get the place.

As to governorships of insular possessions, the belief prevailed that Homer Cummings, veteran Democratic leader of Connecticut, would supersede Theodore Roosevelt, fifth cousin of the president-elect, as governor general of the Philippines and that Judge Ben Lindsay, of Los Angeles, formerly of Denver, would go to Hawaii.

(Copyright, 1933.)

Denmark?



RUTH BRYAN OWEN.
She's on Roosevelt's List.

Rome?



JAMES M. CURLEY.
Under Consideration.

ATLANTIC-CITY-N.J. UNION - MAR-3-1933.

NEW YORK—By James McMullin

IMPROVEMENT — Several reassuring signs have appeared on the local banking horizon.

1. New York City banks were able to put their houses in order very rapidly to meet any possible demands. Several of the most important actually hold cash, call loans, and government securities equal in amount to their total demand deposits. Internal conditions are now thoroughly healthy.

2. Banks throughout the entire New York Federal Reserve District are keeping their feet on the ground and depositors are responding in kind. A tiny institution in New Jersey is the only one in the whole district that has had to place any restriction on withdrawals.

3. Repercussions from the National City revelations died away quickly. The appointment of James H. Perkins to succeed Mitchell as chairman put an immediate damper on the rumor hounds.

4. Co-operation between Stock Exchange and banking authorities to keep stock prices from running amuck has brought results. There has been virtually no forced liquidation and none is now in prospect. Also the pressure has been taken off the government list.

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INDUSTRY—Conservative men find grounds for some encouragement in inside trade reports. A confidential index prepared by financial authorities shows a more than seasonal gain in industrial activity for February over January despite banking complications.

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Authorities regard the January and February improvement as particularly significant. It is the first time since the depression began that the indexes for these months have failed to decline sharply from the corresponding months of the preceding year.

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NATIONAL CITY—James H. Perkins, new City Bank head, is the complete antithesis of Charles E. Mitchell. He is an old-line conservative banker and in no sense a salesman. The change of policy indicated by his choice is meant to stick. Other personnel changes will follow.

Hasty efforts were made over last week-end to interest Ogden Mills in becoming National City boss but Mills refused the crown. The probable effect on his political aspirations was rated a controlling factor.

INVESTIGATION—The Senate seems to credit Richard Whitney with omniscience. It is told here that they wanted him to produce records of activity in National City stock prior to 1927. He told them he had no such records—whereupon they threatened to hold him in contempt. He finally persuaded them he could not perform the impossible.

The dope here is that the Democrats are certain to carry on with the investigation. But the Republicans have skimmed the cream. No shining target to equal Mitchell is in sight.

Sam Untermyer wants in on the party. His Los Angeles speech was a direct bid for the job of chief inquisitor. There are several bankers he would like to take a crack at for personal reasons.

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PARIS—William C. Bullitt is likely to make a bull's-eye. Unusually strong Pennsylvania backing provides the ammunition. His friends in New York will be surprised if he fails to get the Paris embassy.

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ROME—Mayor Curley, of Boston, is not looking toward Puerto Rico or to the Irish Free State as has been stated in dispatches. His disappointment at losing the hoped-for Navy appointment is believed to be strong, and neither Ireland nor our southern outpost would compensate him. Friends in powerful quarters think he would like to go to Rome. You are on fairly safe ground in thinking that Roosevelt has held out hope in this direction.

TAUNTON-MASS-GAZETTE - MAR-3-1933.

MAYOR CURLEY HASN'T HEARD ANYTHING DEFINITE

(By The Associated Press)

BOSTON, March 2.—With a volume on confucianism tucked under his arm and with no definite word on possible political appointment at the hands of president-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor James M. Curley entrained yesterday for the inaugural at Washington.

Questioned shortly before the train left concerning his place, if any, in the new administration, the mayor told newspapermen: "I haven't heard anything definite."

The mayor added that "it was a terrible day to travel" and said he hoped for better weather Saturday.

The mayor was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary Curley and her friend, Miss Loretta Bremner of Chicago and their party included Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and Edmund L. Doland, city treasurer.

MAMARONECK-N.Y. TIMES MAR-1-1933.

ROOSEVELT PICKS HIS SECRETARIES; DIPLOMATS NEXT

Bingham May Be Ambassador To Either France Or England—Gerard Mentioned

By FREDERICK A. STORM
(Copyright, 1933, By United Press)

HYDE PARK, March 1 (UP)—With his cabinet and secretariat chosen, President-elect Roosevelt today turned to the important business of selecting an Ambassadorial lineup in keeping with his pledges of a "new deal" and in harmony with the new administration's attitude on foreign problems.

The two weeks period of waiting before announcements, it was explained, was for the purpose of obtaining views of foreign governments as to whether prospective envoys are persona grata.

The general belief was that the diplomatics selected by Mr. Roosevelt would be drawn largely from the following:

Judge Robert W. Bingham, Louisville, Ky., publisher who is mentioned as the next ambassador to either France or England; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, understood to be under consideration for the post at Rome; James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany; Jesse I. Straus, New York merchant; Clark Howell, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution; Senator John Cohen of Georgia; James M. Cox, Democratic standard bearer in 1920; Peter Goelet Gerry, former Rhode Island Senator; Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida; Frederic H. Prince, Boston, and Robert Dunham, Chicago, possibly to Berlin.

It is understood from authoritative sources that Bowman is being talked of for the embassy at Mexico City and Mrs. Owen as the next minister to Denmark. Both of them played a prominent part in the Roosevelt campaign.

As to Governorships of insular possessions, the belief prevailed that Homer Cummings, veteran Democratic leader of Connecticut, would supercede Theodore Roosevelt, fifth cousin of the President-elect, as Governor-General of the Philippines and that Judge Ben Lindsay, of Los Angeles, formerly of Denver, Col., would go to Hawaii. For Puerto Rico, the name of Judge Bert Fish of Deland, Fla., continues to be mentioned prominently.

ERIE-PA-DISPATCH-
MAR-3-1933.

NEW YORK

By JAMES McMULLIN

IMPROVEMENT — Several reassuring signs have appeared on the local banking horizon.

1. New York city banks were able to put their houses in order very rapidly to meet any possible demands. Several of the most important actually hold cash, call loans, and government securities equal in amount to their demand deposits. Internal conditions are now thoroughly healthy.

2. Banks throughout the entire New York federal district are keeping their feet on the ground and depositors are responding in kind. A tiny institution in New Jersey is the only one in the whole district that has had to place any restriction on withdrawals.

3. Repercussions from the National City revelations died away quickly. The appointment of James H. Perkins to succeed Mitchell as chairman put an immediate damper on the rumor hounds.

4. Co-operation between stock exchange and banking authorities to keep stock prices from running amuck has brought results. There has been virtually no forced liquidation and none is now in prospect. Also the pressure has been taken off the government list.

INDUSTRY — Conservative men find grounds for some encouragement in inside trade reports. A confidential index prepared by financial authorities shows a more than seasonal gain in industrial activity for February over January despite banking complications.

The index of physical volume of trade has risen from the low point of 79 last August to 91 this month (on the basis of 1926—100). Of course dollar volume is much lower —around 54—because of the difference in the price level.

Authorities regard the January and February improvement as particularly significant. It is the first time since the depression began that the indexes for these months have failed to decline sharply from the corresponding months of the preceding year.

NATIONAL CITY — James H. Perkins—new City bank head—is the complete antithesis of Charles E. Mitchell. He is an old-line conservative banker and in no sense a salesman. The change of policy indicated by his choice is meant to stick. Other personnel changes will follow.

Hasty efforts were made over last week-end to interest Ogden Mills in becoming National City boss but Mills refused the crown. The probable effect on his political aspirations was rated a controlling factor.

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Sam Untermyer wants in on the party. His Los Angeles speech was a direct bid for the job of chief inquisitor. There are several bankers he would like to take a crack at for personal reasons.

PARIS—William C. Bullitt is likely to make a bull's-eye. Unusually strong Pennsylvania backing provides the ammunition. His friends in New York will be surprised if he fails to get the Paris embassy.

ROME—Mayor Curley, of Boston, is not looking toward Puerto Rico or to the Irish Free State as has been stated in dispatches. His disappointment at losing the hoped-for navy appointment is believed to be strong, and neither Ireland nor our southern outpost would compensate him. Friends in powerful quarters think he would like to go to Rome. You are on fairly safe ground in thinking that Roosevelt has held out hope in this direction.

STATE — Old-time Wilson men say that there was keen competition between Sumner Welles, of Washington, and William Phillips, of Boston, for under-secretary of state. Welles was in the lead at first. Now Phillips—who had the job under Wilson—is believed to have eclipsed him. Roosevelt will probably place Welles swell elsewhere.

NAVY—Friends of Vincent Astor are congratulating him on his expected appointment as under-secretary of the navy. Politicians think Roosevelt showed his mettle clearly in his selection. It is not according to any political Hoyle, but drafts into the public service a man of exceptional abilities.

Achibald McNeil, of Connecticut, spoken of as a possible navy appointee, according to Roosevelt associates is not on the political horizon.

SAN-FRANCISCO-CAL-EXAMINER
MAR-1-1933

CURLEY SLATED FOR ITALY ENVOY POST

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Mayor James M. Curley, who led the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts and made a wide swing across the continent, is going to be United States Ambassador to Italy, the Boston Evening American announced, in a copyrighted article this afternoon, it had learned from an authoritative source.

Mayor Curley, who had been mentioned for a Cabinet post, declined to discuss the matter.

PINE-BLUFF-ARK-
GRAPHIC
MAR-1-1933

MAYOR CURLEY FOR AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

Hyde Park, N. Y., Feb. 28.—(AP)—Apparenty well founded reports that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston would be the next ambassador to Italy, brought neither affirmation or denial today from Mr. Roosevelt. He replied to queries that "nothing has been done at all about that—nothing has been taken up about the embassies."

He expects to announce the choice diplomatic assignments next week after consultation with Senator Hull of Tennessee, his secretary of state. The name of Jesse I. Straus, New York merchantman, continues to be mentioned for Paris or Havana.

Robert W. Bingham, Louisville publisher, is kept at the premier London assignment. Spending the day quietly at the Krum Elbow estate on the Hudson, Mr. Roosevelt devoted himself principally to final preparation of his inaugural address.

CHICAGO-ILL-HERALD
MAR-4-1933

Curley to Accept as Envoy to Rome

BOSTON, March 3.—(AP)—The Boston Globe says it has learned that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has decided to accept the office of United States ambassador to Italy, "informally offered him by President-Elect Roosevelt." The paper says formal tender will be made shortly.

TOLEDO-OHIO-BLADE-MAR-3-1933.

CURLEY ACCEPTS ITALIAN POST

Boston, March 3 (AP) — The Boston Globe says it has learned that Mayor James M. Curley, Boston has decided to accept the office of United States ambassador to Italy.

MAR. 1933

New Mary E. Curley School Centre Dedicated With Appropriate Exercises

Over 4,500 residents of Jamaica Plain were present Tuesday evening at the dedication exercises of the new Mary E. Curley school center. The exercises were held in the Mary E. Curley school hall, Centre street and Pershing road.

Unable because of the banking conferences to attend this observation at the school named for his late wife, Mayor Curley sent his best wishes for the success of the center. William Arthur Reilly, a resident of the district and a member of the Boston School Committee, presided. Patrick J. McGuinness was chairman of the committee on arrangements. John F. McGrath, master of the Mary E. Curley School, and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon of the School Committee were speakers. Charles E. Dailey presided.

Among those present were Rev. H. E. Pomeroy of the Boylston Congregational Church, Rev. James F. Dowling of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Maurice J. Lacey, master of the Jamaica Plain High Schol, and Judge Frank Leveroni.

Matt G. Patterson, president Jamaice Plain Board of Trade; Joseph Chiccarelli, Jamaica Plain Market; Joe Callahan, manager Boston Consolidated Gas; Edward Callahan, Callahan's Men's Shop; Dr. B. A. Godvin, George S. Fallon, Charles G. Fallon, Dr. Maurice Spellman, Mr. Henry Fryer, Peter J. Imberger and William S. Rooney.

The entertainment included selections by the Mary E. Curley School Orchestra, directed by Miss Mary M. McLaughlin, supervisor of bands and orchestras, and vocal numbers by Miss Jean Brown, Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House; Mr. Keenan of St. Thomas' Dramatic Club, and Miss Phoebe Davison.

A basketball game between the Dailey Club and Our Lady of Lourdes Club was won by the former, 32-12.

The demonstration of school center activities took place in various rooms of the building. Clubs contributing to it included choral, orchestra, home cooking, sewing, art, handicraft, debating, home decoration and dramatics groups. Demonstration meetings were held by home and school associations, women's club home nursing, Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations.

A group of managers of school centers were in charge of arrangements: Margaret Higgins, Dorchester School Center, chairman; Julia A. Murphy, Fenway School Center; William Hughes, Brighton School Center; James Gallagher, Roxbury School Center, and Edith Davis, Hyde Park School Center.

The center will be open Wednesday and Friday nights with Patrick J. McGuinness in charge.

After the hall program the public were invited to visit the many club activities throughout the building. In every school room demonstrators from the other school center of Boston displayed some of their work. Among those taking part were the Brighton school centre under the direction of Esther Bessick, featuring dramatics, three one-act sketches entitled, "Bowery Night School," "Mad Breakfast" and "Across the Border." Washington Irving School center, under the direction of Esther Bessick, displayed Artcraft. Fenway School center had a beautiful display of China oil painting. Mrs. Haywood acted as demonstrator, jewelry, basket and leather craft were also displayed under the direction of Mrs. Reay. Roxbury School center under the direction of Miss Helen P. Murphy, gave a fine exhibition of "tap dancing" by the girls of the Roxbury center, and held the interest of the younger folks more than any other demonstration. Sarah Greenwood School center under the direction of Samuel Levin and Bernard N. Biller, presented a demonstration of the Oregon style of debate by the debating club of the school center. "Resolved: That the man who makes us laugh is as great a human benefactor as the man who makes us think." The Bel Canto Choral Club of East Boston and Micheal Angelo school centers, conducted by Madam Ippolito, gave one of the finest entertainments of the evening with selections of Italian folk song and music. Among those taking part were: Sammy Santelli, Mary, Frances and Josephine Rossi and the choresters of the play, "Gypsy Rover" which will be given at the Michael Angelo School center next Friday evening, March 17th.

TAUNTON-MASS - GAZETTE - MAR-3-1933.

ELY AND PARTY ARE KEPT BUSY ON ARRIVAL

Curley Has Many Applications for Jobs

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Governor Joseph B. Ely and his inaugural party arrived in Washington early today, set up headquarters in the Hotel Mayflower, and proceeded to answer telephone calls for several hours thereafter.

On the floor below, Mayor James M. Curley and his party went through much the same routine. Anxious to get out and mingle with the inaugural throng, the group was busy answering telephone calls inside.

The Governor and his party left their train early this morning and went at once to their hotel, where they found awaiting them a formidable array of invitations and messages. Accompanying Governor and Mrs. Ely were the Governor's son, Richard Ely and his wife, the Governor's brother, Charles Ely and his wife; Major and Mrs. Edward J. Sampson and their son, James, General John H. Agnew, Major Paul G. Kirk, Col. Thomas Tierney, Captain and Mrs. Vincent Joyne, Dewitt C. Dewolfe, the Governors secretary, and Miss Catherine O'Lalor.

Governor Ely was host to his party at luncheon this noon, with the Massachusetts senators, David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge as guests of honor, and was to dine tonight with Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace, widow of a former ambassador to France.

Quartered at the same hotel were the members of the Massachusetts inaugural committee, Chairman Joseph A. Maynard of the Democratic State committee, National Committeewoman Mary Ward, Miss Mary Lucey, vice chairman of the Democratic State committee, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Brogna, Mr. and Mrs. Larue Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lyman.

Mayor Curley and his party arrived in the capital last night, and the mayor held open house. Among his guests were John A. Farley, brother of James A. Farley, postmaster general of the new cabinet.

"I have some applications for Federal appointments," Curley said, "and I want to turn them over to Senator Walsh. There are more than 400 of them."

Reports that he had been proffered the ambassadorship to Italy brought from Curley the comment that "the only man who has any idea of what appointments may be made is Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Both Governor Ely and Mayor Curley will attend the formal governors' reception tonight.

PORT-CHESTER-N.Y.-ITEM-MAR-3-1933

NEW YORK

By James McMullin

Improvement

Several reassuring signs have appeared on the local banking horizon.

1. New York City banks were able to put their houses in order very rapidly to meet any possible demands. Several of the most important actually hold cash, call loans, and government securities equal in amount to their total demand deposits. Internal conditions are now thoroughly healthy.

2. Banks throughout the entire New York Federal Reserve District are keeping their feet on the ground and depositors are responding in kind. A tiny institution in New Jersey is the only one in the whole district that has had to place any restriction on withdrawals.

3. Repercussions from the National City revelations died away quickly. The appointment of James H. Perkins to succeed Mitchell as chairman put an immediate damper on the rumor hounds.

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4. Cooperation between Stock Exchange and banking authorities to keep stock prices from running amuck has brought results. There has been virtually no forced liquidation and none is now in prospect. Also the pressure has been taken off the government list.

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Industry

Conservative men find grounds for some encouragement in inside trade reports. A confidential index prepared by financial authorities shows a more than seasonal gain in industrial activity for February over January despite banking complications.

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Investigation

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Paris

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Rome

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MILWAUKEE-WIS-TIMES
MAR-3-1933.

Curley to Accept Post As Ambassador

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DAYTON-OHIO-HERALD-MAR-3-1933.

SOUND MONEY TALK STARTED BY ROOSEVELT

Inflationists in Congress Told to Clamp Down on That Old Soft Pedal.

FINANCIAL LEADERS ARE GIVEN FULL ASSURANCES

Movement for Hoover-Roosevelt Statement Runs Into Serious Obstacles.

TALK ABOUT FEDERAL GUARANTEE IS GOSSIP

Little Actual Backing at Present Time Seen for Far-Reaching Measure.

By PAUL MALLON.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

POLICIES—The crowd around Mr. Roosevelt here is all talking sound money and a balanced budget.

Assurances of those two definite objectives reached leaders in finance some days back. Since then the Roosevelt boys have made no effort to keep their intentions a secret. They have carefully avoided public statements on the subject. The reason is they wanted to hold their thunder as much as possible until inauguration tomorrow.

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That is why the movement for a joint statement from Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt failed early in the week. Some thought it would have helped in the spotty bank disturbances. The matter is known to have been brought to the attention of both principals.

Mr. Hoover is supposed to have been willing. The Roosevelt people thought such tactics were proved fruitless during the past two years.

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GUARANTEES—The unseen hand of Mr. Roosevelt also stopped the movement for a federal guarantee of bank deposits at that time.

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ALLOTMENT—President Hoover's veto message on the Smith cotton bill had been prepared by the agriculture department and farm board last Tuesday.

The measure is known inside to be a stumbling block to the allotment plan. As such it has recently been receiving hot support from textile interests opposed by the allotment bill. Boys in the cloakroom figure that if the Smith bill became law, cotton congressmen will lose interest in allotment. That would mean its defeat. They thought Mr. Hoover might be persuaded to sign the Smith bill because of his opposition to allotment.

The White House grapevine indicated they were wrong.

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INFLATION—Al Smith out-talked the inflation boys when he went before the Harrison investigating committee. He did not say anything particularly new. It was the typical Al Smith way in which he said it that left his opponents floored.

The hearings have gone a long way toward curbing actions of the inflationists. You may have noticed inflation talk has died down on the floor in each house of congress since the hearings have been on. The public works bond issue, as a half-way inflation measure, is not getting the support expected. It may be different shortly.

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SPEAKER—The Tammany boys had it hot and heavy among themselves before the speakership vote yesterday.

The root of the trouble was inner opposition to Congressman O'Connor. He was running for speaker. Word got out that perhaps Congressman Cullen, leader of the delegation, would also be a candidate for the same job. That sent O'Connor off into tantrums. The difficulty was complicated by the fact that Congressman Black was a candidate for whip and the O'Connor-Cullen misunderstanding hurt his chances.

Whenever anyone asked them about it, most members of the delegation whispered behind their hands: "There may be a secret ballot and no one will know how anyone votes."

That suggested a little stiletto throwing might be expected.

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BANKS—Federal financial officials began to realize early in the week that these state bank holidays may not have been the best policy. They then believed it might be better to let the few weak banks fail. If runs developed on stronger banks they could be met. Runs could not last more than two or three days when the crisis would be over and confidence restored.

The holiday system obviously had affected the many good banks adversely for the protection of the few.

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NOTES—One of the objections made by Democrats against Ickes was that his wife is now a Republican member of the Illinois legislature...The fixer of his appointment was Prof. Berle of Columbia...The patronage appeals being made to Chairman Farley are pitiful...The line outside his New York office recently has sometimes been a block long...Many applicants are really in need...The Baltimore banking situation interfered with plans to take Howard Bruce into the treasury department as assistant secretary or in another position of prominence...As a matter of fact the whole secondary treasury lineup had to be changed at the last minute for one minor reason and another...Extra precautions have ben taken to guard Mr. Roosevelt for the inauguration...Police booths have been constructed around the White House for the first time...No trouble is expected.

MT-VERNON-N.Y.-ARGUS-
MAR-3-1933.

NEW YORK

By JAMES McMULLIN

Industry

Conservative men find grounds for some encouragement in inside trade reports. A confidential index prepared by financial authorities shows a more than seasonal gain in industrial activity for February over January despite banking complications.

The index of physical volume of trade has risen from the low point of 79 last August to 91 this month (on the basis of 1926—100). Of course dollar volume is much lower—around 54—because of the difference in the price level.

Authorities regard the January and February improvement as particularly significant. It is the first time since the depression began that the indexes for these months have failed to decline sharply from the corresponding months of the preceding year.

National City

James H. Perkins—new City Bank head—is the complete antithesis of Charles E. Mitchell. He is an old-line conservative banker and in no sense a salesman. The change of policy indicated by his choice is meant to stick. Other personnel changes will follow.

Hasty efforts were made over last week-end to interest Ogden Mills in becoming National City boss but Mills refused the crown. The probable effect on his political aspirations was rated a controlling factor.

Investigation

The Senate seems to credit Richard Whitney with omniscience. It is told here that they wanted him

(Continued on Opposite Page)

to produce records of activity in National City stock prior to 1927. He told them he had no such records—whereupon they threatened to hold him in contempt. He finally persuaded them he could not perform the impossible.

The dope here is that the Democrats are certain to carry on with the investigation. But the Republicans have skimmed the cream. No shining target to equal Mitchell is in sight.

Sam Untermyer wants in on the job. His Los Angeles speech was a direct bid for the job of chief make a bull's-eye. Unusually strong Pennsylvania backing provides the ammunition. His friends in New York will be surprised if he fails to get the Paris embassy.

Rome

Mayor Curley of Boston is not looking toward Puerto Rico or to the Irish Free State as has been stated in dispatches. His disappointment at losing the hoped for Navy appointment is believed to be strong, and neither Ireland nor our southern outpost would compensate him. Friends in powerful quarters think he would like to go to Rome. You are on fairly safe ground in thinking that Roosevelt has held out hope in this direction.

State

Old-time Wilson men say that there was keen competition between Sumner Welles of Washington and William Phillips of Boston for Under-Secretary of State. Welles was in the lead at first. Now Phillips—who had the job under Wilson—is believed to have eclipsed him. Roosevelt will probably place Welles elsewhere.

Navy

Friends of Vincent Astor are congratulating him on his expected appointment as Under-Secretary of the Navy. Politicians think Roosevelt showed his mettle clearly in this selection. It is not according to any political Hoyle but drafts into the public service a man of exceptional abilities.

Archibald McNeil of Connecticut, spoken of as a possible Navy appointee, according to Roosevelt associates is not on the political horizon.

NEW-ROCHELLE-N.Y.-STAR
MAR-3-1933.

NEW YORK

By JAMES McMULLIN

IMPROVEMENT. Several reassuring signs have appeared on the local banking horizon:

1. New York City banks were able to put their houses in order very rapidly to meet any possible demands. Several of the most important actually hold cash, call loans, and government securities equal in amount to their total demand deposits. Internal conditions are now thoroughly healthy.

2. Banks throughout the entire New York Federal Reserve District are keeping their feet on the ground and depositors are responding in kind. A tiny institution in New Jersey is the only one in the whole district that has had to place any restriction on withdrawals.

3. Repercussions from the National City revelations died away quickly. The appointment of James H. Perkins to succeed Mitchell as chairman put an immediate damper on the rumor hounds.

4. Cooperation between Stock Exchange and banking authorities to keep stock prices from running amuck has brought results. There has been virtually no forced liquidation and none is now in prospect. Also the pressure has been taken off the government list.

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DAYTON-OHIO-HERALD - MAR-3-1933

Reassuring Signs In Bank Circles

By JAMES McMULLIN.

NEW YORK, March 3.

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LOS-ANGELES-CALIF-HERALD
FEB-28-1933

MAYOR CURLEY TO BE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, REPORT

By International News Service

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Mayor James M. Curley, who led the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts and made a wide swing across the continent, is going to be United States ambassador to Italy, the Boston Evening American announced, in a copyrighted article this afternoon, it had learned from an authoritative source.

The appointment, it is believed, is a direct result of the mayor's friendship with Mussolini, King Victor Emanuel and the Pope, all of whom he visited during his trip abroad in 1931.

LEXINGTON – KY – HERALD
MAR-3-1933

The National Whirligig

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

WASHINGTON
By PAUL MALLON

For Sound Money

The crowd around Mr. Roosevelt here is all talking sound money and a balanced budget.

Assurances of those two definite objectives reached leaders in finance some days back. Since then the Roosevelt boys have made no effort to keep their intentions a secret. They have carefully avoided public statements on the subject. The reason is they wanted to hold their thunder as much as possible until inauguration tomorrow.

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Mr. Hoover is supposed to have been willing. The Roosevelt people thought such tactics ware proved fruitless during the past two years.

* * *

The unseen hand of Mr. Roosevelt also stopped the movement for a federal guarantee of bank deposits at that time.

A lot of cloakroom talk about the idea had been going on for some days. It did not become serious until the prominent Ohio publisher James Cox got busy with senators on the long distance telephone. He wanted congress to take action so as to alleviate the Ohio situation then developing.

Senator Pat Harrison became interested. So did the new State Secretary Cordell Hull. They thought that might be a way to show national confidence in banks.

* * *

Some New York financial authorities agreed. Most dessented. New Treasury Secretary Woodin was opposed. So was old Secretary Mills, although he was not consulted except for an opinion.

Word then came from Hyde Park that the matter should be dropped.

Most opponents based their objections on the fact that state action was covering the situation, that a federal guarantee would only be of psychological importance and that a guarantee puts a premium on bad banking. The latter objection was enough.

* * *

They Were Wrong

President Hoovers' veto message of the Smith Cotton Bill had been prepared by the Agricultural Department and Farm Board last Tuesday.

The measure is known inside to be a stumbling block to the allotment plan. As such it has recently been receiving hot support from textile interests opposed to the allotment bill. Boys in the cloakroom figure that if the Smith bill became law, cotton congressmen will lose interest in the allotment. That would mean its defeat. They thought Mr. Hoover might be persuaded to sign the Smith bill because of his opposition to allotment.

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Tammany Has It Hot

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The current Democratic cloakroom comment on Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet is:

"Well, we Democrats have a majority in it anyway."

* * *

One of the objections made by Democrats against Ickes was that his wife is now a Republican member of the Illinois legislature. . . . The fixer of his appointment was Professor Berle of Columbia . . . The patronage appeals being made to Chairman Farley are pitiful . . . The line outside his New York office recently has sometimes been a block long. . . . Many applicants are really in need. . . . The Baltimore banking situation interfered with plans to take Howard Bruce into the treasury department as assistant secretary or in another position of prominence. . . . As a matter of fact the whole secondary treasury lineup had to be changed at the last minute for one minor reason and another. . . . Extra precautions have been taken to guard Mr. Roosevelt for the inauguration . . . Police booths have been constructed around the White House for the first time. . . . No trouble is expected.

NEW YORK
By JAMES M'MULLIN

Banks Are Healthy

Several reassuring signs have appeared on the local banking horizon.

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BROCKTON-MASS-ENTERPRISE
MAR-4-1933

Randolph

ACCEPT MAYOR CURLEY'S GIFT



MISS DOROTHY CHASE.
Presents Roosevelt Portrait to Stetson High School.

Randolph, March 4.—At the close of the school session, yesterday, the students of Stetson High school assembled in Chapin Hall to witness the presentation of two gifts that have been generously donated to the school. One is a portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, presented by Mayor James Curley of Boston, through the Randolph Chamber of Commerce, and the other is a depth-o-graph picture of George Washington at Valley Forge, the gift of Erskine Cox, a former resident and town official. David Doyle made the address of welcome and announced the programme, which opened with a salute to the flag and a spirited march played by the Stetson High school band.

Miss Dorothy Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Chase, presented the portrait of President Roosevelt in behalf of Mayor Curley and the Chamber of Commerce and Miss Mary Hardy accepted the gift, in a gracious speech, for the Stetson High school.

Miss Mary O'Brien next introduced Supt. of Schools A. O. Christiansen, who presented the picture of Washington, in behalf of Mr. Cox, and Howard Robbins accepted the gift for Stetson High school.

The evercises closed with the "Star-Spangled Banner" played by the Stetson High school band. Seated on the platform were President Fred P. Chase of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Chase and Miss Dorothy Chase, Mrs. Louis Courtney and Supt. Christiansen.

CHICAGO-144-NEWS
FEB-25-1933

Balance Budget by July 1 Is Policy of Roosevelt; Maps Plans with Woodin

Hyde Park, N. Y., Feb. 25.—(AP)—A new national fiscal policy took shape here today as President-Elect Roosevelt called in his secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin of New York.

A balanced budget before July 1, the beginning of the government's bookkeeping year, is Mr. Roosevelt's aim. He is relying principally on economies through government reorganization to wipe out red ink.

Revenue collections through beer legislation also are counted upon. Until an accounting of probable expenditures and collections for the next year is possible, any decision on new taxes is unlikely. Also, the president-elect wants to see what the new income taxes produce at the first quarterly collection on March 15.

Eyes Business Situation.

Meanwhile, the national business situation, including conditions in railroad and banking, is also receiving attention. It is emphasized here that Mr. Roosevelt is optimistic about this.

Coming here fresh from a parley with Secretary Ogden L. Mills, the Hoover administrator of the treasury, Mr. Woodin also is believed ready to talk war-debt relief and the relation of this question to the national financial policy.

The president-elect made long strides in his selectnon of men to fill important posts at yesterday's conference with James A. Farley, national chairman, but there were no announcements. Also there was nothing to say last night about a sudden call here by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, mentioned for minister to the Irish Free State.

The name of Jesse Straus, New York merchant, continues to be heard in the discussion for a high place. He is mentioned for an ambassadorship, possibly at Paris or Havana.

Morgenthau Jr. Listed.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., New York state conservation commissioner, is regarded as the next chairman of the farm board with the job of coordinating all government farm agencies into a working unit.

There is beginning to be some doubt whether Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, will head the American delegation to the world economic conference which now appears imminent. Mr. Baruch has been hesitant about accepting public office.

Tonight Mr. Roosevelt goes up the road a few miles to Staatsburg, where old friends and neighbors are planning a farewell party. He will probably leave here Tuesday for New York and depart late Thursday for Washington.

WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM -
MAR - 4 - 1933

CURLEY FATE HANGING FIRE

"Jubilee" Eve at Capital Finds Mayor Glum; Ely Party Frolics

MAHONEY IN GROUP

Charles S. Murphy Ready For Today's Donkey Trek in Parade

By The Telegram's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The fate of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston with respect to appointment to high place in the Roosevelt administration still hangs fire tonight and is the prime topic of interest with the Massachusetts Democrats assembled here on inauguration eve, on the first of what the Democrats' press agents have described as a three day "jubilee." According to prevailing opinion, Mayor Curley has lost his chance to be ambassador to Rome and the Roosevelt patronage board, has not yet found a satisfactory consolation prize for him.

Governor Ely and a large Massachusetts party are at the Mayflower hotel, Mayor Curley is likewise there in a suite by himself in close proximity to the Roosevelt party.

Mahoney at Carlton

Mayor John C. Mahoney of Worcester and many other Bay Staters are at the Carlton hotel, the Washington home of Sen. David I. Walsh. The day was crowded with social engagements, but most of the male visitors spent most of their time in huddles over patronage.

Mayor Mahoney of Worcester, and Mrs. Mahoney and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Moynihan are a party of four and the mayor announced that so far as he was concerned he was one of the few who was not an aspirant for any appointment at the hands of the new President.

Hub Post Aspirants

Five of the avowed candidates for appointment as U. S. district attorney at Boston were here today. They are James A. Donovan of Lawrence, for 25 years a close friend and supporter of Senator Walsh; M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg, brother of Senator Coolidge's secretary, Daniel J. O'Connell, and the personal choice of Senator Coolidge for this post; Thomas F. Moriarty, of Springfield, the district attorney in that district, who is backed by Representative Granfield for the Federal place, and Francis J. W. Ford and La Rue Brown of Boston. Both the latter were Harvard classmates of the new President and Brown has maintained a close friendship with Franklin Roosevelt during the intervening years.

In the final showdown much may depend on which one of the five receives the endorsement of Senator Walsh, and the latter is giving no endorsements at present. He is still waiting for explicit word from Roosevelt and Farley respecting Massachusetts patronage. Mayor Curley said today that he had a long list of applicants for appointment to various federal places in Massachusetts and that he was going to go over the list with Senator Walsh at the first opportunity.

Berth for Maynard

Chairman Joseph A. Maynard of the Democratic state committee was receiving felicitations today over his prospective appointment as collector of the port at Boston. It is said that he has received a promise of that place from Democratic national chairman Farley.

The general accepted version of the situation respecting Mayor Curley, is that he was given an informal tender of the ambassadorship to Italy several weeks ago. At that time the mayor thought he had a Roosevelt promise of a cabinet place as secretary of the navy. And declined the ambassadorship. When last week Curley found himself out of the cabinet picture. He dropped the hint that his destination was Rome. The word came back to Farley that Curley was ready to take the diplomatic appointment. Farley allowed the inference to go forth today that the ambassadorship was no longer available, that just what plum Curley would get was undetermined. The mayor does not appear at all pleased by the turn of events to-date.

"In All Fairness"

It is fair to report that both Governor Ely and Senator Walsh, though they are not mixing in the matter and are not seeking to pull Curley's chestnuts out of the fire, are of one mind that the Boston mayor by all the rules of the poitical game is entitled to substantial reward and they hope and expect that he will receive it at the hands of President Roosevelt. They are quite unenthusiastic, however, about the idea that Curley might be named assistant secretary of treasury in charge of public works.

Governor Ely gave a large luncheon at the Mayflower today, in the main dining room, attended by most of the visiting Bay State Democrats. Senator Walsh was absent because of the press of business in the Senate chamber. Mayor Mahoney of Worcester was another absentee, but on invitation of the governor, joined the Ely party tonight, for a chat at the Mayflower and later attendance at a reception at the Pan American of all of the visiting governors and their parties.

C. S. Murphy "In Town"

Charles S. Murphy of Worcester, arrived today and the four donkeys which will puli his donkey cart in the inaugural parade tomorrow arrived by truck. Mr. Murphy was before the microphone for a few minutes today describing over a national hookup his part and the part of the donkeys in the parade. John Curran of Milford will ride beside Mr. Murphy in the donkey cart, which is said to be an authentic antique relic from Hopkinton, Mass.

Rep. Pehr Holmes of Worcester paid a call upon Mayor Mahoney late today, but a night session of the House precluded the Republican congressman from joining in the night's Democratic festivities.

RICHARDS.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM
MAR-5-1933

As A Political Reporter Sees Them

Governor Ely at the Convention — Massachusetts Delegation Staunch to the End — The "Stop Roosevelt" Movement

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

Mr. Guilfoyle brought the narrative last week to the great speech of Governor Ely, nominating Alfred E. Smith.

SENATOR WALSH won only after long and strenuous argument. Although there was a "wet" sentiment in the committee, the senator had to win over those who were opposed to committing the party definitely to repeal, feeling it was sufficient to go on record for resubmission.

The Walsh plank not only committed the party to work for repeal but also for immediate modification of the Volstead act to permit the sale of light wines and beers.

The senator's victory was not easily accomplished. At one time during the stormy session he threatened to carry the fight to the floor of the convention, asserting there was every evidence it was "dripping wet." He also had confidence the spectators would be with him and would have a psychological effect on the delegates.

Of course the reading of the "wet" plank started a parade, and Massachusetts, proud that it had given the author, led the rollicking, cheering and yelling procession of men and women.

One of the amusing incidents that hot night was the appearance of the "Curley for vice president" buttons, which had created a stir in Boston during the presidential primaries. The mayor smiled with the rest of the Bay Staters when he saw them. The mayor was not responsible for their appearance. He could not curb the ardor of his devoted followers who clung to the hope he would be given recognition in the makeup of the National ticket.

Among the Curley loyalists was former Councillor James A. Watson of Boston. In 1924 he had demonstrated his devotion to Al Smith by daily leading the parade of delegates from the Belmont hotel to Madison Square Garden. Here, four years later, he was proving his loyalty to the Boston mayor by carrying the Porto Rican banner in some of the demonstrations.

The approach of the nominating speeches brought tension to the Massachusetts delegates. Like flies they hovered around the suite of Governor Ely hoping some word of encouragement to the Smith cause would come of his close affiliation with the 1928 standard bearer. Grim and determined Governor Ely polished the address in which he was to nominate the Bay State idol, but little word — other than rumor — came to cheer.

There was a laugh when a Smith admirer related an alleged conversation between Governor Ely and "Al" following the adoption of the platform.

"With that platform and Roosevelt the nominee I think I'll go fishing the rest of the Summer," Al Smith had remarked, the admirer related with glee, although it is doubtful if the Happy Warrior gave expression to such sentiment. It was widely circulated, however.

Ely's Speech

The great thrill for Massachusetts finally came on the fourth afternoon of the convention. Governor Ely stepped to the front of the platform, swept his eye over the vast audience, leaned toward the radio microphones and spoke. Instead of being just another Democratic governor he rose to heights as a national figure.

His address nominating Smith is generally agreed to be the greatest oratorical accomplishment of the convention.

Herbert Bayard Swope, who as editor of the now defunct New York World covered many national conventions, declared it was the most eloquent he had heard since Robert G. Ingersoll nominated James G. Blaine, in the misty long ago. Other long-time observers said William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" oration was the only thing comparable.

The speech has been so widely publicized and commented upon that it is perhaps the most familiar of the convention literature. It is sufficient to note that 25,000 people, Smith and anti-Smith, who thronged the huge stadium that afternoon were moved to one of the greatest demonstrations ever for a presidential candidate.

It wasn't the words, though they formed majestic phrasing, but the governor's force and emotional interpretation that moved the throng.

Ely Grips the Convention

Literally the governor held that great crowd in the hollow of his hand. They cheered when he launched to vigorous enunciation. A hush fell as if the convention were hanging on to his every word when he dropped his voice to a hoarse whisper and quivered with the emotion of his feeling. The howl that went up when the venerable Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana tried to halt him as the time limit expired is significant of the spell he cast.

Continued next page

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM - MAR-5 -1933

(1)

Needless to say the address gave Massachusetts opportunity to relieve its pent up enthusiasm. Its delegates, crowding around the radio on the platform at its conclusion, or heading the spontaneous parade, virtually took possession of the convention and its activities for more than an hour.

And while the demonstration was at its height Governor Ely disappeared from the platform. Modestly he joined the Smith parade. His course was impeded by the hundreds who leaned from the balcony boxes to shake his hand as he passed but he marched until the wild procession of 10 states had ceased.

Arm in arm with Senator Walsh he went to the hotel headquarters of his idol. There are many varied stories of that meeting with Smith. "Al" had listened to the speech and the outburst that followed, by radio. Tears were in his eyes when Governor Ely entered his room. Then they did what strong men do only under the strain of a gratitude that defies description—they embraced. There wasn't any need for Al to say a word. In that one gesture he bared his heart.

The Massachusetts governor, still with boyish smile on his face, sauntered leisurely to his own hotel headquarters. There he was greeted by more crowds. A stack of telegrams of congratulation had arrived from folks back home. They, too, had listened to the radio.

An Ely Triumph

Immediately he disappeared in a side room and the crowd heard him talking on the telephone. His first thought had been of his family back home in Westfield. His dad was at the other end of the line.

Eagerly the political writers crowded around him as he emerged with a broad grin.

"What did your dad say," they asked in one breath.

"Oh, he said it came over fine—but we've got a pretty good radio set at home," he replied.

By that time his headquarters were filled with admiring Bay State delegates. They were expressing their admiration in no uncertain phrases. Suddenly Mr. Ely stopped shaking hands and turned around.

"You know," he said, "I had a very good subject to talk about. If I hadn't I couldn't have done it."

Mayor Curley listened to the governor's address with a smile of contentment on his face. He did not join the applause but neither did he show disrespect. He observed the parade that followed with a keen eye, noting as did Jim Farley that the enthusiasm had produced no serious desertions from the ranks of Roosevelt.

Reposing in the mayor's pocket, probably unknown to the Massachusetts delegates, was a telegram from John P. O'Connor, secretary of the Textile Workers' Union of Massachusetts with interesting contents. It said a message would be sent to Senator Walsh informing him that in a meeting of 2000 textile workers of Salem and Peabody, it was voted to ask that he and his colleagues go to Governor Roosevelt after voting for Smith.

How much of a national impression Governor Ely made with his nominating address may be a question for time. Massachusetts political observers moving about the auditorium as he spoke noted one thing. There was but ordinary interest as he began. But as he progressed men and women began to give him sincere attention. There were whispered remarks flattering his ability. And in the merry-making of after the convention session Joe Ely's name was heard in many groups of delegates from states far removed from Massachusetts. Minnesota was particularly impressed. So was Oklahoma and Ohio. Massachusetts men were eagerly "pumped" for more information about their governor.

A Minnesota delegate summed it best: "I'll keep my eyes on Governor Ely in the years to come. He's got the makings of a President," he said. He seemed to express the thought of many others.

A Great Disappointment

Mr. Roosevelt's nomination on the fourth ballot was a terrific disappointment to the Bay State delegates. For 12 hours—9 p. m. Thursday to 9 a. m. Friday they had remained in the stifling heat of the convention hall to insure their votes would be cast for Smith. Three ballots were taken during that exciting night. Tired, hot and dirty they had gone to their rooms and tumbled into bed early Friday morning rejoicing that with the third ballot, Roosevelt was 86 votes short of the necessary two-thirds. They believed he had been stopped.

Governor Ely was particularly chagrined at the turn of events. His disgust at the convention choice was plainly evident. On each ballot he had announced Massachusetts' 36 votes for "Alfred E. Smith." It was the one ray of sunshine in the Bay State gloom—it had remained steadfast to Smith to the end, even when it was evident nothing could stop Roosevelt after McAdoo had delivered California and Texas to him as the fourth ballot began.

In contrast to the dejected attitude of the Smith supporters from the Bay State, was the jubilance of the Mayor Curley faction. His friends from home began to boom him for high office in the party councils. The talk ranged from his selection for a cabinet post to candidacy for governor if Governor Ely did not become reconciled to the Roosevelt nomination.

The mayor was present on the convention floor the Friday evening of Roosevelt's nomination and joined in the jubilant uproar, surrounded by his band of faithful followers who had been with him virtually since the convention opened.

Did Not Vote for Garner

With Roosevelt selected as the presidential candidate Massachusetts took little interest in the selection of his vice presidential running mate the following day. In fact, when it became evident Speaker John N. Garner would be chosen, as the roll call progressed, Governor Ely was so disturbed he did not rise to record the Bay State's 36 votes for the Texan when his state was reached.

The official records probably show Massachusetts voted 36 votes for Garner. If they do it is incorrect. Massachusetts made no response in the roll call for vice president and purposely refrained from so doing.

Looking back to the events that led to Roosevelt's nomination brings into relief an interesting picture of political maneuvering. It discloses Jim Farley, the new postmaster-general, as an exceptional leader, and reveals Mayor Curley as a valuable lieutenant.

William Gibbs McAdoo, Wilson's secretary of the Treasury, and the man who fought Smith to the bitter end in 1924 is generally given credit for making possible Roosevelt's nomination. But McAdoo did not accomplish it single-handed. He gave the final public expression to the fulfillment of the plan worked out behind the scenes by Farley, Louis McHenry Howe, Mayor Curley, William Randolph Hearst and others who were interested in the Roosevelt candidacy.

McAdoo came to Chicago before the convention as a Garner man. Hearst wanted Garner. He had given him the aid of his extensive newspaper holdings to advance his candidacy. McAdoo had campaigned for Garner in the presidential primaries in his own state of California, where he was himself a candidate for the United States Senate. California had declared its preference for the speaker. Yet, despite every aid given to Garner by McAdoo and Hearst his total vote on the third ballot was but

Continued next page

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM-MAR-5-1933

(2)

101¼. He received California's 44 votes, 46 from Texas, 11 from Oklahoma and one-quarter vote from Illinois.

McAdoo and Smith Meet

McAdoo had a meeting with Smith before the convention began. It appeared both were bent on the same purpose—the stopping of Roosevelt. McAdoo indicated his attitude toward Smith had softened since 1924 and he could count on him to help the "stop-Roosevelt" movement. McAdoo appeared to feel that if he joined with Smith to accomplish that object, the anti-Roosevelt faction might eventually center on Garner to achieve Roosevelt's defeat.

The joy of the Smith supporters at the McAdoo attitude was short-lived, however. The report spread soon after the convention opened that McAdoo and his following would stay with Garner only long enough to test his strength or give him the compliment of a vote. From the first it was convention suspicion that McAdoo was in a deal eventually to take California to Roosevelt. This would be the signal for Texas, in appreciation of California's support for its native son, to follow suit. The suspicion was given an unofficial authenticity by the knowledge that Farley was not the least bit worried by the early votes of California and Texas. He confidently predicted in private, Roosevelt would have these votes when he needed them.

But something went wrong. It was never the campaign plan of the Roosevelt force to wait until the fourth ballot before counting Texas and California in their list. Farley has since said that the only moment of worry or fear he had in the convention was when Texas and California did not join the Roosevelt group on the third ballot. He could not understand it. McAdoo was scheduled to talk with the delegates from those states and prepare the way for their desertion of Garner and support of Roosevelt on that ballot. Many explanations were offered for the failure. One was that the continuous session of the convention during the first three ballots did not give McAdoo the opportunity for the conference. He had not anticipated the convention would sit all night. He rather expected that after one ballot it would adjourn and he could meet with these state delegations.

One Explanation

Jim Farley has never given the official explanation. He said at a recent banquet in Boston it was very interesting but had never been written. He promised that some day it would be. He may refer to a version that has come to me on the highest authority. I repeat it for the light it may throw on a puzzling interlude of the convention.

When the session recessed at the finish of the third ballot the Roosevelt lines were wavering, the Roosevelt managers in dismay. The Smith-Ritchie contingent, comprising the "Stop-Roosevelt" die hards fighting with their backs to the wall were adamant.

The Garner Texas-California combination was still intact. The "favorite son" delegations had not cracked up and come over to Roosevelt to any marked extent. Nothing like what the Roosevelt managers hoped and expected had happened on the third ballot. They appeared to have blundered in risking their all on a forced all-night session. In fact they had been outsmarted by the "Stop-Roosevelt" forces in several instances during the night.

On the motion to adjourn early in the night, which the Roosevelt forces were able and ready to defeat, the Smith group did some smart thinking. Massachusetts and New Jersey voted on the same side with the Roosevelt delegations thereby robbing it of its significance as a test vote for the New York governor.

Roosevelt delegates, were Massachusetts and Connecticut. After the nomination was made the Smith supporters in these states for a time remained aloof, but they finally climbed aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon, with the distinct understanding, it is claimed, that they were to be recognized in the distribution of patronage in their states. So far, they assert, this agreement has not been kept.

Ritchie Wholly Ignored.

Neither Smith nor any of his group has been consulted since the election. Sen. David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts, for example, complain that they are among the few Democratic members of the senate who have not been invited to visit the president-elect. Both these men strongly supported Smith for the nomination, but afterward turned in and did their best for Roosevelt and contributed materially toward carrying Massachusetts for him.

Similarly other prominent party men who opposed the Roosevelt nomination have been ignored. This applies to Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, who has had no communication whatever from Roosevelt since he received a mere acknowledgment of his message of congratulation after the election.

Ritchie made speeches for the Democratic ticket throughout the campaign. John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate of 1924, is said not to have received even an acknowledgment of his congratulatory letter to Roosevelt. Some of these men are very resentful, not that they have been left out of the cabinet, but at what they consider a deliberate slight to the conservative wing of the party.

SAGINAW-MICH-NEWS FEB-24-1933

FRIENDS OF SMITH PEEVED OVER SNUB

Happy Warrior Not Even Consulted on Roosevelt's Cabinet Selection.

SMITH'S FOES CHOSEN

Cordell Hull, Thomas J. Walsh and Claude A. Swanson, the three senators named to the cabinet, all opposed Smith for the presidential nomination this year. Hull and Walsh were for Roosevelt and Swanson was for former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of his home state. There also are rumblings of discontentment among the Smith supporters over the lesser administration appointments. For instance it is said Roosevelt is recognizing Mayor James A. Curley of Boston and Archibald McNiel, the anti-Smith leaders in Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively, in the disposal of patronage in these states. This assumption particularly has been borne out by the report that Homer Cummings, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, will be named governor-general of the Philippines. Cummings is quite as unpopular with the Smith supporters as either McAdoo or Roper.

The only states in which Smith won the primary delegates to the last Democratic national convention, in direct contests against

CHICAGO-IL-CHRISTIAN-CENTURY FEB-15-1933.

Maintaining the Moral Breakwaters

The New England Watch and Ward society, of which a leading Catholic layman, J. L. C. Dowling, is president, and Rev. Charles S. Bodwell, a Congregational clergyman, the cool and patient secretary, has just won a victory in enforcing the law against a theater, after 18 months taken to secure evidence. Before the Boston board, consisting of Mayor James M. Curley, Chief Justice Wilfred Bolsh and Police Commissioner Eugene Hultman, they presented convincing evidence of lewd speech and acting on the stage, and secured this decisive finding: "There has been presented flagrant violation. We have neither the right nor the inclination to supplant the statute standard with one claimed to be more liberal. Those wishing to show or view what they call 'art' but we call 'filth,' must first get the legislature to change the law. The license is suspended for 30 days, with the added warning that if on resumption the offense is repeated, the license will be promptly and permanently ended."

WORCESTER - MASS - TELEGRAM -

MAR - 5 - 1938.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW



EAST-BOSTON-ARGUS-ADVOCATE MAR-10-1933.

Mayor Curley Vetoes Local Municipal Building Proposition

—— By D. B. McInnes ——

Without a word or gesture of protest from Councilor Barker, Mayor Curley has vetoed the proposition for the city council to concur with the Legislature in authorizing the expenditure, outside the debt limit, of $250,000 for the erection of a municipal building in East Boston. "No doubt," say many people, "the inertia of the local city father was inspired by the Mayor, who takes this method of disciplining Representative Sullivan, who in all sincerity has dared often to oppose Curley in his advocacy of certain measures that Sullivan felt were not necessary." Then again, the possibility of the Representative as an adversary in the coming council fight, may have had a bearing on the case.

Sullivan was given positive assurance that his bill for the municipal building, so sorely needed in East Boston, would be enacted if the necessary executive and legislative approval was given by the City of Boston.

GAZZETTA-DEL-MASS - MAR-11-1933.

THE LEGISLATURE ECONOMIZES

In the abolition of needless bureaus of the state government the legislature has made an excellent start towards economical reforms which are intended to lessen the burden of taxation. It may be that some boards and commission which cost the taxpayers money would, under normal conditions, be of value to the people but in abnormal times there can be no quibbling over the termination of needless government functions.

The legislature and particularly the few members who seem to delight in making unfounded charges can be of service to the Commonwealth by devoting attention to state affairs and forgetting such matters as investigations of the government of Boston.

Just why a senator from Arlington, who has no interest in Boston, should be so seriously concerned about whether Boston is properly managed or not is one of the State House mysteries.

It would seem that there is enough business affecting Arlington to attract the senator's attention without giving him time to prattle about conditions in Boston. It is a safe gamble that he knows nothing about whether Boston is managed efficiently or not.

Newspapers appear to have clamped the lid tight upon the loud-mouthed assailants of Mayor Curley who have, under protection of legislative privilege, been declaring their venom by statements without a scintilla of basis. Unfounded charges are often far worse than accusations which have basis in fact. There has been more silly, more baseless, and more imaginary criticism of Mayor Curley made at the State House this year than has been made against any other man in public life.

There has been too much heard from the Massachusetts Home Owners' association. It would be unfair to investigate the disposition of the money which has been paid over to the promoters of this organization. How its funds have been expended is or should be a matter of public interest. Either this hybrid association should be exposed as a "racket" for the benefit of a few individuals or revealed as an organization which is founded upon a desire to promote the interest of real estate owners.

GAZZETTA-DEL-MASS-MAR-11-33

SHARKEY WILL REFEREE ARGONNE SHOW

Boston's best, biggest and busiest boxing and vaudeville carnival—the big top show of years —an affair in the interests of Mayor Curley's Fund for the Unemployed, set for next Monday, March 13, at the Boston Arena, has the public squarely behind it. "Co-operation of all." is the slogan back of the big festival which is carrying it along to certain success.

Five 10 round feature bouts — Norman Conrad meeting Sammy Slaughter in one of them—three six rounders — Jack Sharkey, the world's heavy champion in there as a referee-20 vaudeville acts, all in one show, is something that has never happened before in all New England. And, out of it all — the creation of Eddie Mack of the Argonne A. A., who is promoting the entertainment—will go 50 percent of the profits to the host of needy men, women and children — the sorely stricken through no fault of their own.

Of course Conrad and Slaughter, meeting in a return after their thrilling battle of last January — one of the gamest, toughest middleweight frays ever in Boston — has "the call." But, when Dutch Leonard of Waltham takes on the rugged Leo Larivee of Waterbury. Mickey Bishop of Stoughton puts up his dukes against Eino Nyholm of Maynard. Steve Halaiko of Buffalo and Paris Apice of Providence do their mixing, and Walter Cobb and Bob Moody, the giant heavies crash home terrific punches, the public will see plenty of the kind of action it has so long demanded. All of these ringsters are booked to meet in 10 rounds of fighting fights. Slaughter, Cobb and Halaiko are due in Boston on Wednesday, and will warm-up at Buckley's Gym, 249 Friend Street. The others will be on hand Thursday and Friday.

Despite the numerous attractions and length of the card, there will be no boost in prices—the same customary popular rates will prevail.

Tickets are now on sale at the Argonne A. A. offices, 7 Water Street, Boston, whlie reservations may be made by calling Liberty 2176 or 2177.

N.Y. TIMES 3/15/33

Slaughter Outpoints Conrad.

BOSTON, March 13 (AP).—With champion Jack Sharkey acting as referee, Sammy Slaughter, middleweight from Terre Haute, scored a decisive ten-round victory tonight over Norman Conrad, Wilton, N. H., in the feature contest of Mayor James M. Curley's unemployment relief boxing show at the Arena. Slaughter weighed 153 and Conrad, who failed to carry a single round, scaled 160.

NEW-ROCHELLE-N.Y.-STAR- MAR-13-1933.

National Whirligig - News Behind News

WASHINGTON
By ROBERT D. HEINL

HOPE. Not since the beginning of the depression has such a wave of optimism swept over the capital as followed the reading of the President's message. The new Congress opened with a sunburst of hope and good cheer.

Those who spoke publicly, regardless of party, hailed the emergency banking measures as a master stroke. Several made the positive assertion that it was the beginning of the end of the depression.

President Roosevelt, smiling, aggressive, apparently as sure of himself as if he had been in the White House four years instead of four days, was the hero of the hour.

"A fearless crusader, with the country already behind him." "Perhaps the saviour of the world." Everybody cheering—everybody giving the benefit of every doubt to the man with the burden.

* * *

GROWING. Thus seemingly measuring up to the crisis in heroic proportions, President Roosevelt gives the impression of being a much bigger man than he has heretofore been pictured.

Unquestionably his popularity is multiplying as the mustard seed in the parable. Unquestionably the country, forgetting partisanship, is getting behind him.

Unquestionably, too, he is inspiring more and more confidence. Unquestionably, says everyone he has looked so squarely in the face, he is honest.

* * *

ENDURANCE. Not the least amazing thing is President Roosevelt's physical endurance. No one has gone after immediate problems so strenuously here since the days of T. R. When the session with Congressional leaders at the White House which lasted practically all night ended, he was fresh as a daisy.

* * *

COMEBACK. "A man with a torso like John L. Sullivan's and poor shrivelled legs no bigger than your wrist," commented one of his admirers, "he is an astounding medical case and one of the greatest instances of physical courage the country has ever seen. He cannot stand by himself, yet he had the initiative to seek the Presidency of the United States.

"Here is a wealthy man, one who had a town house, a handsome country home and a Winter place. The average person in such a position, stricken as he was, would have lain down and waited for the end.

* * *

COURAGE. "Not this courageous soul. He won his fight and today, aside from the weakness in his legs, is a powerful physical specimen. Proof of this is that he can eat anything in the world—hot dogs, spare ribs and cabbage—anything that comes along."

No more apprehensive whispers are heard about the President's physical condition but now, openly and in admiration, the question is, "How does he do it?"

* * *

ABROAD. The President is still undecided on some of his diplomatic appointments, and the present banking crisis has retarded decisions. As things rest, the following seem certain or likely:

London: Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., owner of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Paris: Jesse Isidor Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., is strongly favored by Mr. Roosevelt. France may have intimated that on account of anti-Semitic feeling he would not be a popular choice there at this time.

Paris: William C. Bullitt is still in line for Paris, though his appointment is not yet believed to be sure.

Berlin: Gerard Swope of General Electric is receptive to this appointment, but he is not regarded as a suitable selection by Roosevelt associates. Neither is another applicant, Ira Nelson Morris, former Ambassador to Sweden.

This is one of the decisions yet to be made.

Madrid: Claude G. Bowers, formerly of the New York World and noted for his biographies, is ear-marked for this delicate post.

The Hague: William Gorham Rice of Albany, former Civil Service Commissioner, seems the most probable choice.

Buenos Aires: Sumner Welles of Washington is thought to have this pleasant prospect before him.

Copenhagen: Richard Crane of Westover, Va., is most probable for this.

Rome: Mayor Curley of Boston still has the inside track.

Puerto Rico: Former Acting Governor Martin Travieso as a native Puerto Rican is the probable appointee.

Cuba: Jesse I. Straus of New York may prefer Havana to Paris while conditions remain unsettled.

Russia: The appointment of Phillip LaFollette of Wisconsin as Ambassador is thought doubtful. If Russia is recognized a commission headed by Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Rome, and Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University is more probable.

The reported deal between Senator Key Pittman of Nevada (chairman, Foreign Relations Committee) and the advocates of Soviet recognition to exchange remonetization of silver for resumption of Russian relations is believed by close Roosevelt circles to be just another piece of enterprising guesswork.

PON-CHESTER-N.Y. ITEM - MAR-13-1933.

WASHINGTON
By Robert D. Heinl
(Subbing for Paul Mallon)

Hope

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MT. VERNON-N.Y.-ARGUS-
MAR-13-1933.

What's Behind The News?

WASHINGTON

By ROBERT D. HEINL
(Subbing for Paul Mallon)

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TRENTON-N.J.-GAZETTE
MAR-8-1933.

NEW YORK

By James McMullin

IMPROVEMENT

Several reassuring signs have appeared on the local banking horizon.

1. New York City banks were able to put their houses in order very rapidly to meet any possible demands. Several of the most important actually hold cash, call loans, and Government securities equal in amount to their total demand deposits. Internal conditions are now thoroughly healthy.

2. Banks throughout the entire New York Federal Reserve District are keeping their feet on the ground and depositors are responding in kind. A tiny institution in New Jersey is the only one in the whole district that has had to place any restriction on withdrawals.

3. Repercussions from the National City revelations died away quickly. The appointment of James H. Perkins to succeed Mitchell as chairman put an immediate damper on the rumor hounds.

4. Cooperation between stock exchange and banking authorities to keep stock prices from running amuck has brought results. There has been virtually no forced liquidation and none is now in prospect. Also the pressure has been taken off the Government list.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Conservative men find grounds for some encouragement in inside trade reports. A confidential index prepared by financial authorities shows a more than seasonal gain in industrial activity for February over January despite banking complications.

The index of physical volume of trade has risen from the low point of 79 last August to 91 this month (on the basis of 1926 equals 100). Of course dollar volume is much lower —around 54—because of the difference in the price level.

Authorities regard the January and February improvement as particularly significant. It is the first time since the depression began that the indexes for these months have failed to decline sharply from the corresponding months of the preceding year.

* * *

NATIONAL CITY

James H. Perkins—new City Bank head—is the complete antithesis of Charles E. Mitchell. He is an old-line conservative banker and in no sense a salesman. The change of policy indicated by his choice is meant to stick. Other personnel changes will follow.

Hasty efforts were made over last week-end to interest Ogden Mills in becoming National City boss but Mills refused the crown. The probable effect on his political aspirations was rated a controlling factor.

* * *

INVESTIGATION

The Senate seems to credit Richard Whitney with omniscience. It is told here that they wanted him to produce records of activity in National City stock prior to 1927. He told them he had no such records—whereupon they threatened to hold him in contempt. He finally persuaded them he could not perform the impossible.

The dope here is that the Democrats are certain to carry on with the investigation. But the Republicans have skimmed the cream. No shining target to equal Mitchell is in sight.

Sam Untermyer wants in on the party. His Los Angeles speech was a direct bid for the job of chief inquisitor. There are several bankers he would like to take a crack at for personal reasons.

* * *

PARIS

William C. Bullitt is likely to make a bulls-eye. Unusually strong Pennsylvania backing provides the ammunition. His friends in New York will be surprised if he fails to get the Paris embassy.

* * *

ROME

Mayor Curley, of Boston, is not looking toward Puerto Rico or to the Irish Free State as has been stated in dispatches. His disappointment at losing the hoped-for Navy appointment is believed to be strong, and neither Ireland nor our Southern outpost would compensate him. Friends in powerful quarters think he would like to go to Rome. You are on fairly safe ground in thinking that Roosevelt has held out hope in this direction.—(Copyright.)

SAN-FRANCISCO-CAL-
CHRONICLE-MAR-4-1933.

Curley to Accept Italy Envoy Post

BOSTON, March 3 (AP)—The Boston Globe says it has learned that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has decided to accept the office of U. S. Ambassador to Italy, "informally offered him by President-elect Roosevet."

PERTH-AMBOY-N.J.-NEWS-MAR-13-1933.

WASHINGTON

By Robert D. Heinl

(Subbing for Paul Mallon)

HOPE. Not since the beginning of the depression has such a wave of optimism swept over the capital as followed the reading of the President's message. The new Congress opened with a sunburst of hope and good cheer.

Those who spoke publicly, regardless of party, hailed the emergency banking measure as a master stroke. Several made the positive assertion that it was the beginning of the end of the depression.

President Roosevelt, smiling, aggressive, apparently as sure of himself as if he had been in the White House four years instead of four days, was the hero of the hour.

"A fearless crusader, with the country already behind him." "Perhaps the saviour of the world." Everybody cheering—everybody giving the benefit of every doubt to the man with the burden.

GROWING. Thus seemingly measuring up to the crisis in heroic proportions, President Roosevelt gives the impression of being a much bigger man than he has heretofore been pictured.

Unquestionably his popularity is multiplying as the mustard seed in the parable. Unquestionably the country, forgetting partisanship, is getting behind him.

Unquestionably, too, he is inspiring more and more confidence. Unquestionably, says everyone he has looked so squarely in the face, he is honest.

ENDURANCE. Not the least amazing thing is President Roosevelt's physical endurance. No one has gone after immediate problems so strenuously here since the days of T. R. When the session with Congressional leaders at the White House which lasted practically all night ended he was fresh as a daisy.

COMEBACK. "A man with a torso like John L. Sullivan's and poor shrivelled legs no bigger than your wrist," commented one of his admirers, "he is an astounding medical case and one of the greatest instances of physical courage the country has ever seen. He cannot stand by himself, yet he had the initiative to seek the Presidency of the United States.

"Here is a wealthy man, one who had a town house, a handsome country home and a winter place. The average person in such a position, stricken as he was would have lain down and waited for the end.

COURAGE. "Not this courageous soul. He won his fight and today, aside from the weakness in his legs, is a powerful physical specimen. Proof of this is that he can eat anything in the world—hot dogs, spare ribs and cabbage — anything that comes along."

No more apprehensive whispers are heard about the President's physical condition but now, openly and in admiration, the question is, "How does he do it?"

ABROAD. The President is still undecided on some of his diplomatic appointments, and the present banking crisis has retarded decisions. As things rest, the following seem certain or likely:

London: Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., owner of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Paris: Jesse Isidor Straus, President of R. H. Macy & Co. is strongly favored by Mr. Roosevelt. France may have intimated that on account of anti-semitic feeling he would not be a popular choice there at this time.

William C. Bullitt is still in line for Paris, though his appointment is not yet believed to be sure.

Berlin: Gerard Swope of General Electric is receptive to this appointment, but he is not regarded as a suitable selection by Roosevelt associates. Neither is another applicant Ira Nelson Morris, former Ambassador to Sweden.

This is one of the decisions yet to be made.

Madrid: Claude G. Bowers, formerly of the N. Y. World and noted for his biographies, is ear-marked for this delicate post.

The Hague: William Gorham Rice of Albany, former Civil Service Commissioner, seems the most probable choice.

Buenos Aires: Sumner Welles of Washington is thought to have this pleasant prospect before him.

Copenhagen: Richard Crane of Westover, Va., is most probable for this.

Rome: Mayor Curley of Boston still has the inside track.

Puerto Rico: Former Acting Governor Martin Travieso as a native Puerto Rican is the probable appointee.

Cuba: Jesse I. Straus of New York may prefer Havana to Paris while conditions remain unsettled.

Russia: The appointment of Phillip LaFollette of Wisconsin as Ambassador is thought doubtful. If Russia is recognized a commission headed by Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Rome, and Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University is more probable.

The reported deal between Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada (Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee) and the advocates of Soviet recognition to exchange remonetization of silver for resumption of Russian relations is believed by close Roosevelt circles to be just another piece of enterprising guesswork.

PASSAIC-N.J.NEWS-MAR.3-193

NEW YORK

By JAMES McMULLIN

Improvement

Several reassuring signs have appeared on the local banking horizon.

1. New York City banks were able to put their houses in order very rapidly to meet any possible demands. Several of the most important actually hold cash, call loans, and Government securities equal in amount to their total demand deposits. Internal conditions are now thoroughly healthy.

2. Banks throughout the entire New York Federal Reserve District are keeping their feet on the ground and depositors are responding in kind. One tiny institution is the only one in the whole district that has had to place any restriction on withdrawals.

3. Repercussions from the National City revelations died away quickly. The appointment of James H. Perkins to succeed Mitchell as chairman put an immediate damper on the rumor hounds.

4. Co-operation between Stock Exchange and banking authorities to keep stock prices from running amuck has brought results. There has been virtually no forced liquidation and none is now in prospect. Also the pressure has been taken off the Government list.

Rome

Mayor Curley, of Boston, is not looking toward Puerto Rico or to the Irish Free State, as has been stated in dispatches. His disappointment at losing the hoped-for Navy appointment is believed to be strong, and neither Ireland nor our Southern outpost would compensate him. Friends in powerful quarters think he would like to go to Rome. You are on fairly safe ground in thinking that Roosevelt has held out hope in this direction.

* * * * * *

State

Old-time Wilson men say that there was keen competition between Sumner Welles, of Washington, and William Phillips, of Boston, for Under-Secretary of State. Welles was in the lead at first. Now Phillips—who had the job under Wilson—is believed to have eclipsed him. Roosevelt will probably place Welles elsewhere.

* * * * * *

Navy

Friends of Vincent Astor are congratulating him on his expected appointment as Under-Secretary of the Navy. Politicians think Roosevelt showed his mettle clearly in this selection. It is not according to any political Hoyle but drafts into the public service a man of exceptional abilities.

COLUMBUS, O. JOURNAL
MAR. 13. 1933



By Robert D. Heinl.
(Subbing for Paul Mallon.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 12.—Not since the beginning of the depression has such a wave of optimism swept over the capital as followed the reading of the president's message. The new Congress opened with a sunburst of hope and good cheer.

Those who spoke publicly, regardless of party, hailed the emergency banking measure as a master stroke. Several made the positive assertion that it was the beginning of the end of the depression.

President Roosevelt, smiling, aggressive, apparently as sure of himself as if he had been in the White House four years instead of four days, was the hero of the hour.

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SPRINGFIELD - MASS - REPUBLICAN -
MAR - 16 - 1933.

CURLEY CONSIDERS NEED FOR SHARP SALARY REDUCTIONS

Mayor of Boston, Though Opposed Also to Discharging Employes, Forced to Face Matter

Boston, March 14—As the city finance commission conducted an unprecedented examination of every item in the city budget, Mayor Curley yesterday was compelled to consider the necessity of discharging 2000 city and county employes and cutting the salaries of 20,000 others on a sliding scale, it was learned last night.

Although the mayor has persistently opposed salary cuts and reductions in personnel, recent developments have forced him to give serious attention to the wage slashes, which would go into effect early next month.

The reductions proposed are:—

Ten per cent on salaries from $1000 to $2000;

Fifteen per cent on salaries from $2000 to $3000;

Twenty per cent on salaries from $3000 to $4000;

Twenty-five per cent on $4000 or more.

Reduction in personnel would be obtained by the elimination of unnecessary permanent, and all temporary employes.

If these recommendations are put into effect it is believed that the budget wil. be cut $5,000,000. Since January city and county employes have contributed on a sliding scale based in earnings, but the bulk of the contribution has been made by higher-paid officials, who contribute 10 per cent. Those receiving $1600 or less give 4 per cent.

Joseph Joyce Donahue, a member of the finance commission, opened the attack on the budget when he criticized the expenditure of $25,000 for stenographic reports of the city council sessions, which, he said, could be eliminated without handicap to the mayor or the council.

Further study of the budget by the full commission has shown that many economies can be effected. When the budget examination is complete it is expected that the boards, with Chairman Frank A. Goodwin dissenting, will recommend:—

A straight salary cut for all city and county employes to reduce the 1933 budget of $37,591,000; abolition of all unnecessary positions; elimination of nonessential services and postponement of expenditures hitherto accepted as fixtures.

The $37,591,000 figure does not include school costs, the maintenance of revenue-producing departments, or debt requirements. The school committee has consistently reduced its budget and recently, by failure to appropriate, carried over to this year a sum representing 30 cents on the tax rate. The only substantial reduction in school costs must come from a salary slash.

The finance commission will seek through the Legislature to take from the control of the mayor the allocation of budget items. The city council can reduce but not increase items. The Legislature fixes the tax limit in Boston and last year fixed $19 as the maximum levy. The budget this year has been prepared on an estimate of an $18 limit.

Every effort to keep the budget under control has failed because of the demands of the welfare department.

GAZZETTA-DEG-MASS - MAR-18-1933.

THE STATUS OF MAYOR CURLEY

Mayor Curley is taking without complaint a 33 years' accumulation of personal opposition. It has been finding expression of three months in an avalanche of protest to President Roosevelt against the bestowing upon Curley of any form of recognition for his contribution to the successful candidacy of the president.

Somehow President Roosevelt is unlike many other men. He has refused to allow the rush of long secreted personal spite of Mayor Curley to make any impression upon his regard for Boston's mayor.

It is one thing to fight somebody in the open and another matter to wage guerilla war in the dark. Without any brief for Jim Curley he has never fought his political battles behind the protection of bulwarks.

Whatever he has had to say has been said publicly. Of course in his long public career he has figuratively punched many faces. He has inflicted hurts. Some of those he has injured have not dared to meet him in open combat. The election of Roosevelt and the certainty that he would reward his valiant supporter Curley inspired those who have been nursing grievances to assail the record of Curley.

Surely it is open to criticism because no man in public life for one year or 33 years has ever maintained a record which could not be criticised in some form.

During the period that he has been under attack from unknown foes the mayor has shown himself to be a philosopher. "I've handed out some stiff punches in my career" he says "and I suppose that I must sit still and smile while I am collecting the return blows."

The only difference is that Curley has had the courage and the manhood to publicly say whatever he has had in mind. His guerilla opponents hide behind the secrecy of letters which they know will never reach the mayor.

NEW-HAVEN-CONN - MAR-1-1933.

THE POLITICAL UNDERCURRENT

By DAVID BARTLETT

Washington, March 1.—Vincent Astor's friends believe his appointment as assistant secretary of the navy is assured. Politicians regard this selection as a proof of Mr. Roosevelt's independence, for, politically speaking, the choice is out of bounds.

Mayor Curley of Boston was grievously disappointed in the announcement of Senator Swanson's appointment as secretary of the navy. The Mayor expected the next head of the navy to come from Boston.

It seems very likely, however, that Mr. Curley will be consoled with the embassy at Rome, for which he is entirely fitted through his knowledge of Italian affairs and his acquaintance with Premier Mussolini and the Pope. These considerations are believed to have prompted Mr. Roosevelt to select him for this post. The mayor's friends consider him one of the best read men in public life.

Associates of Mr. Roosevelt say he is still on the fence about many appointments. He picks a man for a certain position. Thereupon the dissension begins. Political leaders start protesting. Democratic groups rise up against the man selected and he doesn't look as good as he did at first. It is funny how many things seem to be wrong with him. Mr. Roosevelt tries another man. The same performance takes place all over again.

This is said to have been going on, for example, with William Phillips of Boston and Sumner Welles of Washington, both mentioned for appointments as under-secretary of state. Mr. Roosevelt is thought to have leaned first toward Mr. Welles. Then the objections began. Now he is inclining to Mr. Phillips. There are influences at work against him, too, but it looks as if he will get the post. Mr. Welles will not be left out in the cold, though.

Former Governor Harry Woodring of Kansas is not expected to appear in the "little cabinet," though he was mentioned among the candidates for the treasury.

While Robert H. Gore entertained lavishly in Miami, his political guests are inclined to think he will not land the job of commissioner of internal revenue.

It is believed that Mr. Roosevelt will wish to bring about our adherence to the World Court at the special session of the Senate, and that a resolution to that effect will be passed along with the cabinet confirmations.

Senator Walsh, the new attorney-general, is thought by his intimates to be headed for a seat on the World Court. His age prevents his attaining his ambition to join the justices of the U. S. supreme court.

Pennsylvania friends are reported to be backing William C. Bullitt to the limit for ambassador to France. This is said to be all that Pennsylvania asks of the new administration.

CORVALLIS-OREGON-TIMES - MAR-1-1933

OFFICIAL FAMILY NOW COMPLETED

HYDE PARK, Mar. 1. - (AP) - President-elect Roosevelt has completed the selection of his official family today and with a serious mind and light heart turned toward the White House.

The cabinet was completed officially last night with the announcement that Miss Frances Perkins, New York state commissioner of labor as secretary of labor and Daniel C. Roper, South Carolina as secretary of commerce. He picked "Louis, Mac and Steve," for his secretariat- Louis M. Home, senior secretary and Marvin H. McIntyre, Kentucky, and Stephen T. Early, Virginia, as the other chief aides in the White House.

The prize of diplomatic plums is fast disappearing. Robert W. Bingham, Louisville publisher, is slated for London; Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, to Italy; possibly Jesse I. Strauss, of New York, Paris and probably Clark M. Howell, of Atlanta, or robert Dunham of Chicago, for Berlin.

Roosevelt is to leave here late today by automobile for New York to spend the night.

CASPER - WYO - HERALD - MAR-3-1933.

ROME.—Mayor Curley of Boston is not looking toward Puerto Rico or to the Irish Free State as has been stated in dispatches. His disappointment at losing the hoped-for navy appointment is believed to be strong, and neither Ireland nor our southern outpost would compensate him. Friends in powerful quarters think he would like to go to Rome. You are on fairly safe ground in thinking that Roosevelt has held out hope in this direction.

CASPER-WYO-HERALD MAR-4-1933

Curley to Become Ambassador to Italy

BOSTON, March 3.—(AP)—The Boston Globe says it has learned that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, has decided to accept the office of U. S. ambassador to Italy, "informally offered him by President-elect Roosevelt."

CHICAGO-144-HERALD MAR-1-1933

Mayor Curley Picked as Envoy to Italy

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—(I.N.S.)—Mayor James M. Curley, who led the Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts, will be ambassador to Italy, the Boston Evening American announced in a copyrighted article this afternoon.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM-MAR-19-1933.

As a Political Reporter Sees Them

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

The last installment of Mr. Guilfoyle's story carried the narrative to the point of the McAdoo-Garner defection from the "Stop Roosevelt" forces in the Democratic National Convention.

THERE was also the time when Tammany Leader John F. Curry had demanded an individual poll of his New York delegation, requiring each man to stand up and declare his personal choice. It had the effect of putting every member of the delegation "on the spot." It took a lot of time. But Tammany had a purpose in it. The 28½ votes which went to Roosevelt were as many as he claimed in his first ballot prediction. The solid lineup of the rest of New York—65½ for Al Smith—was a bad wallop for Roosevelt. It had also given the convention a psychological thrill when "Jimmy Walker, then mayor of New York, and with charges pending before Governor Roosevelt hurried scantily dressed from his hotel to record himself.

Walker was absent when his name was first called but he got there before the poll had been completed. He arose and was recognized by the chair.

Walker Is Recorded

"For what purpose does Delegate Walker arise?" thundered Senator Thomas Walsh.

"To be recorded," Walker responded.

Then as Chairman Walsh ordered the clerk to call Walker's name, the mayor looking defiantly at Roosevelt-Manager Jim Farley, conspicuous on the platform, declared in a voice that carried to all parts of the vast auditorium: "Walker votes one-half vote for Alfred E. Smith."

It electrified the convention and the crowded galleries broke forth in an uproar of cheers and applause.

Sometime after the convention recessed Friday morning with a call to reassemble at 9.30 in the evening, Jim Farley and Louis McHenry Howe sat alone in their hotel room reflecting sadly on the events of the night. They prepared a schedule of conferences, jumped to telephones, talked with the executive mansion at Albany and were busy with the direction of a host of other activities. Principally, however, Farley and Howe were busy mapping the future maneuvers.

Just why had McAdoo failed to deliver? Was there any truth to the report he would demand the vice presidential nomination as a reward? Is that why he was holding out? These thoughts may have come to them as they did to many of the delegates. The delegates with analytic minds had always felt McAdoo would go to Roosevelt when he saw Garner could not win. There was a close alliance between Hearst and McAdoo. McAdoo may have softened his heart toward Smith, but not Hearst. Always in his mind would be Smith's refusal, years ago, to run as a candidate for governor on the same ticket on which the publisher desired to be a candidate for United States senator. And in the end the party had turned to Smith and respected his wishes. Hearst had not forgiven.

Curley Confers

And while Howe and Farley talked it over there came a knock on the door. Cautiously it was opened. They were not in mood to welcome intrusion. Mayor Curley stood there. When they saw him the door opened wider. They knew the work he had done for Roosevelt in the primary campaign, that he had dared the wrath of Massachusetts and the possibility of political suicide at home to champion the cause of the New York governor in a state that was rapidly for Smith.

Just what conversation ensued cannot be recorded. It revolved largely around the necessity of the Garner votes being brought over to Roosevelt. Once California and Texas went Roosevelt the bandwagon procession would start, they agreed. But in the face of McAdoo's failure to deliver as anticipated how could it be brought about.

William Randolph Hearst appeared to be the answer to the question. He was the motivating force behind Garner. He was the man who might make Roosevelt victory possible when the convention met at night.

Farley and Howe did not want to call him. They were not anxious to supplicate at the door of the publisher. They would like his help in this trying situation which threatened disaster but they did not want to be under the obligation of asking it. Mayor Curley, who has known Hearst for many years, and has always appeared to have his earnest friendship and newspaper support in Boston volunteered to telephone him. Farley and Howe did not warm to the suggestion but the mayor was adamant. He finally persuaded them to permit him to do so on his own responsibility.

It was not long before Curley had Hearst on the wire in California. The mayor took a long chance. In substance he told him Garner was out of consideration for the presidential honor, but if Hearst would throw his support to Roosevelt, he could guarantee Garner would be nominated for vice president. Hearst listened intently. The conversation ended. Shortly thereafter there appeared in one of the Hearst Chicago publications a kindly editorial for a Roosevelt and Garner combination.

"Bill" Saxe, the mayor's publicity reliance, who was virtually his shadow during the entire campaign was with Curley when he conferred with Farley and Howe. He was with him when word came that the friendly editorial would appear. Turning to Saxe, the mayor hurried him to the counting room of the newspaper. When the delegates gathered for the evening session it was their own fault if they didn't see the editorial. The mayor paid for sufficient copies to supply each delegate and alternate, with some left over.

It was on that fourth ballot that night when California was reached that McAdoo suddenly appeared on the rostrum. He made the statement that brought California and Texas into the Roosevelt column and precipitated a wild demonstration. It was realized his words sealed the nomination for Roosevelt.

What happened? Did McAdoo act on his own volition? Was the situation ironed out in private parleys before that fourth ballot? Did Mr. Hearst after his conversation with Mayor Curley pull the strings by long distance telephone to McAdoo and Garner? One thing is known Senator Connally of Texas was quoted right after the nomination as authority for the statement that Garner had sent word he would accept second place.

The convention recessed with the virtual knowledge that Garner would be the running mate of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Farley version will be very interesting when he is prepared to reveal it.

Farley is the one man who knows most everything that went on in that convention. Alert at all times he knew the situation in each delegation from hour to hour. From his place on the platform he viewed each demonstration with eagle eye, noting the parading state banners and conjuring the significance.

WOBURN-MASS-TIMES-MAR-22-1933.

CUMMINGS ESTATE TO BE DEVELOPED BY BOSTON MAYOR

Place left to the city of Boston will be remodelled and built up by Boston's unemployed

6

The Cummings estate in Woburn and Burlington, left to the city of Boston for recreational purposes, may become a beehive of activity during the coming summer, according to the plans of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston. The latter official appointed ex-Mayor Thomas H. Duffy of this city as superintendent of the property here, and the Woburn man is in charge of the entire acreage and buildings. However, no steps have been taken to develop the property or to put it into shape for recreational purposes, until now.

Mayor Curley plans that Boston's jobless will ply their own trades instead of sweeping streets and shovelling snow. In return for the welfare given them by the city, repair work will be undertaken on city-owned property, which will require 800 days of useful labor and the proposed development of the Cummings estate of over 200 acres. William Stanley Parker, architect for the Boston City Planning Board, has been making a survey of the Cummings property with the possible development, and he has reported to the Mayor that the work would keep a corps of men busy for more than a year.

The estate was left by Mary Hall Cummings to the City of Boston for recreational purposes. A provision in the will demanded that the city of Boston use it for this purpose, and if the terms of the will were not carried out, the property reverted to the American Playground Association. As there has been no activity in the development of the place, legal action was contemplated to take the property from the city of Boston.

The estate includes homes, stables, piggeries, truck gardens and fruit orchards extending from Cambridge road to the Blanchard place in Burlington. There is plenty of land available for the workers which Mayor Curley intends to assign to the place.

READING-PA-EAGLE-MAR-12-1933.

COX MAY GET GERMAN AMBASSADORIAL POST

Washington, March 11 (AP).—James M. Cox, Ohio publisher, and Democratic candidate for President in 1920, is reported in responsible circles to be under serious consideration for the post of ambassador to Germany.

President Roosevelt was the Vice Presidential candidate on the ticket with Cox 13 years ago, and they are warm personal friends.

Frederic M. Sackett, of Louisville, Ky., the present ambassador at Berlin, submitted his resignation on March 4.

James M. Curley, of Boston, Mass., is reported to be under consideration for an ambassadorial post, presumably that at Rome.

Norman H. Davis has been discussed in connection with several embassies in Europe, but the impression now in informed circles is that his continuation as American delegate to the disarmament conference, which is threatened with failure because of the unsettled conditions throughout Europe, makes it unlikely he will be named an ambassador in the near future.

Although Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, Ky., has not been formally appointed ambassador to London, his selection is generally believed to be assured. It now seems likely that Jesse Isidor Straus, of New York, will receive the appointment to Paris, and that Claude Bowers will replace Irwin Laughlin as ambassador at Madrid.

It is generally believed in official circles that Hugh Gibson will be retained as ambassador at Brussels.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM-MAR-22-1933

CURLEY AGAIN SEEN AS ENVOY

6

Call on Roosevelt, Hull Revives Talk of Rome Ambassadorship

MAYOR SAYS "NO"

Frederick Prince's Name Bobs Up as Possible Choice For Berlin

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston called upon President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, while reports flew about the capital that announcement of his appointment as ambassador to Italy would be forthcoming soon.

However, the mayor insisted his visit had no connection with a prospective appointment to Rome or to any other post, and departed for Boston with the assertion that "your guess is as good as mine."

With Gov. Brann

Curley spent a part of his day with Governor Brann of Maine, here to seek federal assistance for a number of Maine banks still awaiting permission to reopen, and accompanied the governor on calls upon federal officials.

Curley said he had not discussed his own political future with either President Roosevelt or Secretary Hull.

It was regarded as significant that Mayor Curley, while in Washington during the inauguration festivities, presented to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, more than 400 applications for federal jobs.

Waived Own Claims?

His action was considered as evident that the Boston executive was waiving his own claims to patronage in anticipation of a diplomatic or "little cabinet" appointment.

The name of another Bostonian, Frederick Henry Prince, bobbed up in connection with speculation on appointment to major dilpomatic post. Prince, banker and railway official, has been mentioned as a possible ambassador to Berlin.

NEW-YORK-TIMES - MAR-25-1933.

DEFENDING MR. CURLEY.

Boston Mayor, It Is Held, Has Some Good Qualities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was rather difficult to understand your editorial "Three Hills or Seven?" I assumed that unbiased observers were not ready to place the entire responsibility for the bitter Presidential primary campaign in Massachusetts last year upon the shoulders of Mayor Curley.

It is quite true that the Mayor of Boston received more publicity than any other individual in the fray, but this is explained by the fact that he was arrayed against all of the political leaders of Massachusetts. The Smith delegates included both the cream and the riff-raff of Massachusetts politics. Mayor Curley was powerless to combat the campaign of bigotry, just as obnoxious as that in the South in 1928, which was waged for former Governor Smith.

Those who participated in the Roosevelt campaign with Mayor Curley know the character of his loyalty and would not even think of questioning his sincerity. The situation has a pitiable aspect, for a Roman Catholic priest, Father John O'Donnell of Dorchester, publicly criticized the anti-Curley moves as one of the "faults of the Irish race" in a speech on St. Patrick's Day. It is regrettable that both elements in the Democratic party are glutted with bigotry.

It is significant that on the same day your editorial writer facetiously praised Mayor Curley, The Boston Herald (Rep.) referred to him as the "best expert on municipal government in the United States." Apparently he has a few good qualities, for Boston has flourished under his leadership when other municipalities were on the rocks or shoals.

LEO P. MORAN.

Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1933.

W. ROXBURY-MASS-PARKWAY-TRANSCRIPT MAR-23-1933

MAYOR OF BOSTON

With the announcement of District Attorney William J. Foley, that he is a candidate for Mayor of our city, the interesting campaign to succeed Mayor Curley has commenced. Mr. Foley's announcement of his intention followed the Evacuation Day celebration in South Boston last week.

Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols up to the present time has not taken the public into his confidence about what he would do in the coming Mayoralty election, even though his friends are working vigorously in his behalf. Mr. Nichols, according to his friends, will have the backing of the city employees, who have not forgotten either his liberality in regard to their wages, or his policy of leaving unmolested in their jobs, although most of them were not members of his political party.

Eight years ago the Good Government Association supported Mr. Nichols and four years later lent their strength to Frederick W. Mansfield, who met defeat. It is rumored that Mr. Mansfield may run again this year, although he has not clearly indicated his intentions. If he enters the field, however, which candidate will the Good Government Association lend its indorsement and support, as it will be necessary to choose between them? A rather embarrassing position for the Association.

Ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell stated some months ago that he would be a candidate for Mayor, and he is still in the fight. Some of the other potential candidates who have been mentioned are, Fire Commissioner, Edward F. McLaughlin, Joseph McGrath, President of the City Council, who will be acting Mayor, should Mayor Curley accept the presidential reward due him, and Maurice J. Tobin, of the School Committee.

It is shaping up to be an interesting political fight, with the public sitting by in the ringside seats.

MATTAPAN-MILTON-NEWS MAR-25-1933.

CURLEY PLEAS TO BACK PRESIDENT

Expresses Faith In Mattapan Speech

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, speaking Sunday evening in the Oriental Theatre in Mattapan, urged his hearers to support President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and also expressed his faith in the future. He said in part:

"The people of America have found hope rekindled, faith revived and courage and confidence gradually restored through the spiritual appeal and truly great leadership of President Roosevelt.

"He has won every skirmish up to the present time and the forces responsible for the depression are disappearing one by one. The need of the present hour is a realization on the part of the entire citizenship, not alone as to the character and capacity and ability of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but an abiding faith in him and a willingness to assist him in winning the battle against economic depression."

N.Y. TIMES, MAR. 20, 1933

p 5

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It is quite true that the Mayor of Boston received more publicity than any other individual in the fray, but this is explained by the fact that he was arrayed against all of the political leaders of Massachusetts. The Smith delegates included both the cream and the riff-raff of Massachusetts politics. Mayor Curley was powerless to combat the campaign of bigotry, just as obnoxious as that in the South in 1928, which was waged for former Governor Smith.

Those who participated in the Roosevelt campaign with Mayor Curley know the character of his loyalty and would not even think of questioning his sincerity. The situation has a pitiable aspect, for a Roman Catholic priest, Father John O'Donnell of Dorchester, publicly criticized the anti-Curley moves as one of the "faults of the Irish race" in a speech on St. Patrick's Day. It is regrettable that both elements in the Democratic party are glutted with bigotry.

It is significant that on the same day your editorial writer facetiously praised Mayor Curley, The Boston Herald (Rep.) referred to him as the "best expert on municipal government in the United States." Apparently he has a few good qualities, for Boston has flourished under his leadership when other municipalities were on the rocks or shoals.

LEO P. MORAN.

Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1933.

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM - MAR-26-1933

(1)

As A Political Reporter

Sees Them

Mayor Curley's Home-Coming From the Convention
The Ely Commitment to Roosevelt's Candidacy
Democratic Harmony In Massachusetts

Last week's installment of Mr. Guilfoyle's story carried the narrative to the point of the Curley-Hearst-McAdoo triumverate combining to nominate Roosevelt on the fourth ballot at the Democratic National Convention.

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

THERE were contrasting home comings from the Chicago convention. The bitterness of the Smith die-hards had not worn off. They lent an air of mystery to their future political support. There was not the spirit of confidence in Democratic victory in November that had prevailed on the outward trip. There were a few of course, who had not been so devoted to Smith, who were ready to fall in line behind Roosevelt, but there was nothing in the way of inspiration and satisfaction. The delegates did not have Mayor Curley on their train. He had gone out with his own party, and he came back with them. Some of his more rabid opponents in the regular delegation seemed to blame him for the defeat of Smith and openly exhibited their hostility in their talk. One delegate prepared a banner that was anything but complimentary to the Hub mayor, but at Governor Ely's direction it disappeared while the delegate slept. The governor does not believe in that brand of politics.

But where there was an atmosphere of gloom on the Smith train there was unrestrained joy in the Curley camp. Overjoyed at the success of Roosevelt in his fight for the nomination Curley plunged into a busy round of Chicago activities, delaying his departure for home until Sunday. Several of his lieutenants hurried home by air determined to give him a rousing homecoming. His faithful band gathered around him with perpetually smiling countenances.

Ely and Curley Homecoming

It was a joyous homeward trip and nearing Boston the mayor made one of the first radio speeches ever given by radio from a moving train. Even as little bands of faithful Smith men had greeted the returning delegates at the train stops, so also was the mayor greeted along the line of railroad stations by those eager to see the man who had risked his political future to fight for Roosevelt in his home state.

Governor Ely had been welcomed in his home city of Westfield by virtually all of his fellow citizens. They came with bands and banners to show their devotion and their admiration for his wonderful nominating speech. They came to show they were proud of him even in his defeat.

Mayor Curley rolled into Boston's North station in the early evening of July Fourth. The station concourse and the streets leading to the building had been thronged for hours with eager thousands Thousands more lined the streets over which the procession of homecoming was to pass to the Common, where amplifiers had been erected in the Parkman bandstand. True, some in the huge crowd, conservatively estimated at 200,000 had come out in celebration of the holiday, to enjoy band concerts and the annual display of fireworks. A number of them were city employes, probably some with the idea that the mayor would be a power in the Roosevelt administration and it might be well to be observed.

But the crowds that filled the streets, the extensive decorations and the marching organizations that participated in the parade could not be entirely charged to holiday celebrators. The mayor came from the station to the din of tremendous applause. It was heightened a few moments later when Jimmy Roosevelt and his wife, who had arrived at the South station, dashed down with motorcycle police escort to take a place in the line of march.

The procession moved through the crowded streets, in an open automobile, the mayor waving his greetings. His faithful flock hung on to other automobiles driven by city officials and prominent Democrats. They had come to the belief they better get behind the Roosevelt candidacy, or that at least it would do no harm to let Mayor Curley see them in a friendly attitude. There were many reminders of the mayor's affiliation with the Porto Rico delegation as he rode along. Banners welcomed "the delegate from Porto Rico," while men and women shouted "hurrah for Porto Rico." The mayor accepted all with smiling countenance, happy that his home return to Boston had taken on the appearance of a triumphal procession.

The crush at the Common was so tremendous it was almost impossible for the mayor to reach the bandstand where he was to speak. The crowd had to be held back by ropes and the automobiles had to be driven over the Common walks.

A Triumph

There was an impressive array of officials participating in the exercises and the mayor was presented with many floral offerings, which he later sent to hospitals. He entered into the spirit of jubilation by speaking his opening sentences in Spanish, which he remarked he had acquired during his Porto Rican affiliation. The mayor made an impressive speech on the ability of Governor Roosevelt, but there was no rancor or bitterness in his talk. He referred to none of the unpleasant incidents of the primary campaign. The mayor had changed over night from a fighting champion of Roosevelt to a wise conciliator. From that time on his attitude was one of friendliness to his enemies, an eager determination to bring harmony.

The spontaniety of the reception to Curley when he returned home will long be a subject of debate. It must be said for the accuracy of the record that many who participated were attracted by the holiday program, that others were drawn by curiosity, that many of the details were arranged by his lieutenants and that many employes took part because they believed it would be a benefit to them. It cannot be denied, however, that most of that vast crowd turned out to do the mayor homage, because friend or enemy they had some admiration for his fighting spirit. In all of us there is a hero-wor-

Continued next page

WORCESTER-TELEGRAM - MAR-26-1933.

(2)

ship, particularly for the man who wins against odds. It will be recorded that few men have received such colorful or enthusiastic welcome in Boston.

Working for Harmony

Immediately after the Chicago nomination of Roosevelt those who had been affiliated with the "stop" movement began to consider their position. Senator David I. Walsh was the first to advise that the conflict must be forgotten and that the Democrats must get together and stand behind their nominee. Governor Ely was advised to make such statement but he persisted in a silence most disturbing to the Roosevelt leaders, who wanted his assistance, realizing that without it they might lose the votes of many of the Smith idolators.

Reconciling Governor Ely to the Rosevelt choice became one of the major problems of the organization of the president-to-be. Mayor Curley made the first move in that direction. He early urged Governor Ely to be a candidate for re-election, paying his tribute to the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of state and pointing to him as a leader that the party needed. Soon after, when the state committee organized, the mayor co-operated in all the plans of the Smith leaders.

Although it is not generally known there had been a decided move on foot to elect Larue Brown, a prominent Boston attorney and classmate of Roosevelt, chairman of the committee. It was felt by some that it would be better to have the committee headed by a full-fledged Roosevelt enthusiast. The movement gained such ground that efforts were underway to line up votes for Brown the night before the meeting. For some reason the plan was suddenly abandoned and Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port in the Wilson administration was elected as committee head with the approval of both Governor Ely and Mayor Curley, and to the satisfaction of most of the members.

The mayor and the governor sat side by side at the dinner table during the meeting. And when the mayor spoke he was generous in his praise of the governor. Harmony was the prevading spirit.

Seeking Ely's Friendship

Early in July it became known the Roosevelt forces were so anxious about Governor Ely's silence that James A. Farley had been commissioned to take the first steps to bring about reconciliation. Eventually, Farley went to Springfield where he had a conference with the governor. Just what passed between the two men has never been disclosed, except that they rather frankly expressed their feelings. When Governor Ely left Mr. Farley, there was no breaking of his silence but that the resistance was lessening was evident from his agreement to meet Mr. Roosevelt personally at the executive mansion in Albany.

The principal benefit of the Farley conference was to give Bay State newspapermen a more ample appreciation of the man who was to play such an important part in the Roosevelt sweep.

The early arrivals among the correspondents found Farley in comfortable lounging attire, sitting down to a meagre breakfast. He invited them to eat with him. The days and nights had been strenuous. He had spent several hours in a Pullman berth but there was no sign of physical exhaustion in his athletic frame. There was present that confidence that was ever so marked. While he was dressing the telephone rang.

"No I don't think that's a good spot for you to spout," he said to his caller on the other end.

"Leave that to me. Say, don't make my lips crack. No you do as I tell you. Well if you want to run over there all right but I'll take that up with you later."

"One of your subordinates?" queried a correspondent.

"No, the governor," said Farley just as if talking to presidents-to-be was nothing out of the ordinary.

And that's just the thing that impresses about Farley. There is none of the fawning or fetching in his makeup. He says what he means regardless of the person and he thinks rapidly.

Ely Sincere

There are observers who believe that Governor Ely employed excellent strategy to get himself out of what they call an unpleasant situation in being so rabidly anti-Roosevelt. They have contended that by announcing his candidacy for re-election after the conference with Roosevelt and Farley he made it appear that they had asked him to run again. That does not seem a true picture to this observer. Governor Ely was really chagrined at the failure of Smith to be nominated. He did not have at that time the confidence in Roosevelt that he has today. He was not over anxious to run again because he did want to get back to law and Mrs. Ely does not care to have him in public life because it takes him so much away from home. The governor knew that he could hardly walk out on the party, that he would have to be a candidate again unless there was some way decently to avoid it. He rather hoped something would occur so that he could retire although he realized it would be a miraculous happening. But in the meantime while he waited he was determined to take his time about it and do it in his own way. The governor can act with direction, decision, and speed, but he cannot be hurried if he does not want to be. He was also somewhat loath to commit himself to Roosevelt unreservedly without knowing how thoroughly their ideas on public questions coincided.

The Conference

The Albany conference when it came on July 27 added little but speculation to the situation. The governor continued his silence but let it be known he was in a more friendly attitude toward the candidate for president by making it clear he would announce his position later, and that it depended entirely on Mr. Roosevelt's adherence to the Democratic platform with its Smith-advocated planks in his first post-convention radio talk.

Governor Ely talked with Governor Roosevelt for two hours in the quiet of the Albany mansion while 50 newspapermen waited in the shade on the lawn for the result. This meeting had become of such nation-wide importance that virtually all the large newspapers had their special correspondents present. Like the Farley conference, their discussion was never disclosed. Some say they talked over all the issues, the candidate outlining his views on subjects in which Governor Ely was interested. Others say they talked only of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on power and prohibition. Unofficially it became known that it was very unlikely that Governor Ely's promised statement would be unsatisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt.

The conclusion of the conference brought a most embarrassing situation to both Governor Roosevelt and Governor Ely. A score of newspapermen swooped down upon the two execptives as they sat together in a swinging seat on the mansion porch demanding to know if the conference had been satisfactory.

Governor Ely said he would issue his statement later. It did not satisfy the correspondents that this promise gave sufficient indication of the parley developments. Governor Ely was obdurate, however, and stubbornly refused to elaborate his remarks even under threat to interpret the conference as unsatisfactory.

Threatened Guesses

"We discussed many subjects at length," he explained when the questioners became more persistent. "We'll think about them. Governor Roosevelt will talk about them Saturday night and I will talk about them on Monday."

Continued next Sunday

WORCESTER-TELEGRAM-MAR-26-1933.

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"Will the Democrats carry Massachusetts?" he was asked.

"Tell them you'll tell them that on Monday," Governor Roosevelt interjected.

"Are you and Governor Roosevelt in harmony?"

Again before Governor Ely could reply Governor Roosevelt interjected," tell them that on Monday also."

"Well we'll have to assume there was a lack of harmony," said one of the correspondents.

"Don't write it that way," Roosevelt interrupted.

Again about the only benefit of the conference to the correspondents was an opportunity to observe Mr. Roosevelt at play. He entertained that evening with a moving picture exhibition in the executive mansion. He impressed with buoyancy of spirit, youthful effervence, his good nature and almost boyish appreciation of fun. During the day he had conferred with governors, former ambassadors and others prominent in public life. Yet at night he was able to lay aside the cares of the day, leave them entirely behind and enjoy himself with his friends.

He was like one of the group. No evidence of worries or cares although tremendous responsibilities had begun to surround him. He joked and laughed as scenes were shown of the Chicago convention. He told of little jokes on persons whose faces flashed before the small audience. And when the Warm Springs, Ga., foundation camp, where he had fought his winning fight against infantile paralysis was shown he called many of the patients by name.

Ever he seemed to look on the bright side. He bespoke no pity for this one or that one but told only of incidents that had humorous touch or of memories of happy gatherings.

The newspaper correspondents joined in conversation with him as if he was one of them instead of a man soon to be president. He called them by their first names and told stories about them. It was an impressively happy party. It gave a slant on the nature of the candidate, revealed that perhaps his ability to keep going at top speed is because he has the knack of laying aside his cares when the day's work is done.

Governor Ely's Decision

Governor Ely announced his decision to seek reelection and give his support to the Democratic national ticket on Aug. 1. That was the first break in his persistent silence since the Chicago convention. It was not as whole-hearted approval of Governor Roosevelt and Speaker Garner as had been hoped for and gave no hint of the complete support he was to give later. In fact, the governor indicated he was not entirely reconciled to the Democratic ticket.

"It is useless for me to deny the feeling which I have already expressed that the public mind would more easily and clearly find expression if the Democratic party had chosen as its leader a man of expressed conviction and positive action as a contrast to the Republican candidate for re-election. I do not recede from that position," he said.

The governor placed his support of the Democratic nominees largely on his approval of the Democratic platform and the apparent pledge of Governor Roosevelt during the Albany conference that it would be carried out by him "with earnest and energetic action."

The governor's statement also revealed his reluctance to seek another term as chief executive of Massachusetts.

"In the placid governmental days of prosperity I think I would have felt entirely free to retire from public life at the end of one term," he said. "In these times, however, I find myself by sheer force of circumstances holding the end of the somewhat tangled skeins of so many matters of public concern . . . that in spite of a desire to leave public office I do not find it possible to do so without the sanction of those who vote."

For Re-election

Governor Ely's decision to seek a second term immediately turned speculation to the effect of his candidacy on the national situation—inasmuch as he was the last of the Smith leaders to declare for Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt organization was joyous at his capitulation and saw in his endorsement of the ticket, not only assistance in Massachusetts, which state they were anxious to hold in line, but also an asset in other states where there was a Smith sentiment. The efforts to reconsile him made it evident how much they wanted his aid. In addition to his conferences with Farley and Roosevelt, James Roosevelt had made a further proffer of the olive branch in his addresses, by asserting his principal concern was the election of Governor Ely and that he was ready to take the stump for him.

The suspense over how strong Governor Ely would be for Roosevelt and Garner as the campaign progressed was continued for sometime. Gradually his apparent lukewarmness wore off and he became one of the enthusiastic spokesmen for the ticket. In his first addresses his devotion to Smith was ever uppermost but eventually he spoke of Roosevelt by name instead of merely urging support of the ticket. He was in great demand as a speaker in the nearby Smith states and thrilled several thousand people in Connecticut on a Sunday afternoon. He did not go the full distance there in his endorsement of Roosevelt by name, but he left no doubt that he would be strongly behind the Democratic ticket. And as the campaign drew into the final days he accepted a few long distance speaking engagements from the Democratic bureau.

Helping in Maine

The concentration of Massachusetts talent in Maine was given much credit for the overturn in that state in September which swept the Democratic Governor Brann into office. Governor Ely, Senator Walsh and Mayor Curley went there. And they spoke to tremendous crowds.

The turning tide in the Pine Thee state was evident when Mayor Curley went there early in the campaign. Assigned to Sanford to speak to what was expected to be a gathering of several hundred Democrats in a Republican center, he found an audience of so many thousands they could not get into the hall and he had to speak in the outdoors. Curley saw the opportunity and made one of his great speeches of the campaign, arousing a tremendous enthusiasm.

It was a great day for New England Democrats when Governor Roosevelt after his vaaction cruise decided to land at Portsmouth, N. H. Mayor Curley was among the first to greet him as he arrived at the hotel. With the mayor was a large party and he was host to many others. Governor and mayor greeted each other cordially while the crowd looked on. Then the mayor presented him a scrap book history of the primary campaign, cartoons and all. Democratic leaders from Maine and New Hampshire flocked there. Mr. Roosevelt's ride to his son's home at one of the beaches was through cheering crowds.

Ely Goes Over

The heat of the presidential and gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts did not really come until October. Governor Ely became a militant supporter of Roosevelt and Mayor Curley supported both Roosevelt and Ely. He spoke for all the Democratic candidates on every occasion. For the first time in years the party harmony seemed more genuine and more widespread than ever.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW



WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM-MAR-26-1933.

N. Y. TIMES MAR. 28, 1933

NOT SEEKING A JOB.

But, It Is Held, Many Jobs Seem to Be Seeking Mayor Curley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Exportation of Mayor Curley? Or should the word have been "exploitation" in your recent editorial, "Three Hills or Seven?" Massachusetts friends of Boston's able Mayor appreciate the significance attached to him nationally, as evidenced by such a discussion of his future career in THE TIMES. At the same time they feel that political plotters are exploiting him now, as they so often have attempted to do, for the sake of stirring up intra-party strife.

Contrary to what your writer says, there is a complete absence of enthusiasm among Massachusetts Democrats for any "exportation" of James M. Curley. Bostonians of every shade of sentiment have been urging him to reject any foreign post so that his acknowledged executive talents might be devoted to domestic problems.

Is Mr. Curley asking for any post? Has he made any suggestion that he is looking for a Federal berth? Not a bit of it. He has been right on his own job, early and late, close on the heels of his leader at the White House in applying economies to the municipal administration. In his spare time he has been uniting local opinion in support of the President's program. Mayor Curley has been tending to business.

He has made no mention of rewards. But since you question the effectiveness of his contribution to the Roosevelt cause, it may not be out of order to ask what better proof of its value is there than the tacit admission by all party leaders that Mr. Curley is slated for an important place in the administration? It has been a foregone conclusion since election day.

The only uncertainty has been as to what job. The versatility of the man is seen in the range of speculation—Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of Puerto Rico, Ambassador to Italy. And in all the popular discussion there was not a hint that Boston's Mayor was not qualified to handle any one of the posts with high credit. Objections to his selection for this berth and that immediately cropped up in the press, but they were all frankly based on political considerations—offense to this group or that, objection by faction A or faction B.

Incidentally, his classic eloquence was not denied to his own State in the late campaign. He did travel throughout the country as a Roosevelt standard-bearer. But is it forgotten that James M. Curley, belatedly besought by national party leaders to carry on the battle in the Bay State, conducted rallies which drew the biggest crowds of the campaign hereabouts?

"Curley for the United States Senate in 1936?" "Perfidious Republican counsels?" The country seems to be wrinkling its patronizing (or patronage?) brow about what portfolio James Michael Curley will tuck under his strong arm much more than does that unworried Bostonian.

ISADORE ZIMON.

Boston, Mass., March 24, 1933.

JERSEY CITY. N.J. OBSERVER 3/28/33

The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN.

Authors of "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round."

His Religion Bars Curley as Possible Ambassador to Italy

Republicans Pay Way of Sioux Indian Democrats Back to Dakota

Governor Ritchie's Dignity Ruffled in Attempt to See Woodin

Henry Morganthau, Jr. Also Gives a New Deal to Newspaper Men

Washington.—Mayor James F. Curley, of Boston, is known among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances as a man who just won't take "no" for an answer.

The story is told that during the Democratic convention in Chicago last year, Chairman Jim Farley instructed his secretary to give Curley what is known in the vernacular as "the gate" when he called. Somehow Curley learned of this. When Farley's secretary inquired his name, Curley airily replied: "Senator Pat Harrison," and was promptly ushered into Farley's presence, much to the latter's amazement and Curley's uproarious glee.

But it is not "nays" that Mayor Curley is dodging these days. It is "ayes" that he is after.

Wealthy, ambitious, an early Roosevelt booster, Curley wants a nice, fat diplomatic plum. He would like to be appointed Ambassador to Italy. In fact so eager is he to pluck this choice tidbit that he made a trip to Wasrington last week to "peddle his wares."

The President, Secretary of State Hull and Postmaster Farley were all pleasant, cordial. But it is extremely doubtful that Mayor Curley will be named Ambassador to Italy. His religion stands in the way.

While Curley is a Catholic and Rome is Catholic, there are diplomatic differences within the Church itself that might complicate matters if an Irish-American Catholic were named Ambassador. It is recognized by leading Catholic Church officials here that Irish-American Catholics and Italian Catholics do not see eye to eye on many subjects and the appointment of an Irish-American Catholic to Rome would be looked upon by many American Catholics as undiplomatic diplomacy.

Unwilling Contributors.

Gerald P. Nye and Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota's Progressive Republican senators, did not support Franklin D. Roosevelt for President, but they did make quite a sizable contribution to his inauguration.

The gift, however, was not made voluntarily. How and why it happened is as follows:

A North Dakota Democratic leader evolved the bright idea of sending a delegation of Sioux Indians to the inaugural. A band of thirty braves were quickly sold on the proposition of traveling to the Capitol in their own cars, the state Democratic organization paying for gas, food and lodging.

The scheme worked grand—as far as Washington. There the startled red-skins discovered that their good Democratic friends back in North Dakota had overlooked one important item. They forgot to make provision for their return home.

The National Democratic Committee flatly refused to assume any responsibility for the unhappy visitors. In despair they finally turned to the two Republican senators and begged their aid. The Indians being voters, Nye and Frazier produced, but not until they had solemnly warned their red-men constituents against putting their trust in Democratic promises.

Maryland Gentleman.

Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland's handsome Governor, is a staunch Democrat and a loyal supporter of President Roosevelt. But he doesn't think so much of smiling, chipper, little William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.

It all happened this way:

Last week Ritchie, accompanied by a group of Maryland's leading bankers, called at the Treasury. They had a plan for reopening of the state's financial institutions and wished to lay their program before Mr. Woodin. The latter's secretary explained that he was busy, but invited Governor Ritchie and his party to take seats.

This they did, and there they sat for one hour and a half.

At this point out of Mr. Wodin's office popped tall, effusive Jesse Jones, member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and very ambitious to become its chairman.

"Hello, Bert," breezily shouted Jesse. "We've got you all fixed up. Just had your matter under consideration in my conference with the Secretary."

"Well," icily replied Ritchie. "I appreciate very much your kindness. But I'd like to be heard on this matter. After all I am the Governor of Maryland."

"Well, I'm sorry. The Secretary is very busy. And he is rushing to make a train."

"I can't help that. I insist on seeing him."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," offered Jones. "I'll call a special meeting of the R. F. C."

"We didn't come over here to talk to the R. F. C. We came over to see the Secretary."

"Well, if you feel that way about it, just a moment," Jones urged, ducking back into Mr. Woodin's office. In a few moments out bustled the Secretary.

"Hello, Governor. So sorry I am unable to see you. But I've got a train reservation and I've just got to go to New York. I've got a boil on my neck and I want my own doctor to treat it. Howeve' I'm perfectly willing to drop all that to hear you."

Great Improvement.

The White House is not the only place where a new deal is being given the press. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., new chief of the Federal Farm Board, is holding semi-weekly press conferences that for candor, informality and wealth of information rival those of President Roosevelt.

This policy of frankness is a distinct departure in the stormy four-year history of the Farm Board. Under the Republican administration it was one of the tightest-mouthed agencies in Washington.

(Copyr't. 1933, United Feature Synd., Inc.)

PORTLAND-ME-PRESS-HERALD-MAR-30-1933.

Boston Cuts Pay Of Employes

Very reluctantly Mayor Curley of Boston has decided to cut the salaries of the city's employes from five to fifteen per cent. The amount that will be saved by making these reductions will equal $5,100,000, so the mayor has said. The curtailment has been rendered necessary by the refusal of the banks in Boston to loan the city any more money until it made some attempt to balance its budget.

Mayor Curley said, when he made the announcement that he proposed to make these pay roll cuts as soon as a bill now before the General Court is passed, that $20,000,000 in taxes is due the city and he thought that the amount of delinquent taxes next year would equal fifty per cent more than this figure.

Recently Mayor Curley visited Washington and called on President Roosevelt. It is believed that he urged the President to favor a bill now pending in Congress which would permit the larger cities to borrow money directly from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to save paying interest to the banks from whom the cities have been borrowing money in great quantities to carry them over the period of depression. The Washington correspondents think that the President told Mayor Curley to go home and cut down the city's pay roll as the first step towards securing the financial aid from the federal government which Boston desires.

Political bosses, wherever they may be, make pay roll cuts with great reluctance. They depend upon the good will of the thousands of men and women who are on these pay rolls to perpetuate themselves in power and they have learned by sad experience that cutting salaries is not a way to gain political support when it is required.

QUINCY-MASS-PATRIOT-LEDGER MAR-29-1933.

Mayor Curley Says It!

Nothing that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston ever did or said is more worthy of note or more likely to endure in the minds of his countrymen long after he is gone than a simple sentence by which he yesterday introduced his declaration of an intention to reduce city salaries:

> "We must think in terms of salvation of the government under which we live."

Could any fourteen words better state the need of the hour, for Boston or any other American city? If all Quincy people, for example, could think in terms of the salvation of the government under which they live the task of mayor and councilors, school committee, health officers, welfare supervisors, and even police and firemen would be relatively easy, and the rich possibilities of self-government would begin to accrue to the benefit of all hands.

Boston's mayor is to be credited with a monumental utterance. It will find its monument, in time.

EAST-BOSTON-ARGUS-ADVOCATE MAR-31-1933

ORIENT HEIGHTS

The plot of ground adjacent to the Narrow Gauge station, known for years as the triangle will, through the kindness of Chairman Wm. P. Long of the Park Commission, and, of course, the hearty approval of Mayor Curley, be known hereafter as "Carey Rest," in tender memory of the late William Carey, former Commander of Orient Heights post, A. L., and one of the most beloved residents of the district. It will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies about Memorial day, when it is expected one of the largest and most colorful parades of ex-service men will turn out.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. OBSERVER 3/28/33

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Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland's handsome Governor, is a staunch Democrat and a loyal supporter of President Roosevelt. But he doesn't think so much of smiling, chipper, little William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.

It all happened this way:

Last week Ritchie, accompanied by a group of Maryland's leading bankers, called at the Treasury. They had a plan for reopening of the state's financial institutions and wished to lay their program before Mr. Woodin. The latter's secretary explained that he was busy, but invited Governor Ritchie and his party to take seats.

This they did, and there they sat for one hour and a half.

At this point out of Mr. Wodin's office popped tall, effusive Jesse Jones, member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and very ambitious to become its chairman.

"Hello, Bert," breezily shouted Jesse. "We've got you all fixed up. Just had your matter under consideration in my conference with the Secretary."

"Well," icily replied Ritchie. "I appreciate very much your kindness. But I'd like to be heard on this matter. After all I am the Governor of Maryland."

"Well, I'm sorry. The Secretary is very busy. And he is rushing to make a train."

"I can't help that. I insist on seeing him."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," offered Jones. "I'll call a special meeting of the R. F. C."

"We didn't come over here to talk to the R. F. C. We came over to see the Secretary."

"Well, if you feel that way about it, just a moment," Jones urged, ducking back into Mr. Woodin's office. In a few moments out bustled the Secretary.

"Hello, Governor. So sorry I am unable to see you. But I've got a train reservation and I've just got to go to New York. I've got a boil on my neck and I want my own doctor to treat it. Howeve I'm perfectly willing to drop all that to hear you."

Great Improvement.

The White House is not the only place where a new deal is being given the press. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., new chief of the Federal Farm Board, is holding semi-weekly press conferences that for candor, informality and wealth of information rival those of President Roosevelt.

This policy of frankness is a distinct departure in the stormy four-year history of the Farm Board. Under the Republican administration it was one of the tightest-mouthed agencies in Washington.

(Copyr't. 1933, United Feature Synd., Inc.)

PORTLAND-ME-PRESS-HERALD-MAR-30-1933.

Boston Cuts Pay Of Employes

Very reluctantly Mayor Curley of Boston has decided to cut the salaries of the city's employes from five to fifteen per cent. The amount that will be saved by making these reductions will equal $5,100,000, so the mayor has said. The curtailment has been rendered necessary by the refusal of the banks in Boston to loan the city any more money until it made some attempt to balance its budget.

Mayor Curley said, when he made the announcement that he proposed to make these pay roll cuts as soon as a bill now before the General Court is passed, that $20,000,000 in taxes is due the city and he thought that the amount of delinquent taxes next year would equal fifty per cent more than this figure.

Recently Mayor Curley visited Washington and called on President Roosevelt. It is believed that he urged the President to favor a bill now pending in Congress which would permit the larger cities to borrow money directly from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to save paying interest to the banks from whom the cities have been borrowing money in great quantities to carry them over the period of depression. The Washington correspondents think that the President told Mayor Curley to go home and cut down the city's pay roll as the first step towards securing the financial aid from the federal government which Boston desires.

Political bosses, wherever they may be, make pay roll cuts with great reluctance. They depend upon the good will of the thousands of men and women who are on these pay rolls to perpetuate themselves in power and they have learned by sad experience that cutting salaries is not a way to gain political support when it is required.

QUINCY-MASS-PATRIOT-LEDGER MAR-29-1933.

Mayor Curley Says It!

Nothing that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston ever did or said is more worthy of note or more likely to endure in the minds of his countrymen long after he is gone than a simple sentence by which he yesterday introduced his declaration of an intention to reduce city salaries:

> "We must think in terms of salvation of the government under which we live."

Could any fourteen words better state the need of the hour, for Boston or any other American city? If all Quincy people, for example, could think in terms of the salvation of the government under which they live the task of mayor and councilors, school committee, health officers, welfare supervisors, and even police and firemen would be relatively easy, and the rich possibilities of self-government would begin to accrue to the benefit of all hands.

Boston's mayor is to be credited with a monumental utterance. It will find its monument, in time.

EAST-BOSTON-ARGUS-ADVOCATE MAR-31-1933

ORIENT HEIGHTS

The plot of ground adjacent to the Narrow Gauge station, known for years as the triangle will, through the kindness of Chairman Wm. P. Long of the Park Commission, and, of course, the hearty approval of Mayor Curley, be known hereafter as "Carey Rest," in tender memory of the late William Carey, former Commander of Orient Heights post, A. L., and one of the most beloved residents of the district. It will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies about Memorial day, when it is expected one of the largest and most colorful parades of ex-service men will turn out.

DORCHESTER-MASS - NEWS MAR-31-1933.

ANKS ARE BEHIND PLAN TO FORCE CITY PAY CUTS

Political Leaders Know That Bankers Have Been Demanding Mayor Curley Cut City Expenses For Months

AGITATION FOR CITY PROBE BANK MOVE

Held Threat Of Refusal To Lend Money To City Of Boston Unless City Cut Budget To Bone

By GEORGE E. RICHARDS

Threatening to refuse to lend cash to the City of Boston in anticipation of tax collections Boston bankers virtually forced Mayor Curley's hand in the plan to reduce the Boston city payroll, according to information being circulated among some of the city's most prominent political office-holders.

For months it has been difficult for the city to raise money, bankers in Boston and New York being reluctant to buy city bonds and to make temporary loans. High rates of interest have been charged and only a few days ago a rate of more than 5½ per cent was charged the city for a loan, while the State of Massachusetts secured funds the next day for less than 3 per cent.

Bankers months ago told Mayor Curley, it is learned from a reliable source, that if the city expenses were not cut down to the very limit, pay slashed to the bone and surplus city employes disposed of by one means or another, the city would not be able to borrow money.

The national bank crisis and the closing of the banks throughout the country precipitated action by the Mayor and the legislation was prepared for submission to the legislature at the psychological moment when the State and practically every city and town and state in the country, as well as the federal government, is preaching the gospel of curtailed expenditures and slashed public payrolls just as ardently as the same politicians two years ago were preaching the gospel of large public expenditures, dole for the unemployed, great municipal and state improvement projects, roads and everything else that would afford work for the unemployed.

The pendulum seems to have swung in the other direction and now the policy seems to be that the less pay and less work people have the quicker prosperity will return. They have gone from one extreme to another, reversed their field completely, as they say in football, and are running for the opposite goal.

The Mayor made a valiant fight for the public employes, but he was forced by circumstances to yield. The legislation under which it is sought to make possible a wholesale pay cut for city employes and the removal of surplus city employes, of which there are doubtlessly a great many, was all prepared months ago when the first talk of asking for a city probe was heard, long before the bill for such a probe actually was filed. Senator Henry Parkman, Alexander Whiteside, Bentley W. Warren the Municipal Research Bureau and other sympathetic organizations including the associations formed for the drive to reduce taxes, were all in on the plan to force the Mayor to chop salaries and lop off the heads of city employes and the legislation under which thae Civil Service could be suspended was all planned.

The bank crisis came at just the right time for them to snap the whip, and, backed up by the banks which were in on the play also, the whip was snapped and the Mayor trotted right along and asked for the right to do what he found he was compelled to do.

WAKEFIELD-MASS-ITEM-MAR-31-1933.

Mayor Curley of Boston said a great deal of sound sense in a single sentence the other day, when he referred to city wage reductions: "We must think in terms of salvation of the government under which we live."

DORCHESTER-MASS-NEWS MAR-31-1933

Under The GILDED DOME

By EDWARD W. CONNORS

"Beer, beer, beer!" like Kipling's "Boots, boots, boots!" is ringing in the ears of the legislators these days.

While Governor Ely is urging strict state control vested in a commission of five members, appointed the governor with very little local say so, the majority opinion seems to favor a compromise between strict state control and local option. That is a state commission of three rather than five to cooperative with local license boards rather than direct. The commission would be a board of overseers rather than dictators under this plan.

Despite Governor Ely's urgings that haste is necessary, the legislative committee on legal affairs refused to be stampeded into action and is studying carefully the situation from all angles. The committee rather favors some form of emergency legislation to take care of the matter from April 7, until such a time that permanent legislation can be formulated. It is their contention that the matter is too serious to be treated hastily, and that ill-considered legislation may prove a boomerang to the wet cause.

While everyone crys "keep beer out of politics," the action taken seems to indicate a battle as to just what political faction will capture the key position as "keeper of the Stein."

While the sought for investigation of the Finance Commission and the City of Boston, sought for by numerous tax payers bodies including The Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association headed by Mrs. Hannah Connors of Fields' Corner, may never be made the petitioners to date seemed to have accomplished their purpose.

Developments in the past week whereby Mayor Curley announced pay cuts of from 5 to 15 per cent in all city employes and the sudden stirring into vigorous action of the Finance Commission in undertaking a thorough audit of city departments bespeak victory for the Tax payers.

While the local organization particularly sought a paring off in the awarding of city contracts, this seems bound to come in the natural course of events. From Washington sources the word has come that charges made at the hearings on the Connors' bill are holding up the long looked for Curley Federal appointment. It is said that Chief Patronage Dispenser Farley has sent the word that a cleanup must be made before any appointment can be announced to keep the good name of the administration clear.

The action of the Finance Commission while welcome to the tax payers, many say it is like calling the firemen after the house has burned down. True, finance commissions from their inception have feared to tread this ground, but protestants claim that the handwriting on the wall appeared several years ago and the surplus help and unnecessary departments and personnel should have been lopped off then.

The finance commission as an outcome of its exhaustive study still going on promises to pare down city and county employes to a working basis, pep up the administration of the various duties and see to it that the city and county is run like a business and not as a home for the aged.

GAZZETTA-DEL-MASS - APRIL-1-1933.

THE INEVITABLE HAS HAPPENED

The yielding of Mayor Curley to the necessity of reducing the salaries of city and county employees was inevitable. For two years he has vigorously opposed recommendations for such reductions and has advanced logical arguments in support of his attitude.

Basically Mayor Curley believes that city and county employees have never been overpaid in comparison with the salaries which have been paid by private employers for like service.

With the utmost frankness the mayor admitted this week that conditions over which he has no control have forced him to reluctantly decided that wage reductions cannot be deferred. He has indicated that when the legislature grants him authority to make a general reduction affecting everybody, he will make cuts which appear to him to be equitable and necessary.

No one will complain if the mayor drastically reduces the salaries of department heads and other highly paid officials who are earning many times more than they could earn if they were deprived of their public jobs.

But the mayor will doubtless display the consideration characteristic of his long service in public offices in determining what contribution should be made by the lowest paid classes of workers. Their wages have never premitted indulgence in luxuries.

The mayor has not yielded to demands of any political opponents. He has merely embraced the attitude enunciated by President Roosevelt and in Massachusetts by Gov. Ely that regardless of consequences the tax burden on real estate must be lessened.

Thousands of home owners in Boston were unable to pay their taxes in 1931; many more were unable to do so last year. How great the number will be increased this year is problematical but the ability of these property owners to pay taxes is a matter of serious doubt.

It is gratifying that the mayor coupled his indication of willingness to readjust salaries with a cleverly phrased demand upon banks, public agencies and the legislature for practical co-operation in reducing the tax rate. The mayor is absolutely justified in his position that city and county employees should not be required to bear the entire burden of reduced municipal costs.

EAST-BOSTON-MASS- FREE-PRESS-
APRIL-1-1933.

WORK IS PLANNED

Commissioner Lyman of Public Works Department All Set to Clean Shores of Condor Street With Experienced Help — $30,000.00 for Job — Miss E. M. Herlihy of Mayor's Planning Board to Talk on Local Projects at Association Meeting Thursday Night

Commissioner Frank E. Lyman of the State Department of Public Works has personally surveyed the remaining hulks on Condor Street, as well as checking them in other parts of Boston Harbor. The Commissioner has agreed witd Engineers Ferguson and O'Donnell and will have the work on Condor Street done locally, the idea being to break up all the timber on the beach so that the poor of the district can carry it away.

Work on the hulks will begin in South Boston Tuesday. From the group of men in South Boston it is planned to select the best of them to start work on Condor Street which will follow a few days after Tuesday. Experienced men will be chosen and a man or men with waterfront knowledge will direct the group. There'll be no more Pic-nic heroes bossing the show.

Following Mr. Lyman's own checkup of the hulks in Boston Harbor, it is possible he says that East Boston can get $30,000.00 for the cleanup job on Condor Street. With that money, experienced leaders and good workers, Condor Street will take on a new appearance long before Charlestown has its "Night Before." Giving East Boston $30,000.00 will leave about $20,000.00 for the few hulks scattered in remote places of the harbor. Skillfully handled the sum should do a real neat job.

There is a long list of men applying for jobs on the hulks. Men from Charlestown, Arlington, Chelsea and the Banks of the Wabash have been recommended by their Representatives.

PLANNING MEETING

With a membership that is keenly interested in the attitude of the City of Boston toward city planning activities, the East Boston City Planning Association is anticipating its next meeting to be held at Central Square Center at 8.00 o'clock next Thursday night. The speaker at this meeting will be Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, secretary of the Mayor's City Planning Board. Miss Herlihy is keenly interested in various city planning groups organized in different sections of the city, and has been in close contact with the work being done in East Boston. Her position is one of influence at city hall, and her interest is not confined to merely local projects, but is concentrated more on localized community plans in their relation to the growth of Greater Boston as a metropolitan area.

Miss Herlihy has informed the program committee of the East Boston City Planning Association that she will come prepared to illustrate her remarks and recommendations. She is bringing a large collection of lantern slides that illustrate work done in other cities and other similar localities. The majority of her address will be built around these illustrations. To those members who heard Mr. John Ihlder, executive secretary of the Boston and Pittsburgh Housing Associations, at the last meeting, and Mr. John Nolen, International City Planning Expert, a few weeks ago, these pictures of actual accomplishments in city planning and city building will prove of unusual interest. Others will find a short-cut to understanding the project in visualized exposition.

No speaker who has appeared on the City Planning Association programs is better equipped to speak with authority than Miss Herlihy. She has served as secretary of the City of Boston Planning Board since its first meeting in 1914 and has been clerk of the Board of Zoning Adjustment since its organization in 1924. For ten years Miss Herlihy served as a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards. She is a member of the Board of Governors of the American City Planning Institute. Her civic work has been widespread and she has been identified with numerous projects, both as speaker and active worker. As a member of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment she has been constantly active. She is a special lecturer in the School of Social Service of Simmon's College, and has lectured at Harvard before the School of City Planning, and for the Department of Social Ethics. Miss Herlihy served as editor of the remarkable historical work published in commemoration of Boston's "Tercentenary."

Matters of business will also be called to the organization's attention, notably the reading of the proposed charter. The Charter Committee has worked for the past three weeks to compose a governing code that will best serve the interests of the organization and East Boston. The meeting will begin at 8.00 o'clock sharp. Inasmuch as a portion of Miss Herlihy's address will be illustrated by lantern slides, it may be impossible to seat latecomers until its conclusion. Every resident of East Boston is invited to attend the meetings of the Planning Association and participate in its activities.

HOLYOKE-MASS-TRANSCRIPT-APR 14-1-1938.

Slipping Boards

By the latest set-up for the legalized sale of 3.2 beer in this State, the power to grant permits, with the accompanying power to deny or cancel them, is placed completely in the hands of the mayors in the cities of the Commonwealth. The Boston Post points to the fact and tells why it is that those powers are no longer vested in city councils or boards of aldermen. The Post says:

"A few years ago no Legislature would have given the mayors such power, even temporarily. Authority would have either been lodged in the mayors and city councils jointly or in city councils alone.

"But we are seemingly losing faith in the judgment of these elected, deliberative bodies like city councils with their great capacity for delay and their strong inclination to play politics. It is more and more difficult to hold them to account. Therefore we are turning in the direction of giving close to complete authority to the mayors.

"Thus the Legislature is likely to confer on Mayor Curley, ignoring the city council entirely, the power to reduce salaries and expenses in any way he sees fit. Obviously, the feeling is that the city council is not to be trusted with power in an emergency.

"It is unfortunate that direct representatives of the people are being gradually shorn of all save advisory functions. But many city councils have furnished impressive reasons why this change is taking place."

WORCESTER-MASS-TELEGRAM-APRIL 2-1933

As A Political Reporter Sees

(I)

Them

Curley's Part in the Roosevelt Victory—Roosevelt's Visit to New England—Massachusetts' Importance in the Campaign

By JAMES H. GUILFOYLE

(This is the final installment of Mr. Guilfoyle's serial on National Politics.)

THE speechmaking campaign which Mayor Curley embarked upon for Mr. Roosevelt was more extensive, more enthusiastic, and more colorful than that of any other speaker in the Democratic organization. It was equalled only by the presidential candidate himself. Some idea of its magnitude can be gained from the mere statistics of it. The journey covered on the trip by train, airplane and automobile was approximately 10,000 miles. The mayor made 104 addresses in 33 days, both in public assembly and by radio. In fact, he rarely spoke when his address was not broadcast.

The reception he received, and the enthusiasm he engendered is more graphically revealed by some of the incidents that marked his invasion of the West.

Five thousand persons paid an admission fee to hear him at South Bend, Ind. More than 7500 persons paid admission to hear his address at Milwaukee. Selected by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to give the Labor Day address at Soldiers' Field in Chicago, he spoke to 75,000 persons, in addition to those who heard him on the Nationwide hook-up. Everywhere it was the same. Large audiences and enthusiasm. They came to hear about Franklin Roosevelt, but the mayor's oratory and versatility moved them to demonstration.

It will be recalled that during the trip Mayor Curley was the guest of the National convention of the American Legion at Portland, Ore. His address in criticism of the treatment of the bonus army then in Washington, made him one of the outstanding favorites of the Legionnaires who cheered him wildly. Again at Hollywood he won favor when he addressed a group of movie stars and studio employes.

Perhaps the most exciting incident of the trip occurred while Mayor Curley and his son, Leo, were flying from Los Angeles to San Simeon to be the guest of William Randolph Hearst. The party traveled over the Ventura Valley. A forest fire, 100 miles in length and 30 miles in width was raging. The plane was about 5000 feet above the fire when suddenly the heat waves began to toss it about. It became necessary to ascend to a height of 10,000 feet to escape the heat waves.

The Ubiquitous Curley

It may seem to the average observer that Mayor Curley is too frequently and too extensively intruded into this chapter of the Bay State's part in the 1932 presidential campaign. It is generally recognized, however, that no one Democrat took a more prominent part. An accurate record cannot overlook this dominance. Not only was it the primary fight or the western trip. In many other ways his personality was injected. It is doubtful if now any mayor in America is more widely known. This has been demonstrated by the widespread editorial interest in his reward at the hands of the administration.

Mayor Curley in a talkie on the "Forgotten man" went all over the nation. Mayor Curley in California did much to aid McAdoo win the senatorship. Looking back over the newspapers of the country you find him in the headlines frequently, even in distant places, and often in the editorials.

The college chancellor at Denver who paid tribute to the excellence of method as well as material employed by the mayor in the campaign, anticipated the reporter of the final meeting of the western trip who wrote:

"Curley is a phenomenon of American political life. Though his formal education extended only as far as the sixth grade, he uses faultless grammar and diction, spiced with an authentic Back Bay accent. There are classical and historical allusions throughout his speeches."

While Mayor Curley was arousing enthusiasm for Roosevelt in the West, the cause of Democracy was making steady gains in Massachusetts. The battle became more intense as the "big guns" of both parties were trained on the Bay State in the closing weeks.

Secretary Mills, Secretary Wilbury, Secretary Adams, and many other Republicans of national reputation reinforced the state's own array of men prominent in public service to bolster the faltering G. O. P. But it only spurred the Democrats to greater effort. Governor Ely throwing aside all restraint gave little attention to his own campaign for re-election, to urge the cause of Roosevelt. The Democrats had the advantage in climaxing their great effort with visits by "Al" Smith and Mr. Roosevelt himself. Mayor Curley arrived home in time to participate in the concluding days of the campaign events. The old ugly rumors that he would not be permitted to have a very active part lifted their heads. But they were figments of fancy. Not only did he have a prominent place in the program when Mr. Roosevelt greeted thousands at the Boston Arena, but he was on the platform when Smith spoke, as was virtually every other member of prominence in the party. The acme of harmony appeared to have been achieved.

The Perennial Idol

Mr. Smith came to Boston to a greeting fully as enthusiastic as when he came four years previously as the presidential nominee. Fifteen thousand people cramming every inch of available space in the spacious Arena continually interrupted his remarks with prolonged applause. They grew enthusiastic when he declared the "bigotry" of the 1928 campaign was manifesting itself in the present contest, in an attempt to arouse Smith supporters to a protest at the Chicago convention proceedings.

"I have the kindliest feeling toward every living being," he said as the crowd roared, "but I am suspicious when Senator Moses gets excited because I was not nominated."

Continued on page

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"I wasn't satisfied with the Chicago convention," he shouted as the crowd yelled, "any more than you were satisfied. But we'll settle these troubles in our own party. We want no sympathy. Two wrongs never made a right and don't forget it. They were wrong in 1928 and they are wrong now. Don't let us forget that either."

Contrary to expectations Mr Smith devoted little of his address to Governor Ely. It had been generally believed the purpose of his Massachusetts trip was to repay his debt to the Bay State governor, more than to speak for the national ticket. He contented himself with a graceful tribute to the governor at the close of his address. Throughout his talk he frequently mentioned Roosevelt and Garner, declaring at the outset he had come to New England to ask "for the unqualified faith and complete support of Franklin D. Roosevelt for president."

Smith Leaves No Doubt

The extent to which he went for the Democratic nominee was the focal point of observance for more than 80 newspaper correspondents. They came from all over the country to see if "he would go the distance," on the strength of reports that the result in New England, and particularly Massachusetts depended on Mr. Smith's attitude. It was clearcut and decisive. He evidently must be given some credit for the Democratic sweep in the Bay State.

There are those who also believe that it was in the Boston speech Smith dug the political grave of George H. Moses of New Hampshire. It was in this address that he gave him the part of "Hawkshaw, the Detective," in the political drama employing devastating ridicule and sarcasm in the description. The Arena laugh echoed around the nation.

Smith explained after the address he had intended to lavish tribute on Governor Ely. He had talked for an hour on national issues. When he concluded this section of his address he paused briefly to come down to local issues. Much of the crowd misunderstood. It believed he had finished. There was a movement to leave. Smith is a great student of audience psychology. He saw in the instant he concluded it would be more effective and impressive to be brief and sentimental than to extend his remarks. He was right. The audience, halted its movements toward the exits and turned to hear the feeling tribute.

"I could work myself up to a white heat," said Smith, "I could spend half an hour on this platform, but I can only say what comes quick to my lips from a suppressed heart, that the leading figure of the National convention, your governor, typified in every respect, the great democracy, the great dignity, the great loyalty and the great devotion of Massachusetts."

Smith passed from Massachusetts to New York through crowds of enthusiastic thousands at every railroad station. They cared not what he said so long as he spoke and waved his brown derby.

Republican Rebuttal

As a counter attraction to Smith's visit to Massachusetts, the Republicans on the same night brought into the state Secretary of Labor William N. Doak, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont and Congressman James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, regarded as the best informed man on the prohibition question in the country.

In essence they defended the Hoover administration and charged Mr. Roosevelt and his associates with a campaign of misrepresentation.

One of the Republican highlights during the hectic closing weeks was the visit of Secretary Mills to Worcester, where in the presence of a capacity audience he paintd a graphic comparison between President Hoover, "the leader who is bringing American out of the depression," and Governor Roosevelt, "the candidate with a philosophy of despair who has no definite program for reconstruction."

Much as Smith had aroused the Democracy of Massachusetts the great moment of the Democrats was to come in the four days beginning October 29, when Mr. Roosevelt made his invasion of New England, to follow the trail the "Happy Warrior" had blazed. Before the day of his departure, Smith met him in Albany. He cheered him with his report of the New England situation. It was one of the few love feasts these two leaders had during the campaign.

Roosevelt Comes

Mr. Roosevelt with motor cavalcade crossed into Massachusetts shortly after noon on Saturday, October 29 above Williamstown for what was literally to become a triumphal procession. Governor Ely, Sen. Marcus A. Coolidge, Chairman Joseph A. Maynard of the state committee, and men who had been his classmates at Harvard, met him at the state line. There was a brief exchange of official greetings. Then the caravan started. M. Roosevelt made it plain he would make no addresses. As the procession mover over the Mohawk trail groups numbering from the hundreds to thousands gathered in the village squares or along the main streets, content to get a glimpse of the presidential nominee, and jubilant when he waved his hat and smiled. In some centers the crowds were so dense progress of his automobile was blocked and he was forced to say a word of greeting. At nightfall he arrived at Groton to see his sons, Franklin, Jr. and John, and to renew the scenes of his prep school days.

The Sabbath day at Groton was a busy one for the presidential candidate. The highlight came in the afternoon when he told a group from the Massachusetts Progressive league the solution of present difficulties would come from men who may differ in parties but who have the same ideas of government.

Mr. Roosevelt called the day one of rest though it tired his retinue of secretaries. He worshipped in the Groton school chapel at 11, gave a luncheon talk to the students at 1.15 and from then on received more than 500 visitors and conferred with a number of Democratic leaders. In the evening he gave a radio address appealing to citizens to help in caring for the jobless.

If the ride over the Mohawk trail had been triumphant it is difficult to find adequate adjectives to describe the third day of Mr. Roosevelt's New England march. His arrival in Boston, which ended an all day tour that took him from Groton through New Hampshire to Portland, Me., found the streets outside his hotel jammed tight with a cheering throng.

The presidential candidate had risen early at Groton to begin the journey to Maine, the first Democratic candidate to go there since 1896. Thousands turned out in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill to greet him as the next president. Democratic celebrities met him at the New Hampshire line. As he whirled rapidly through the rural sections, housewives and their men folks waved from the roadside. When the official party reached Portland more than 10,000 cheering, yelling people thronged the streets, and 5000 more were in the auditorium where he was to speak.

Seldom has a candidate encountered such enthusiasm on a trip. At many points hundreds of school children waving American flags lined the roadside to cheer and applaud.

A Triumph

Nearing Boston on the return from Portland the crowds increased in size. The party made its way through Somerville, Chelsea, Revere, Cambridge and other nearby cities with the greatest difficulty. Police were powerless to fight back the mobs. Mr. Roosevelt, apparently not the least fatigued by the

Courtesy of [illegible]

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strain of the day, waved and smiled and shook hands with those who boarded his machine.

The governor had halted only at Salem. He had expressed a desire to visit Ballard Hill, scene of storied witchcraft. Nearly 5000 persons had gathered there, but when the cold mist descended they sought shelter in the state armory. For nearly two hours they waited. and when Mr. Roosevelt's car arrived they demanded it be driven into the armory where he spoke briefly.

The climax of the third day was his Boston speech, one of the major addresses of the campaign. Promising action for the restoration of American economic life he roused an audience of 10,000 to a wild burst of enthusiasm.

The promise was the high spot of an address in which he had compared the "Democratic program of definite policies," with the alleged "indifference and incapacity" of his Republican opponent.

Mr. Roosevelt's discussion that night was tempered with several thrusts at President Hoover, and those who "are resorting to the gospel of fear to keep the party in power."

The dignity of the office of president had suffered, he told the audience, since Mr. Hoover realized that he, Governor Roosevelt, had really become a candidate.

He charged Mr. Hoover had misquoted him in one of his speeches and that he had substituted personalities for argument.

"I shall not yield to that temptation," he said dramatically, amid applause. "I have the deepest respect for the office and for the person of the president."

Faltering Euthusiasm

The Boston Arena while comfortably filled did not present the crowded appearance that marked the visit of "Al" Smith. The applause at the outset and conclusion of the talk was more restricted. The body of his address was received with respectful attention and frequent salvos of applause, but the contrast to the wild outbursts that so ofter interruped Smith was marked.

It may have been the chilly air in the Arena, or a lack of interest, but when Mr. Roosevelt was half way through his address a couple of hundred or more walked out. The few who made for the doors started an exodus. When Mr. Roosevelt concluded there were many empty patches of seats.

There was no questioning the cordiality of the reception when he came on the stage. There seemed to be little differenc between the ovation givn Mr. Smith and the plaudits showered on the New York governor. The crowd cheered lustily, threw confetti from the gallaries, blew horns and rang bells. The demonstration lasted exactly the nine minutes of the Smith reception, and continued again for a minute of more when the candidate was introduced.

Again there was no question of the solidarity of Democracy. Mayor Curley and Governor Ely were prominent on the platform with other party notables.

Governor Ely aroused a demonstration with his first remarks that he was glad to see the Democratic party united for the rest of this campaign.

"I want to play my part in that unification," he declared.

Ely Comes Through

He paid tribute to the force of character, energy and patience of Mr. Roosevelt and stamped him as a man of earnestness, sincerity and capability, eminently fitted for the presidency.

Mayor Curley also spoke for Roosevelt with an earnestness that won applause. He kept the crowd laughing with his witty thrust at President Hoover.

When he was introduced a woman kept shouting "Hurrah for the delegate from Porto Rico." The Boston executive smiled good naturedly until she subsided. Later in his address a young woman shouted, "What about our chicken in the pot?" The mayor responded, "Well, I guess that's a proper question for a chicken to ask."

Mr. Roosevelt's final day of his New England invasion was a repetition of the previous days. That night he rested in the executive mansion at Albany for the final effort of his campaign in Newark and New York.

During his four-day visit he had traveled through four New England states, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. It was estimated he had motored approximately 700 miles and had been greeted by upward of 250,000 people.

Roosevelt's Physical Ability

He had established two facts quite definitely and beyond dispute. The whispered stories that he is physically incapable because of the attack of infantile paralysis, he fought off so courageously, were canards. He had shown, even in the fickle New England weather, an endurance that had exhausted those boasting of hardiness. He had demonstrated that he was a friendly, human man with attractive personal qualities. His wayside speeches had been tinged with the informal personal touch, a local atmosphere that inspired one to believe he knew the problems of those with whom he talked no matter what their station. His knowledge of New England and his extensive acquaintance in these states had given him opportunity for local references that opened hearts to him as a friend, breaking down the aloofness that one associates instinctively with a candidate for the presidency.

Worcester, Providence, Springfield and Hartford were the principal centers in the final day of demonstration in New England. Sizeable crowds stood for hours in a cold rain that at times became a downpour to get a glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt and give him a noisy greeting.

Although the heaviest rain of the day's trip came when his motorcade reached Worcester, hundreds of men and women fell in behind a band and in water-soaked clothing escorted him over the line of march. In Salem square there were several hundred to give him vociferous greeting. He spoke briefly into the microphone of a loud speaker that was passed into his car.

Providence greeted him with a band and bursting bombs. Fifty thousand people thronged the Exchange place mall. More thousands were on the street. Springfield had a crowd of several thousand waiting for three hours. At Hartford more thousands were waiting to greet him with Governor Cross.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party gave Brookfield a thrill when he stopped for luncheon at the Brookfield inn, in the same room where George Washington had partaken of refreshment.

When he left Massachusetts the campaign was virtually over in this state except for the novelty injected when Governor Ely with the starlit skies for his studio and the country depot at Charlton for his sounding board, paused in a dash from Southbridge to Worcester, to broadcast a radio speech from his automobile, the first of its kind ever attempted.

Massachusetts in the election could only contribute to President Roosevelt's sweep, but no state in the Union focused such attention or had such a vital part in the presidential campaign. No chapter in its political history has opened with such dismal outlook and closed with such supreme satisfaction for political leaders.

Strife and bitterness were forgotten by the Democrats in their common cause. They rejoiced that President Roosevelt was elected. They were happy at the triumph of Governor Ely. They recognized the tremendous service of Mayor Curley, and were not disturbed that the future might bring him important place in the administration.

WORCESTER - MASS - GAZETTE - APRIL - 5 - 1933.

REPORTED PROBABLE ENVOY TO POLAND



JAMES M. CURLEY

CURLEY MAY GET POST AT WARSAW

White House Is Silent on Status of Boston Mayor

Special Dispatch to The Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The White House declines to confirm the apparently well authenticated report that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is to be tendered an appointment as ambassador to Poland. The State department is equally silent, but neither the State department nor the White House are denying this latest report about Mayor Curley and it is receiving wide acceptance here.

Chairman Farley, who was a White House caller this morning, referred all questions regarding Curley to the President. Senator Walsh intimated he regarded the report which slated Curley for Poland as well founded. There were implied admissions in official quarters that Mayor Curley had not been offered an appointment as ambassador to Rome and that he was definitely out of the picture as far as Rome was concerned.

The inference was left that if the Boston mayor cared to go to Poland he would have that opportunity; that no one here had any intimation whether he would accept Poland; that, as far as the administration was concerned, it was that place or nothing.

Poland as a separate political entity was a product of the treaty of Versailles and the United States sent its first diplomatic representative to Poland April 16, 1919, when Hugh S. Gibson was appointed minister. In 1924 Mr. Gibson was succeeded by Albert J. Pearson of Iowa and in 1925 by John D. Stetson, Jr., of Pennsylvania. In 1930 the Polish post was raised to ambassadorial status and John N. Willys, millionaire automobile manufacturer, was named the first ambassador to Poland. He resigned last year to return to his business and Lamont S. Belin of Pennsylvania was given a recess appointment, but his appointment lapsed when the Senate, in the last session, declined confirmation of any Hoover appointees.

RICHARDS

SPRINGFIELD - MASS - NEWS APRIL - 8 - 1933.

BIG BUSINESS AND ABATEMENTS

Activities on the part of big business in seeking abatements of taxes and reductions in valuations are coming to the front as an important feature in the already distressed conditions of municipal finance. The opinion prevails in some quarters that the drive aims at nothing short of destruction of municipal government by popular elections and the substitution of other forms of control. Indications are that the drive against municipal government makes little of distinction as between cities of sound financial standing and those whose condition has been weakened by excessive expenditures in recent years.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston places the blame for collapse of municipal governments and for other business troubles upon the banks and bankers. He cites instances of moves by the banking interests for special consideration by the city. He said in a recent statement:—

"I am afraid," he said in speaking of the depression in business, "that the day of reckoning is still to arrive and that its time will greatly be hastened through reduction of municipal employes' salaries. Up to this time this group has been the only one not to feel the grip of fear through reduced earning power.

"In the Sunday newspapers Mr Carl P. Dennett, a representative of the banking interests, discussing the municipal credit, directed attention to the fact that 700 municipalities throughout the nation have already defaulted.

"He neglected, however, to inform the public that 10,000 banking institutions either failed up or closed out during the last 10-year period. In many cases funds of these municipalities were defaulted in these banks, so that the primary cause of municipal bankruptcy is due to causes beyond their control but largely within control of the banking institutions.

"If the banking institutions had arranged their own houses in order municipalities of the country would have continued to function with rather scant possibility of municipal bankruptcy.

"The real trouble of the Hoover administration was its change from the policy of Abraham Lincoln of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, to a government of the bankers, by the bankers and for the bankers. The change has proved most disastrous throughout the country.

"I am seriously concerned with the concentration of wealth by a few. At city hall, Herbert L. Winslow of Exchange-street widening fame has filed requests for abatements of taxes regulated on properties that would amount to $12,801,108.

"Included in the properties on which he requests abatement is the First National bank building, amounting to $7,000,000, and the Old Colony building, amounting to $2,720,000. These reductions of assessments represent a value in excess of 25 per cent, and is equivalent to the revenue the city would derive from taxes upon 800 homes or $5000 tax assessment in each home.

"You get some idea of the enormity of these figures when in this one case alone such an abatement would be equivalent to the entire tax revenue for a fairly good-sized town in the United States.

"When we realize that the Boston & Maine railroad has secured abatements amounting to $4,000,000; the Consolidated Gas company amounting to $3,000,000, we can appreciate the raids that have been made on the city treasury for further abatements.

"Alexander Whiteside, the pseudo-reformer, whom I have called the public enemy No 1 of Boston, has 400 requests for tax abatements on file.

"If money is to be saved through salary reductions of city employes then we must launch a campaign against this mercenary group who at a time of depression do not hesitate to plunge into the armpits of the city treasury what has been borne by small home owners."

CHICAGO-ILL - HERALD-EXAMINER - APRIL-6-1933.

Detroit's Mayor Named Governor of Philippines

Frank Murphy Gets Island Post; Cummings to Stay in Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—(AP)—President Roosevelt expanded his new governmental machine today with the selection of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit for the prized governor generalship of the Philippine Islands.



FRANK MURPHY.

In selecting Mayor Murphy he decided definitely to retain Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut as Attorney General. Cummings originally was slated for the islands post and was named temporarily to the cabinet vacancy caused by the death of Senator Walsh of Montana.

The President also made known today the appointment of L. W. Robert Jr. of Atlanta as assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Ferry K Heath in charge of the public works program. Robert is a consulting engineer and architect.

Two or three diplomatic assignments await only the final word of approval from the countries to which the men are to be appointed.

One of these is expected to be Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as minister to Poland.

The choice of Mayor Murphy for the Philippines surprised the capital, where he is well known and popular. He is a Catholic and observers here felt the island people would approve, since there are many of that faith there.

As the result of recent conferences between the President and congressional leaders, there is strong reason to believe the administration will stand pat on the ten-year independence bill enacted last session for the islands.

MINNEAPOLIS-MINN-TRIBUNE APRIL-6-1933.

Nothing is now wanting Mayor Curley of Boston but the President's formal announcement of his appointment as ambassador to Italy. Influences have been at work against the Bostonian, but he has hurdled every obstacle, and Mr. Roosevelt has only to name the date when he starts eating spaghetti and veal, washed down with red chianti.

The same goes for Martin Travieso, former acting governor of Porto Rico, whose appointment as governor is believed to be definite in the President's mind.

Incidentally, all that early talk about Mayor Curley wanting to be governor of Porto Rico was nonsense. It was wild guessing, because of his having been at the Chicago convention as the Porto Rican delegate. The only way he could get there at all was by quickly stepping into the shoes left vacant by the delegate originally named from the island.

Mayor Curley, it will be remembered, bucked the political powers of his state in joining the Roosevelt adherents, Massachusetts being dead set against the New Yorker's nomination. Mr. Curley's appointment to Italy is his reward for risking his political all to climb on the Roosevelt bandwagon. He never was a rival to Mr. Travieso.

PORTLAND-ORE. TELEGRAM - MAR-14-1933

INSIDE The News

Daily Picture of What's Going On in National Affairs

From the New York and Washington Bureaus of The News-Telegram

Not since the beginning of the depression has such a wave of optimism swept over the capital as followed the reading of the president's message. The new congress opened with a sunburst of hope and good cheer.

Those who spoke publicly, regardless of party, hailed the emergency banking measures as a master stroke. Several made the positive assertion that it was the beginning of the end of the depression.

Pres. Roosevelt, smiling, aggressive, apparently as sure of himself as if he had been in the White House four years instead of four days, was the hero of the hour.

"A fearless crusader, with the country already behind him." "Perhaps the savior of the world." Everybody cheering—everybody giving the benefit of every doubt to the man with the burden.

* * *

Thus seemingly measuring up to the crisis in heroic proportion, Pres. Roosevelt gives the impression of **being a much bigger man than he has heretofore been pictured.**

Unquestionably his popularity is multiplying as the mustard seed in the parable. Unquestionably the country, forgetting partisanship, is getting behind him.

Unquestionably, too, he is inspiring more and more confidence. Unquestionably, says everyone he has looked so squarely in the face, he is honest.

* * *

Not the least amazing thing is Pres. Roosevelt's physical endurance. No one has gone after immediate problems so strenuously here since the days of T. R. When the session with congressional leaders at the White House which lasted practically all night ended, he was as fresh as a raisy.

No more apprehensive whispers are heard about the president's physical condition, but now, openly and in admiration, the question is "How does he do it."

* * *

The president is still undecided on some of his diplomatic appointments, and the present banking crisis has retarded decisions. As things rest, the following seem certain or likely:

London: Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, Ky., owner of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Paris: Jesse Isidor Strauss, president of R. M. Macy & Co., is strongly favored by Mr. Roosevelt. France may have intimated that on account of anti-Semitic feeling he would not be a popular choice there at this time.

William B. Bullitt is still in line for Paris, though his appointment is not yet believed to be sure.

Berlin: Gerard Swope, of General Electric, is receptive to this appointment, but he is not regarded as a suitable selection by Roosevelt associates. Neither is another applicant, Ira Nelson Morris, former ambassador to Sweden.

This is one of the decisions yet to be made.

Madrid: Claude G. Bowers, formerly of the New York World, and noted for his biographies, is earmarked for this delicate post.

The Hague: William Gorham Rice, of Albany, former civil service commissioner, seems the most probable choice.

Buenos Aires: Sumner Welles, of Washington, is thought to have this pleasant prospect before him.

Copenhagen: Richard Crane, of Westover, Pa., is most probable for this.

Rome: Mayor Curley, of Boston, still has the inside track.

Porto Rico: Former acting Governor Martin Travieso as a native Porto Rican, is the probable appointee.

Cuba: Jesse I. Strauss, of New York, may prefer Havana to Paris which conditions remain unsettled.

Russia: The appointment of Philip LaFollette, of Wisconsin, as ambassador is thought doubtful. If Russia is recognized, a commission headed by Richard Washburn Child, former ambassador to Rome, and Prof. Jerome Davis, of Yale university, is more probable.

EAST-BOSTON-ARGUS-ADVOCATE- APRIL-7-1933.

Interesting Talk by Miss Herlihy

Secretary of City Planning Board Addresses Local Group. Meeting Draws Largest Attendance To Date

"The most interesting speaker that has yet been heard at the meetings of the East Boston City Planning association," was the way in which everyone of the more than 300 people who attended last evening's illustrated lecture on city planning at the Central Sq. Centre, described the talk by Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, secretary of the Boston Planning Board.

Equipped with lantern slides, Miss Herlihy explained in detail the progress that resulted from city planning in New York and Philadelphia. The speaker expressed the opinion that East Boston would bene. in the same manner.

Miss Herlihy also showed slides of planning projects right here in Boston and neighboring communities, in addition to zoning. The speaker stressed the advantages of civic co-operation in city planning, and cited many instances of what was accomplished by dint of co-operative effort.

So fine was Miss Herlihy's lecture that several persons who were attending for the first time, said that they felt as though they had been present from the start. In a manner that everyone could understand, the speaker pointed out what the group in East Boston might hope to attain and can attain if they will keep going. There is no denying the fact that Miss Herlihy has put new life and confidence into the leaders of this movement at the Centre.

Lecturing is nothing new to Miss Herlihy, who at the present time is special lecturer on City Planning and Zoning in connection with Simmons college for social work. She has also talked before the Dept. of Social Ethics at Harvard university, and before numerous High school bodies. Miss Herlihy has contributed to many technical magazines and newspapers. She is also secretary of the Boston Noise commission, appointed by Mayor Curley to work in co-operation with the Planning Board, in considering the question of the suppression of unnecessary noises. May the speakers to come be as interesting!



MISS ELISABETH M. HERLIHY
Boston Planning Board Secretary Who Spoke Here Last Night.

MONTREAL-CA. BEACON. APRIL-7-1933.

May Be Appointed Minister To Canada



Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, Mass., who may be appointed to represent the United States in Canada.

GREENFIELD-MASS.-RECORDER APRIL-11-1933.

On Roosevelt's List



Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is reported to be slated for a high office in the Roosevelt administration. (Associated Press Photo)

SPRINGFIELD-MASS-REPUBLICAN APRIL-10-1933.

Gov-Gen Murphy

Mr Roxas, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, happens to be in Washington as a member of the independence delegation; and he says the President's nomination of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit as governor-general of the Philippine islands is entirely acceptable to Filipinos. Mr Roxas is even quoted as saying: "I believe 'he is well qualified for the post and 'should be an excellent governor-'general."

While surprised, this newspaper is gratified by Mr Roxas's cordial and unqualified approval of Mayor Murphy as the next governor-general of the Philippine islands. The Republican would have been strongly disposed to attack the nomination on the ground that Mr Murphy had no knowledge of Philippine affairs, that he was wholly without experience in governing an oriental people and that the office was awarded to him on a purely political basis, that is to say, in liquidation of his claim on the President for political services rendered in the preconvention contest for the Democratic presidential nomination.

For the claim of the Filipinos to the best that America can produce as the American proconsul in the Far East is indisputable. The post of American minister or embassador at a foreign capital may be used to reward individuals for conspicuous party services or for valuable personal support of the President in his climb to power, without substantial harm being done. If Mayor Curley of Boston goes to Rome or Warsaw as this country's diplomatic representative, he does not go vested with power to rule Italy or Poland. It is different when Mayor Murphy of Detroit goes to Manila as governor-general.

Hoping that Mayor Murphy will even exceed Mr Roxas's expectations, one is still permitted to observe that the Democratic administrations have sent to the Philippines governors-general on the whole decidedly inferior in qualifications to the best of the appointments made by Republican administrations in the past 33 years. President Wilson's selection of Francis Burton Harrison was not a fortunate one.

QUINCY-LEDGER-1933.

Quincy Ledger 3/29

Mayor Curley Says It!

Nothing that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston ever did or said is more worthy of note or more likely to endure in the minds of his countrymen long after he is gone than a simple sentence by which he yesterday introduced his declaration of an intention to reduce city salaries:

"We must think in terms of salvation of the government under which we live."

Could any fourteen words better state the need of the hour, for Boston or any other American city? If all Quincy people, for example, could think in terms of the salvation of the government under which they live the task of mayor and councilors, school committee, health officers, welfare supervisors, and even police and firemen would be relatively easy, and the rich possibilities of self-government would begin to accrue to the benefit of all hands.

Boston's mayor is to be credited with a monumental utterance. It will find its monument, in time.

LOS-ANGELES-CALIF. ITALIAN-NEWS 1933.

Much of the credit for the large Roosevelt and Garner vote in Los Angeles is attributable to the work of the James M. Curley Association of Los Angeles. Mayor Curley of Boston in his visit to these parts several month. ago was greeted very enthusiastically by the ex-servicemen of our city, an enthusiasm created to a great extents by the Mayor's efforts on behalf of the Bonus at the Portland convention of the American Legion. The veterans formed a "James M. Curley Association" in his honor and this organization was responsible in a large degree for the lining up of the veteran vote for Roosevelt and Garner.

Major James F. Winston, world war ace has been offered a contract to pilot Tito Schipa celebrated tenor on a tour around the world. A Ford tri-motor plane will be used.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Ireland, prominent Boston social leader now spending the winter in Hollywood will present an evening musical in her home next Friday and has engaged Vincent Ceccarelli, world famous tenor to sing a group of songs.

GOVVE44-MASS - TOWN-OPTIC - APRIL-8-1933

DAVID "EYE" ON THE SPOT!

Not So Hot With Roosevelt Administration As He Gets Classified With the Wilson Deserters—President Strong Wilson Man and Surrounder By Wilson Adherants — Walsh Wants Delisle Kept Until After '34 Election —Is Outskay With Swift Faction.

The Hon. David "Eye" Walsh is not so in with the Roosevelt administration. With all the talk of Curley being out, David "Eye" is the gent who can't penetrate the petticoats of the administration and is well on the outskirts. Curley is in, and



Attorney John E. Swift

Walsh is the gent that's out, if you ask us. For a glimpse of the bed-room and boudoir buddies of the Roosevelt administration show them all to be a stern and loyal Wilsonian vintage, and of course Sen. Walsh does not fit easy with such a group. The distinguished Senator "Sat Easily" under republican rule and the Wilson democrats knew it. So now they are in, and David, democrat that he is, must use the outside waiting room when he seeks official favors.

With a tough fight on his hands in 1934 when he meets Mayor Weeks of Newton, David is doing what he can to save his own neck. He would hold up all the patronage possible until 1934 after the election. This would be done to save him from the thousands of democrats who would crash the plum tree.

Locally, David "Eye" always received a flattering French vote. David "Eye" wants to repeat on this is '34. As a matter of fact he needs such G O P dereiections to assure his re-election. In 1928 he carried Lowell by the all time record vote of 12,000. Thousands of French votes made this possible. And that's why he doesn't want Postmaster Delisle disturbed until after all '34 election. And probably for such a selfish reason some worthy democrat will have to wait the plum, unless the sinkers are put in.

The John E. Swift faction are also cold tongueing Dapper David. He was as scarce as gold during the Swift campaign against Gaspar Bacon. Not much would David openly oppose the blue ribbed republican faction.

LOWELL-MASS - TOWN-OPTIC - APRIL-8-1933.

The Best For Curley!



HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

Despite all knockers, chiselers, and jelly fishes, to the contrary, the best out of President Roosevelt's patronage book belongs to Mayor Curley of Boston. His record in behalf of the successful president is as open as the sky above, and outside of possibly Jim Farley, no other individual aided more in bringing Roosevelt's victory pledges before the voters of the entire country.

His lone fight for Roosevelt delegates in this state is too well known to retell. But it was a gigantic fight against overwhelming odds. No other man would have dared make it. But Curley did.

And now President Roosevelt should not hesitate. Curley earned the best. And if the best is not forthcoming, Roosevelt will for the first time since he assumed office violate one of the sacred principals of the man he is following to date, the late president, Woodrow Wilson.

EAST-BOSTON - FREE-PRESS - APRIL - 8 - 1933.

IN AID OF PARTY

Mayor Curley Did Remarkable Work for Democratic Party in the Last Campaign—Complete Record of Speaking Tour from Coast to Coast Unmatched in History of the Country

An inquiry from one of our readers asked just what has Mayor Curley done for President Roosevelt in the recent campaign for president. Following is the Mayor's speech record and tour which is yet to be equaled by any orator in the country:

From Sanford, Me., to San Francisco, Calif., and back to Boston, 10,000 miles of travel through 23 States, making 104 speeches to millions of eager listeners, is the brief summary of the recent political tour of Mayor James M. Curley.

At the request of the Democratic candidate for president, in response to the wishes of the Democratic national committee and in acceptance of part of the hundreds of invitations from States and cities, Mayor Curley entered upon a speech-making campaign unequalled in the history of American politics, save those made by a candidate for President of the United States.

Sanford, Me., to South Bend, Ind.; Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul, Billings and Butte in Montana; Fargo, Bismark and Mandan, North Dakota; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and Hollywood, Calif.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Green River, Pueblo, Denver, Colo.; Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Sedalia, Jefferson City and St. Louis, Missouri; Indianapolis, Ind., and Cleveland, O., back to Boston.

At Chicago on Labor Day, 100,000 people cheered Curley and Roosevelt.

At St. Paul, the Farmer-Laborite Mayor Mahoney came to the station to extend official weclome to Boston's Mayor, and at the conclusion of the Curley speech, St. Paul's Mayor pledged himself to the Roosevelt cause.

At Billings, Montana, 5000 farmers and cowboys joined in exultation at Mayor Curley's condemnation of Hoover. Mayor McTaggart of Butte, furnished an official serenade from a Legion band en route to the Portland convention.

Seattle extended an official greeting similar to that of St. Paul. Non-partisan Mayor Dore, a Republican in politics, welcomed Mayor Curley and at a public meeting introduced the Boston Mayor and pledged his earnest support to Roosevelt. Tacoma was not to be outdone by Seattle and proclaimed Curley as the prophet of prosperity and Roosevelt the President to lead the land out of depression.

The first grand climax of nation-wide interest happened at Portland, where he was a guest at the American Legion convention.

The next address at Palace Hotel in San Francisco demonstrated the value of his ever present discretion of speech.

The McAdoo lunch had brought together representatives of various political camps.

The Mayor's speech was rich in humorous stories, which caused all belligerents to forget their past quarrels, and the circles of their eyes filled with tears of laughter.

From San Francisco the Mayor journeyed by plane to Sacramento where he was received by Governor James Rolph and was his guest at dinner, later addressing the Democratic State convention in the capital.

From Sacramento the Mayor continued the journey by plane to Los Angeles and addressed five gatherings of political, military, fraternal and so-



James M. Curley
Mayor of Boston

cial organizations, in addition to a radio hookup.

An invitation to take dinner with Will Rogers at his beautiful mountain home in Southern California completed two most delightful days in this most interesting part of America. He was amazed at the large number of former Bostonians and Massachusetts men who have taken up residence in California. At one of the gatherings the Mayor was obliged to shake hands with more than 500 former Greater Boston residents.

From Los Angeles the Mayor and Leo Curley flew to San Simeon where he spent a day as the guest of William Randolph Hearst. The journey by plane to San Simeon was both interesting and exciting. They traveled over the Ventura Valley where a forest fire, 100 miles in length and 30 miles in width, was raging.

At Salt Lake City, a radio broadcast was arranged. On his arrival the Mayor was guest at a dinner given by the Knights of Columbus, later attending a rally in the leading theatre. At the conclusion of this address the Mayor was greeted by many Bostonians now living in this interesting city. He was also waited upon by a committee of the Mormon church, headed by Elder Smoot, who tendered an invitation to be the guest of the Mormons at the Tabernacle on the succeeding day.

A concert of organ music, consisting of the "Lost Chord," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" and "The Wearing of the Green," was rendered by the organist. Great was the Mayor's surprise upon stepping forward to congratulate the artist to learn that he had been a resident of Boston for five years and had supported the Mayor at every election. He had recently become a member of the Mormon church.

GAZZETTA - DEL - MASS - APRIL - 8 - 1933

GETTING RID OF CITY EMPLOYES

The finance commission is bothering greatly about the number of temporary employes on the city payrolls. Already about 180 have been dismissed. Inevitably most of them will have their names added to the list of recipients of public welfare.

It is no criticism of Mayor Curley to admit the fact that to prevent additions to the welfare rolls he has named a considerable number of worthy citizens to temporary positions in departments where they could render the taxpayers service for the low weekly wage which they have accepted.

The finance commission believes that the welfare lists should be increased. It is not surprising that little attention is paid to this commission. Its personnel is not what it should be. At least one member is reported to be the protector of an individual doing business with the city who was the subject of investigation not many years ago.

The trouble with the finance commission is that its activities are not always strictly on the level. The commission could be a powerful and valuable factor in the government of Boston. It is and has been comparatively worthless because few have confidence in it.

"Have faith in Massachusetts" and the bankers will never go to jail.

"Happy day are here again"?

Roosevelt must be aware of the fact that the people and not the financeers elect candidates to office.

Police are figuring it out whether the return of beer will increase or decrease their income.

Police Comimssioner Hutman is very much worried, that if the salary of his officers is cut they will not be able to run their cars.

The slogan of the police to "make hay while sun shine" will continue until the city of Boston will have an efficient police commissioner.

The depositors of the Federal National and six associated banks will loose 16 millions dollars and NOT A SINGLE person arrested.

When you are out to get some money, dont be a piker, steal plenty; otherwise the judge will surely get sore and sentence you to state prison.

Those good, honest and conscientious legislators should enlighten their constituents as to what kind of a crime a judge should be involved in to be releaved from further judiciary duties.

The Government in Washington considered the 3.2 beer non-intoxicating to the extent that it can be sold at soda fountains. The state, instead, has approved a law which prevent a boy less than 21 years of age to drink it.

The 3.2 wine and beer will never be accepted by the Italians of the North End. People are continuing to drink the regular stuff. In spite of the "threats" made by police captain Mullen the speakeasies are continuing to dispense "HARD GOODS" in open and behind those BARRICATED DOORS. Evidently the captain persuaded himself and calmed down. Good for you, captain!

EAST-BOSTON-FREE-PRESS-APRIL-8-1933.

PLANNING ASS'N CHARTER READ

Miss E. M. Herlihy of the Mayor's Planning Board Gives Splendid Illustrated Lecture — North End and Back Bay are Compared by Slides

One of the best meetings of the season was held by the East Boston Planning Association in the Social Center's quarters, Central Square Thursday evening. Mr. S. Max Nelson presided.

The new charter which is almost complete was discussed and later read by Miss Lelia Miller, the secretary. A petition drawn by Munzio Bonaccorso pertaining to the Paris Street playground with 31 petitioners was read. This petition was for the improving of that play area. Mrs. Charles H. Arnold explained the Better Homes plan, describing the home arranged for $100.00 at 5 Saratoga Place, and inviting everybody to view it.

Following this, Miss E. M. Herlihy, chairman of the Mayor's City Planning Board, delivered a splendid illusttrated lecture on Future Planning. Slides were used that depicted clearly the difference between East Boston and the Back Bay. She said "One of the most welcome things to our Board is the suggestion of ideas from local civic organizations. She covered at some length East Boston in the early days, telling how the East Boston Company laid out the streets at that time to suit the people. Now better and more modern planning should be considered with a view to amending many of the early ideas and to see wherein these early plans have been departed from—if they have.

The slide illustration followed the talk and could be well termed "a "Treatise on Sweltering Tenements and the Horrors of Hot Nights." She brought with her many slides showing the thickly settled tenement condition of the North End, and bog holes that have been transformed into "Gardens of Eden" with a little planning. In East Boston she said "there are numerous parks and unsightly idle areas, although unfortunately the City Planning Dept. had no slides of this community that would depict these spots.

EAST-BOSTON-FREE-PRESS-
APRIL-8-1933.

We understand, and have it from good authority, that a certain man who lives in East Boston and who holds a fairly good political post (not Barker), went into the Mayor's office the other day and gave Curley the names of fifty persons, each getting $25.00 a week, asking His Honor to eliminate them from the payroll as a means of economy. The Mayor's answer was a—"Get out!" Good work, Mr. Mayor!

N. Y. Times, Mon. Apr. 9, 1933

President Defers Choice of Envoy to Berlin; He Watches Functioning of Hitler Regime

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The choice of an Ambassador to Germany is being deferred by President Roosevelt. It is generally understood, though not officially admitted, that he desires to see how the Hitler régime functions for a while longer before sending a new envoy.

Progress is being made, however, toward the selection of Ambassadors for other important posts.

John P. Cudahy of Milwaukee is regarded as assured of the appointment to Havana. Francis White of Maryland, Assistant Secretary of State, appears to have been virtually eliminated from consideration for that post.

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GAZZETTA-DEL-MASS-APRIL-8-1933

GETTING RID OF CITY EMPLOYES

The finance commission is bothering greatly about the number of temporary employes on the city payrolls. Already about 180 have been dismissed. Inevitably most of them will have their names added to the list of recipients of public welfare.

It is no criticism of Mayor Curley to admit the fact that to prevent additions to the welfare rolls he has named a considerable number of worthy citizens to temporary positions in departments where they could render the taxpayers service for the low weekly wage which they have accepted.

The finance commission believes that the welfare lists should be increased. It is not surprising that little attention is paid to this commission. Its personnel is not what it should be. At least one member is reported to be the protector of an individual doing business with the city who was the subject of investigation not many years ago.

The trouble with the finance commission is that its activities are not always strictly on the level. The commission could be a powerful and valuable factor in the government of Boston. It is and has been comparatively worthless because few have confidence in it.

"Have faith in Massachusetts" and the bankers will never go to jail.

"Happy day are here again"?

Roosevelt must be aware of the fact that the people and not the financeers elect candidates to office.

Police are figuring it out whether the return of beer will increase or decrease their income.

Police Comimssioner Hutman is very much worried, that if the salary of his officers is cut they will not be able to run their cars.

The slogan of the police to "make hay while sun shine" will continue until the city of Boston will have an efficient police commissioner.

The depositors of the Federal National and six associated banks will loose 16 millions dollars and NOT A SINGLE person arrested.

When you are out to get some money, dont be a piker, steal plenty; otherwise the judge will surely get sore and sentence you to state prison.

Those good, honest and conscientious legislators should enlighten their constituents as to what kind of a crime a judge should be involved in to be releaved from further judiciary duties.

The Government in Washington considered the 3.2 beer non-intoxicating to the extent that it can be sold at soda fountains. The state, instead, has approved a law which prevent a boy less than 21 years of age to drink it.

The 3.2 wine and beer will never be accepted by the Italians of the North End. People are continuing to drink the regular stuff. In spite of the "threats" made by police captain Mullen the speakeasies are continuing to dispense "HARD GOODS" in open and behind those BARRICATED DOORS. Evidently the captain persuaded himself and calmed down. Good for you, captain!

EAST-BOSTON-FREE-PRESS-APRIL-8-1933.

We understand, and have it from good authority, that a certain man who lives in East Boston and who holds a fairly good political post (not Barker), went into the Mayor's office the other day and gave Curley the names of fifty persons, each getting $25.00 a week, asking His Honor to eliminate them from the payroll as a means of economy. The Mayor's answer was a—"Get out!" Good work, Mr. Mayor!

EAST-BOSTON-FREE-PRESS-APRIL-8-1933.

PLANNING ASS'N CHARTER READ

Miss E. M. Herlihy of the Mayor's Planning Board Gives Splendid Illustrated Lecture — North End and Back Bay are Compared by Slides

One of the best meetings of the season was held by the East Boston Planning Association in the Social Center's quarters, Central Square Thursday evening. Mr. S. Max Nelson presided.

The new charter which is almost complete was discussed and later read by Miss Lelia Miller, the secretary. A petition drawn by Munzio Bonaccorso pertaining to the Paris Street playground with 31 petitioners was read. This petition was for the improving of that play area. Mrs. Charles H. Arnold explained the Better Homes plan, describing the home arranged for $100.00 at 5 Saratoga Place, and inviting everybody to view it.

Following this, Miss E. M. Herlihy, chairman of the Mayor's City Planning Board, delivered a splendid illusttrated lecture on Future Planning. Slides were used that depicted clearly the difference between East Boston and the Back Bay. She said "One of the most welcome things to our Board is the suggestion of ideas from local civic organizations. She covered at some length East Boston in the early days, telling how the East Boston Company laid out the streets at that time to suit the people. Now better and more modern planning should be considered with a view to amending many of the early ideas and to see wherein these early plans have been departed from—if they have.

The slide illustration followed the talk and could be well termed "a "Treatise on Sweltering Tenements and the Horrors of Hot Nights." She brought with her many slides showing the thickly settled tenement condition of the North End, and bog holes that have been transformed into "Gardens of Eden" with a little planning. In East Boston she said "there are numerous parks and unsightly idle areas, although unfortunately the City Planning Dept. had no slides of this community that would depict these spots.

N. Y. TIMES, MDN. APR. 9, 1933

President Defers Choice of Envoy to Berlin; He Watches Functioning of Hitler Regime

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 8. — The choice of an Ambassador to Germany is being deferred by President Roosevelt. It is generally understood, though not officially admitted, that he desires to see how the Hitler régime functions for a while longer before sending a new envoy.

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